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NCLHA and FNCHS Hold Joint Annual Meeting

The North Carolina Literary and Historical Association (NCLHA) and the Federation of North Carolina Historical Societies (FNCHS) held a joint annual meeting in the House chamber of the State Capitol in Raleigh on November 20, 1992. The joint meeting had as its theme "Before Roanoke: The Spanish Presence in the Carolinas." It was the ninety-second such gathering for the NCLHA and the seventeenth annual conclave for the FNCHS. During a morning business meeting presided over by Doris Waugh Betts of Pittsboro, Alumni Distinguished Professor of English at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and president of the NCLHA, members of the organization elected to its Executive Committee Dr. Alan D. Watson of Wilmington, Maurice C. York of Greenville, and Eva R. Hill of Mount Olive. Members in attendance then voted to implement a new schedule of annual dues for regular membership and to establish a new category of special membership in the organization (see following story).



At the November 20, 1992, joint annual meeting of the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association (NCLHA) and the Federation of North Carolina Historical Societies, Tim McLaurin (*left*) received the Mayflower Society Award and Angela Davis-Gardner (*right*) won the Sir Walter Raleigh Award. Embracing the winners is Doris W. Betts, president of the NCLHA. (All photographs by the Division of Archives and History unless otherwise indicated.)

The afternoon agenda commenced with a welcome from Kathryn Page Cloud of Beaufort, chairman of the FNCHS. John E. Batchelor of Burlington led off the recognition of special achievements by presenting the NCLHA's Student Publication Awards to various senior high and middle schools located throughout the state. Among the senior high winners were Northern High School of Durham for the periodical *Northern Lights*, Washington High School of Washington for *Opus 92*, and Lee County High School of Sanford for *Lee High Review*. Middle-school winners included P. S. Jones Middle School of Washington for *Rainbow of Thoughts*, Woodlawn Middle School of Mebane for *Wondering Minds*, and Martin Middle School of Raleigh for *Illusions*. At the conclusion of the student publication awards ceremony, Dr. Paul E. Hoffman, professor of history at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, delivered the meeting's keynote address. Professor Hoffman titled his remarks "A Failed Conquest: Spaniards in the Southeast, to about 1680."



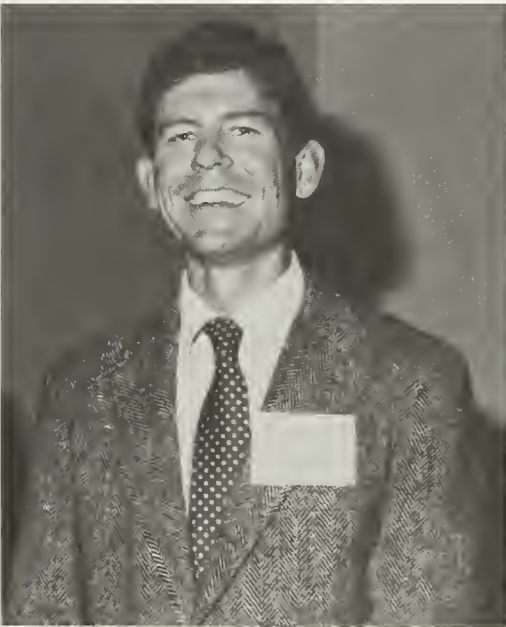
Keynote speaker at the joint meeting was Paul E. Hoffman, professor of history at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, who titled his address "A Failed Conquest: Spaniards in the Southeast, to about 1680."

Following a brief break, Max R. Williams of Cullowhee announced the recipients of the Hugh T. Lefler Undergraduate Award and the Robert D. W. Connor Award for 1992. The Lefler award went to Linda Parramore Culpepper of Western Carolina University for her paper titled "Mountain Politics: What Happens When the Wrong Party Wins." Winner of the Connor award was Dr. Gordon B. McKinney, former program officer with the National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C., for his article "Women's Role in Civil War Western North Carolina," published in the January 1992 issue of the *North Carolina Historical Review*. Each year the Historical Society of North Carolina presents the Lefler award for the best paper written by an undergraduate student and the Connor award for the best article to appear in the *North Carolina Historical Review* during a one-year period.

E. T. Malone, Jr., of Chapel Hill then presented the NCLHA's Roanoke-Chowan Poetry Award to Julie Suk of Charlotte for her volume of poetry titled *The Angel of Obsession* (Fayetteville, Arkansas: University of Arkansas Press, 1992). The Roanoke-Chowan Poetry Award, given each year by the Roanoke-Chowan Group of Writers and Allied Artists, recognizes the best volume of poetry

published during a one-year period. The American Association of University Women (AAUW) Award for Juvenile Literature for 1992 went to Bill Brittain of Asheville for his book *Wings* (New York: HarperCollins, 1991). Elizabeth J. Laney of Chapel Hill bestowed the award on behalf of the AAUW.

William S. Price, Jr., of Raleigh announced that American Association for State and Local History (AASLH) certificates of commendation had been awarded to Dr. Harley E. Jolley of Mars Hill for "contributions to the preservation of southern Appalachian heritage" and to the Tobacco Farm Life Museum of Kenly for its restoration of Kenly's Iredell Brown Farmstead. Archaeologist David G. Moore of Arden concluded the meeting's afternoon session with an address titled "The Archaeology of Sixteenth-Century Spanish Exploration in North Carolina."



Winners of AASLH certificates of commendation at the joint annual meeting were Harley E. Jolley of Mars Hill (above, left) and the Tobacco Farm Life Museum in Kenly, represented by Grethel Boyette (above, right). Archaeologist David G. Moore (left) of Arden capped the joint meeting's afternoon session with an address titled "The Archaeology of Sixteenth-Century Spanish Exploration in North Carolina."

The joint meeting's evening session began with a social hour, followed by a dinner. President Doris W. Betts presided at the dinner, then delivered her presidential address. Ms. Betts discussed the responsibility of each generation of writers to "pass on" to the next generation its gifts, commitment, and sense of sharing. Kathryn Page Cloud then returned to the podium to present Albert Ray Newsome awards to the Greater Fair Bluff Historical Society (volunteer category) and to the Historic Salisbury Foundation, Inc. (salaried category), on behalf of the FNCHS, which gives the awards annually to historical organizations in North Carolina that conduct the most comprehensive and outstanding programs in local or community history during the previous year. Accepting on behalf of the Fair Bluff organization was Bettie Renfrow, the group's president; representing the Salisbury body was Ed Norvell, the foundation's immediate past president.



Winner of the FNCHS's Albert Ray Newsome Award in the volunteer category was the Greater Fair Bluff Historical Society. Accepting the award on behalf of the society were (above, left to right) Diane Renfrow, Bill Renfrow, Betty Willis, and Bettie Renfrow; at right is Kathryn Page Cloud, chairman of the FNCHS. Winner of the Newsome award in the salaried category was the Historic Salisbury Foundation, represented by Ed Norvell, the organization's immediate past president, who likewise received the award from Ms. Cloud.

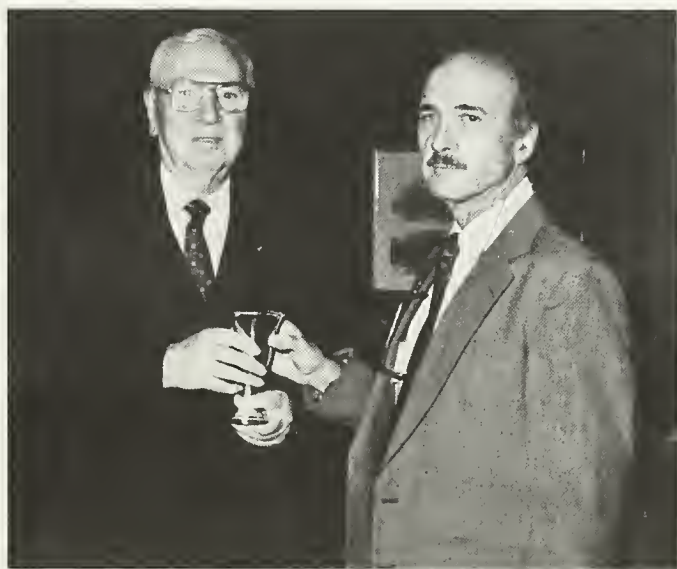
Serving as presenter of the Sir Walter Raleigh Award for Fiction was Marietta Wright. Recipient of the award was Angela Davis-Gardner of Raleigh for her novel *Forms of Shelter* (New York: Ticknor and Fields, 1991). The Historical Book Club of North Carolina sponsors the Raleigh award, which honors the best work of fiction published during the previous year. The 1992 Mayflower Award, bestowed by the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of North Carolina for the best work of nonfiction published in the preceding year, went to Tim McLaurin for his book *Keeper of the Moon* (New York: W. W. Norton, 1991). Marvella D. Dorman of Tabor City made the presentation to McLaurin.

Fred Chappell of Greensboro was named recipient of the R. Hunt Parker Memorial Award for 1992. The award, given by the NCLHA, recognizes significant contributions to the literary history of North Carolina. Chappell, best known for his numerous volumes of poetry, holds a number of awards that recognize his literary achievements. Announcing the Parker award was Pepper Worthington of Kinston.



Fred Chappell of Greensboro (*right*) was named recipient of the R. Hunt Parker Memorial Award for 1992. Dr. Pepper Worthington of Mount Olive College made the presentation to Chappell.

In the final presentation of the joint meeting T. Harry Gatton of Raleigh, chairman of the North Carolina Historical Commission, presented to Dr. William N. Still, Jr., of Greenville the NCLHA's Christopher Crittenden Memorial Award, which recognizes "significant contributions to the preservation of North Carolina history." Dr. Still is longtime professor of history at East Carolina University and a nationally recognized authority on American maritime history. He was instrumental in the discovery and subsequent exploration of the wreck of the Civil War ironclad *Monitor* and in other major national and state maritime history projects.



Winner of the Christopher Crittenden Memorial Award for 1992 was William N. Still, Jr. (*right*), of East Carolina University, a nationally recognized expert on American maritime history. T. Harry Gatton of Raleigh, chairman of the North Carolina Historical Commission, presented the award to Dr. Still.

New Dues Schedules, Special Memberships for NCLHA Approved

At its annual business meeting on November 20, members of the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association (NCLHA) officially approved the following new schedule of annual dues for regular membership in the organization:

Regular Membership Category	Basic Annual Rates	Basic Life	Augmented Annual Rates (Includes N.C. Literary Review)	Augmented Life
Student	\$ 15.00	—	\$ 20.00	—
Individual	\$ 30.00*	\$600.00†	\$ 40.00*	\$800.00†
Household	\$ 40.00*	—	\$ 50.00*	—
Institutional	\$ 50.00*	—	\$ 60.00*	—
Contributing	\$100.00**	—	\$120.00**	—

*Fifty percent of these memberships are tax deductible.
**Seventy-five percent of these memberships are tax deductible.
†One hundred percent of this membership is tax deductible.
Life memberships are twenty times the yearly rates for individual memberships.

In addition, members approved the following schedule of annual fees in the organization’s newly created Endowment Membership category, known as the Proprietors Council:

Cacique	\$ 500-\$ 999
Landgrave	\$1,000-\$1,999
Proprietor	\$2,000-\$4,999
Palatine	\$5,000+†

†One hundred percent of these memberships are tax deductible.

BASIC RATES for regular membership in the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association include a one-year subscription to the *North Carolina Historical Review* and the newsletter *Carolina Comments*, as well as invitations to members-only functions and discounts ranging from 10 to 25 percent on the registration/-ticket costs of most public programs sponsored or cosponsored by the Association and on selected publications issued by the North Carolina Division of Archives and History.

AUGMENTED RATES provide, in addition to the benefits listed above, a one-year subscription to the recently inaugurated *North Carolina Literary Review*.

STUDENT MEMBERSHIPS may be held by registered full-time students for up to four years, are not tax deductible, and are one-half the cost of individual memberships.

HOUSEHOLDS include up to four individuals at the same residence; each may claim Association discounts and attend members-only events; all together share association subscriptions.

INSTITUTIONAL rates entitle two representatives of institutional members to attend Association functions; institutional members may also claim membership discounts on publications, and two institutional representatives may use the member discounts on Association events.

CONTRIBUTING members are entitled to extend to two nonmembers invitations to members-only events; a contributing membership may be for an individual or a household. A listing of contributing members and life members will appear once a year in *Carolina Comments* unless anonymity is requested.

The PROPRIETORS COUNCIL is comprised of major donors to the Association's endowment. Names of members will appear in all four annual issues of the *North Carolina Historical Review*, and members will receive invitations to special events held for them and their guests. In addition, members of the Proprietors Council will receive free admission to all other Association events.

Public Comment on State Historic Preservation Plan Invited

The North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) encourages the general public to participate in developing a comprehensive statewide plan that will guide its preservation program into the twenty-first century. The plan will largely determine how the agency identifies, protects, and enhances North Carolina's valuable historic resources, thereby helping to shape a better future for the citizens of the state.

The HPO has developed public questionnaires as a means of gathering ideas on what should be in the plan and the priorities for action. The questionnaires are available at most public libraries and at North Carolina's state historic sites. They also can be obtained by writing to: Elizabeth Dowd, State Historic Preservation Office, Division of Archives and History, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27601-2807, or by telephoning (919) 733-6545. Comments must be received by February 28, 1993. Regional meetings to review the draft historic preservation plan will take place in spring 1993.

Tryon Palace Decorative Arts Symposium

Wendell Garrett, vice-president of Americana for Sotheby's New York and editor-at-large of *The Magazine Antiques*, will be the keynote speaker at the twenty-fifth annual Tryon Palace Decorative Arts Symposium, to be held at Tryon Palace Historic Sites and Gardens in New Bern, March 20-22. The theme for the silver anniversary symposium will be "'Stimulating the Mind's Eye': Design Sources in the Eighteenth-Century British World." Participating in the three-day conclave will be seven distinguished experts in the realm of American decorative arts.

Mr. Garrett will open the lecture series by describing the British world of the mid-eighteenth century. Carl Lounsbury of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation will review various influences on eighteenth-century British and American architectural styles, and Peter Martin of New England College, Surrey, England, will suggest how Britons in the American South incorporated ideas about landscape design into their gardens and parks. New York author and lecturer Davida Deutsch will describe sources of designs that appear in eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century American needlework, and John D. Davis, also of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, will trace the various design sources that influenced the development of English silver.

The symposium's final two lectures will focus on areas of the world that had special influence on British styles in the eighteenth century. John Vollmer, coauthor of the Royal Ontario Museum catalog *Silk Roads, China Ships*, will discuss the Far East as a prevalent source of design in the British world. John Wilton-Ely, formerly with Sotheby's Educational Studies, London, will recount the impact that renewed interest in the classical world—particularly ancient Greece and Rome—had on in the realms of collecting and design in the eighteenth century.

In addition to the lecture series, persons who attend the symposium will be treated to a special candlelight tour of Tryon Palace that will include special music and entertainment. During the symposium, a number of historic New Bern homes and churches will host a variety of social activities.

The Tryon Palace Decorative Arts Symposium is offered under the joint sponsorship of Tryon Palace and the Continuing Education Division of East Carolina University. To register for the symposium or obtain additional information, contact the Continuing Education Division, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4353, or telephone (919) 757-6143.

Stagville Center Hosts Workshop on Window Restoration

On November 14 Stagville Center hosted a gathering of preservationists from North Carolina and Maryland who journeyed to the Durham facility to attend a daylong workshop on window restoration. The morning phase of the program included an overview of historic window types and construction methods. Participants received an introduction to the working characteristics of epoxy consolidants, an important element in many window-restoration projects.

The afternoon session allowed opportunities for obtaining hands-on experience, employing some of the principles and techniques introduced during the morning segment. Participants prepared window sash for reglazing, replaced window lights, and applied epoxy materials to deteriorated window sash and shutters. Restoration consultant and contractor Dean Ruedrich provided instruction for both the morning and afternoon phases of the workshop.



At a daylong workshop on window restoration held at Durham's Stagville Center on November 14, restoration consultant and contractor Dean Ruedrich (*right*) assisted a participant in repairing a window sash. Photograph courtesy Kenneth M. McFarland, Stagville Center.

Spring Symposium on Sixteenth-Century Roanoke Island

The National Park Service and the Eastern National Park and Monument Association will host "Roanoke Decoded," a four-day symposium, at Fort Raleigh National Historic Site in Manteo, May 13-16, 1993. The conclave will focus on the sixteenth-century history of present-day Roanoke Island and will feature thirty-three different presentations by national and international scholars. Among the presenters are Paul E. Hoffman, H. G. Jones, David Phelps, William S. Powell, David Beers Quinn, David Stick, Helen Wallis, and Joyce Youings. There is no admission charge, but advance reservations are recommended. For reservations or other information, contact Bebe Woody, Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, Route 1, Box 675, Manteo, NC 27954, or telephone (919) 473-2111. "Roanoke Decoded" is funded in part by grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the North Carolina Humanities Council, the Outer Banks Community Foundation, and donations from Dare County businesses and citizens.

Call for Manuscripts for Publication in New Journal

The first issue of the *Journal of the Association of Historians in North Carolina* will appear in the spring of 1993. The new publication will contain scholarly articles and book reviews in all fields of history. Submissions of manuscripts of between twenty-five and thirty-five pages are invited. Authors should submit three hard copies and a computer diskette (WordPerfect 5.1 if possible). To submit an article or obtain additional information, contact Robert W. Brown, editor, *Journal of the Association of Historians in North Carolina*, Department of History, Box 5081, Pembroke State University, Pembroke, NC 28372-1510; telephone (919) 521-6229; or, via E-mail, RWB@PEMBVAX1.PEMBROKE.EDU or RWB@PEMBVAX1.BITNET.

Efforts by ECU Researchers Contribute to Commemorative Bill

On October 12, 1992, the British colony of Bermuda commemorated the 500th anniversary of the arrival of Christopher Columbus in the New World by issuing a \$50.00 legal-tender note that bears on its reverse side an engraving based on a sketch made by a team of archaeologists from East Carolina University's Program in Maritime History and Underwater Research. The sketch shows what are believed to be the remains of the *Santa Lucia*, a Spanish vessel that sank in 1584 and were recovered in 1991 during an ECU-sponsored summer field school off the coast of Bermuda.

As part of the Columbus Day commemoration, W. Keats Sparrow, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at ECU, was a guest of the Bermuda Maritime Museum at an October 12 dinner honoring a direct descendant of Christopher Columbus. Dr. Sparrow represented the ECU underwater archaeology program at the dinner in recognition of the formal working relationship between the ECU program and the Bermuda facility. The ECU program has conducted several field schools off the shores of Bermuda and was extensively involved in the excavation and raising of the hull of the Spanish vessel depicted on the Columbus commemorative \$50.00 note. (NOTE: The major recent activities of the ECU Program in Maritime History and Underwater Research are detailed in an article by Daniel Warren that appeared in the September 1992 issue of *Carolina Comments*.)

Graduate Summer Institute on Early Southern Material Culture

The Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts (MESDA) in Winston-Salem, together with the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, will sponsor its eighteenth annual graduate summer institute, titled "Early Southern History and Decorative Arts," from June 20 through July 16, 1993. The program offers the opportunity for the study of the decorative arts of the South within a historical context. Emphasis this year will be on the material culture of the backcountry of the South before 1821. The backcountry South encompasses western Maryland; the Valley of Virginia; piedmont North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia; and eastern Kentucky and Tennessee.

The institute curriculum will include lectures, group discussions, object studies utilizing the MESDA collection, field trips, research projects, and workshops. Instructors will include members of the staff of MESDA and of Old Salem, Inc, faculty of UNC-Greensboro, and guest speakers. Participants in the institute will be housed on the campus of Salem Academy within close proximity to the museum, where all classes and lectures will take place.

Students with an interest in material culture, history, American art, or museum studies; teachers in those fields; and museum professionals are encouraged to apply. Graduate credit in history will be awarded. Enrollment is limited to twenty participants, and partial fellowships are available to a limited number of applicants. The deadline for receipt of applications is April 20. For additional information or application forms, write to Sally Gant, Director of Education, Summer Institute, Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts, P.O. Box 10310, Winston-Salem, NC 27108-0310, or telephone (919) 721-7360.

Papers of Annie Lee Hoffman Available at Charlotte Library

The Robinson-Spangler Carolina Room of the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County recently made available to the public the papers of Annie Lee Hoffman, a native of Morganton, North Carolina, who volunteered to work as a stenographer with the YMCA immediately following World War I. The papers cover the years 1906-1926 and feature a variety of items, including letters written in diary form that document Ms. Hoffman's day-to-day activities while stationed at various locations in France. Additional materials in the collection include the official documentation required for YMCA volunteers, a large photograph collection that captures the destruction caused by the war, and postcards from France and other travel destinations.

In addition to its substantial collection of materials relating to local history and genealogy, the Robinson-Spangler Carolina Room of the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County houses a modest archival collection that includes the Harry Golden Papers, the D. A. Tompkins Papers, the Wilkes Papers, the Boyce Family Papers, the Charles Crutchfield Papers, and the Theatre Charlotte Papers. The library is located at 310 North Tryon Street in Charlotte.

Huguenot Society 1992-1993 Essay Contest

The Huguenot Society of North Carolina is sponsoring the Evelyn A. Sauter Award competition, an essay contest for North Carolina students enrolled in grades seven through twelve of public or private schools in the state. The essays

must address the general topic "Huguenot Patriots in the American Revolution" and should not exceed twenty letter-size pages of typed or legibly written text from high school entrants (or ten such pages in the case of middle-school students). The essays must cite all sources of information, including titles, authors, publishers, and dates of publication. The society must receive the entries no later than March 15, 1993. The high-school student winner will be given a cash award of \$50.00, and the middle-school winner will receive \$25.00. In addition, each student winner will receive a certificate and an invitation to make an oral presentation of his or her essay at the April, 1993, meeting of the society in Raleigh. To obtain an official entry form or additional information, write to Dr. Linda W. Little, 5000 Hermitage Drive, Raleigh, NC 27612.

Awards for Outstanding Scholarship in Confederate History

In 1970 the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, the organization that oversees the Museum of the Confederacy and other institutions, established two literary awards to honor outstanding scholarship on the period of the Confederate States of America. The Jefferson Davis Award honors book-length narratives and is presented annually. The Founders Award honors edited primary sources and is presented biennially. Each award consists of a framed citation bearing a red wax impression made from the original Great Seal of the Confederacy, one of the most treasured items in the museum's collections. The winning selections are announced in Richmond on June 3—Jefferson Davis's birthday—when the respective author(s) and editor(s) receive their awards.

The society is now soliciting submissions for both awards. Submissions for the Jefferson Davis Award must come from the 1992 calendar year, while those for the Founders Award must be from the 1991 or 1992 calendar year. The deadline for receipt of entries is March 1, 1993. For additional information, contact Guy R. Swanson, Brockenbrough Library, Museum of the Confederacy, 1201 East Clay Street, Richmond, VA 23219-1615.

Submissions for James Madison Prize Invited

The Center for the Study of the American Constitution has announced the James Madison Prize, which will be awarded annually for the best unpublished book-length manuscript in early American history, politics, society, or culture. The prize will consist of a check in the amount of \$1,000, a medal, and publication of the manuscript by Madison House Publishers on behalf of the center.

The Center for the Study of the American Constitution, located at the University of Wisconsin, is the foremost institution of its kind, maintaining the most extensive archives anywhere of documents relating to the drafting and ratification of the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The center hosts research scholars from around the world, conducts its own research, and offers courses, special lectures, and consulting services. The James Madison Prize is part of the center's continuing commitment to excellence in scholarship.

Deadline for submissions is May 1, 1993. Authors wishing to compete should submit two copies of their manuscript along with an abstract of the manuscript and a curriculum vita to: John P. Kaminski, director, Center for the Study of the American Constitution, Department of History, University of Wisconsin, 455 North Park Street, Madison, WI 53706.

Obituary

Sarah Wilson Hodgkins, secretary of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources from 1977 to 1985, died at her home in Southern Pines on October 9, 1992, at the age of sixty-one. Mrs. Hodgkins was born November 25, 1930, in Granite Falls and grew up in the Caldwell County town. She earned a degree in music education at Appalachian State University in 1952 and began teaching music in Pinehurst, where she met and subsequently married banker Norris L. Hodgkins, Jr. During the next twenty years Mrs. Hodgkins worked on and off as a music teacher and reared three daughters. In 1972 she became president of the North Carolina Symphony Society. When her husband decided not to seek another term on the Southern Pines Town Council, she ran for the office and won. She served on the North Carolina Arts Council from 1969 to 1973 and was president of the North Carolina Symphony Society from 1972 to 1974. In addition, she was a trustee of Appalachian State University and of the North Carolina Symphony and chairman of the Southern Pines Library Board.

In 1977 newly elected governor James B. Hunt, Jr., named Mrs. Hodgkins secretary of the cabinet-level North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, parent agency of the Division of Archives and History. She remained in this position throughout both four-year terms of the Hunt administration, resigning in January, 1985. Former governor Hunt hailed Mrs. Hodgkins as "a marvelous and spirited advocate for all kinds of arts in North Carolina."

News from Archives and History

Archives and Records

Since the mid-1970s, in cooperation with the Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina and the North Carolina Department of Community Colleges, the State Archives has been involved in the disposition of permanently valuable records of defunct proprietary post-secondary schools in the state. Records of those schools consist chiefly of student academic and financial aid files. There are now more than 800 linear feet of such records in Archives' custody from twelve defunct institutions, most of which were previously licensed by the university board of governors to conduct degree-granting activities in the state. James O. Sorrell, registrar for the Archives, not only performs holdings maintenance on the records but also provides diverse reference services in connection with them. This service involves responding to inquiries from former students, prospective employees, and investigative agencies and preparing certified copies of transcripts pertaining to academic performance and the receipt of financial aid. The number of such inquiries has more than doubled in the past year.

In June the National Historical Publications and Records Commission awarded a grant to the North Carolina State Archives to make possible the creation of standard descriptions in the Archives' Manuscript and Archives Reference System (MARS) for state agency record groups and series, to convert those descriptions into bibliographic references in a special format, and to begin generating a guide to state agency records. With the recent hiring of Patricia A. Nikolitch of Gaylord, Michigan, as a contractual archivist to prepare the standard descriptions of agency records and of Gregory L. Dyer of Chapel Hill as a contractual archival technician to assist with the entry of the agency descriptions in MARS, work on that project is now under way.

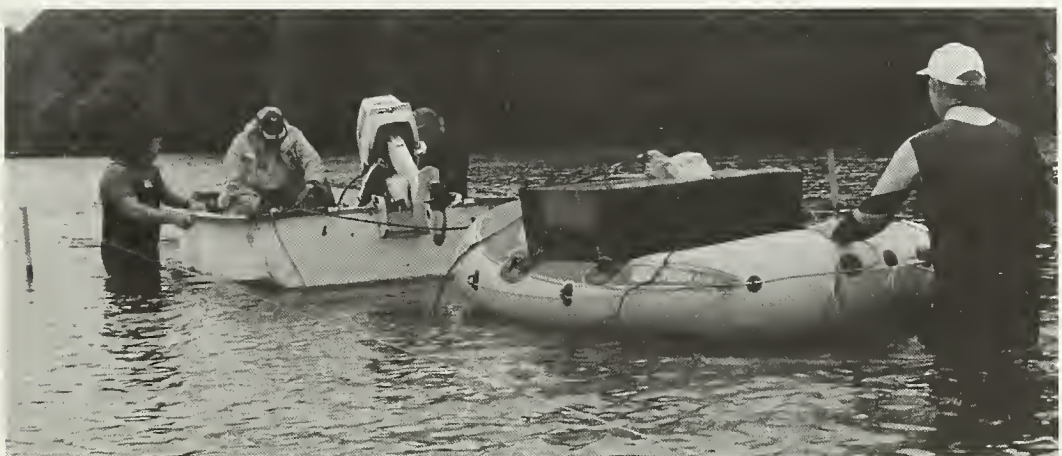
Archaeology and Historic Preservation

Jeff Adolphsen, restoration specialist with the Restoration Branch of the Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section, has put together a lecture on exterior painting that has proven quite popular among preservation organizations during the past few months. The lecture includes a slide demonstration that illustrates typical problems involving paint found on historic structures and identifies recommended treatments to alleviate those problems with minimal disturbance to both the structure and the worker. Also included is a presentation concerning the pros and cons of various paint-removal techniques and a variety of topics related to painting. Those interested in knowing more about Jeff's research into this subject can contact him by telephoning (919) 733-6547.

In a September project sponsored by the National Geographic Society, members of the section's Underwater Archaeology Unit assisted in examining prehistoric dugout canoes in Lake Phelps with a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) unit. Underwater Archaeology staff members located known canoe sites and helped to determine the cause of significant anomalies recorded during the radar survey.

Lake Phelps, located in northeastern North Carolina, comprises some 16,600 acres and is the second-largest lake in the state. Specialists in the prehistory of the New World have acknowledged that the presence of log canoes in Lake Phelps is singularly important to the study and understanding of occupation and subsistence patterns of prehistoric man in the southeastern United States. To date, thirty prehistoric log canoes have been located along the northern and western shores of the lake adjacent to the archaeological sites where they were made, used, and eventually abandoned.

The GPR survey met with mixed results. On the one hand, the radar did clearly identify known canoe targets. Unfortunately, the complexity of the sediments on the lake bottom resulted in many false readings. Nevertheless, the potential of GPR for revealing the location of submerged dugout canoes is demonstrated by the fact that it picked up a section of log buried 3 feet in the sediment below a thick layer of dense sand.



During a recent project sponsored by the National Geographic Society, members of the Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section's Underwater Archaeology Unit (UAU) assisted in locating and examining prehistoric dugout canoes in Lake Phelps. Shown here is UAU staff member Richard Lawrence (*right*) guiding a rubber boat containing a radar antenna used in the survey. At far left is Leslie Bright of the UAU.

National Geographic personnel and Underwater Archaeology Unit staff are planning a follow-up investigation at Lake Phelps that will utilize techniques refined from the September survey. The aim will be to examine other portions of Lake Phelps, particularly unsurveyed areas along the lake's western shoreline, in hopes of locating additional log canoes to add to the archaeological record.

On October 7 the historic post office building in the Dare County town of Salvo was discovered to be on fire. Although the community's fire department responded quickly, most of the structure's interior was severely gutted before the blaze could be extinguished. A major portion of the exterior framing and siding survived the fire, however. The damaged building dates from 1905 and had been in continuous use as a post office since that time. Measuring only 8 by 12 feet, the tiny two-room frame structure is recognized as one of the smallest post office buildings in the nation.

Immediately following the fire, a local support group organized to help restore the post office. Only a few months before the fire, Reid Thomas of the Division of Archives and History's Eastern Office in Greenville had begun collaborating with Edward Hooper, postmaster at Salvo, to nominate the post office building for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Fortunately, Reid made a



In before-and-after views of the modest United States Post Office building in Salvo can be seen the results of a fire that severely damaged the structure on October 7. Edward Hooper, Salvo's postmaster, posed in front of the building for the photo at top, made by Reid Thomas of the Eastern Office of the Division of Archives and History in July 1992. Photo at bottom courtesy Eilene Austin.

number of photographs and recorded detailed architectural measurements at that time. Based on his earlier work, Reid helped evaluate the extent of damage to the structure and provided technical assistance with its initial stabilization. Mr. Hooper and many residents of Salvo hope that the historic structure can be preserved and thus regain its eligibility for nomination to the National Register.

The Restoration Branch cosponsored and participated in the first annual Rehab-It workshop and trade show in Fayetteville on October 17. The morning session included presentations on decorative painting, selection of exterior paint colors, historic landscape preservation, and the restoration of a late nineteenth-century house. In the afternoon, members of the branch conducted a workshop on the investment tax credit provision of the Internal Revenue code. Following the presentations, J. Myrick Howard, executive director of Preservation/North Carolina, moderated a forum in which Restoration Branch personnel participated.

Staff archaeologists with the section's Office of State Archaeology are offering an in-depth look at North Carolina's prehistory and early history to senior students enrolled in North Carolina State University's Encore program. Encore consists of enrichment classes and other offerings for people over the age of fifty at the university's McKimmon Center in Raleigh. Encore officials recently asked state archaeologist Stephen R. Claggett to create a six-week course on North Carolina archaeology. As part of the resulting curriculum, staff archaeologists have made presentations on topics ranging from the state's earliest native American inhabitants, colonial farmsteads, and coastal boat-building traditions to radio-carbon dating, ceramic typologies, and recent legislation designed to protect the states archaeological resources. The first such course ended on December 1.

Historical Publications

The 1992-1993 catalog of publications from the Division of Archives and History is now available. To obtain a free copy of the catalog, write to the Historical Publications Section, Division of Archives and History, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27601-2807. Also available free of charge from the Historical Publications Section is the index to Volume XL (1992) of *Carolina Comments*.

The Historical Publications Section hosted a book exhibit at the annual meeting of the Southern Historical Association in Atlanta, Georgia, November 4-7, 1992. Representing the section were Frances W. Kunstling, Kathleen B. Wyche, William A. Owens, Jr., and Dr. Jeffrey J. Crow. Also in attendance was Dr. William S. Price, Jr., director of the Division of Archives and History.

Historic Sites

Historic Edenton opened its spacious new visitor center in the Ziegler House, adjacent to the James Iredell House, on November 24. Secretary of Cultural Resources Patric Dorsey led a host of dignitaries in dedicating the new facility. The 1892 Ziegler House was built for Edenton businessman Louis F. Ziegler and his wife, Ella. The new 5,500-square-foot addition, in conjunction with removal of a 1940s attachment to the house and renovation of the earlier Victorian structure, demonstrates what sympathetic adaptive use can do for an older



TOP: A new visitor center in the Ziegler House at Historic Edenton State Historic Site opened to the public on November 24, 1992. BOTTOM: Secretary of Cultural Resources Patric Dorsey (holding ribbon), flanked by an array of local dignitaries, officially opened the visitor center. At far right is Dr. William S. Price, Jr., director of the Division of Archives and History.

building. Historic Sites restoration specialist Bill McCrea worked with project architect Norma Burns of Burnstudio in Raleigh to connect the new construction to the original house with a glassed-in walkway. Public areas of the visitor center are handicapped accessible and include a number of visitor rest areas. The building contains new exhibits that outline the story of historic preservation in Edenton, a partnership among several important private groups and state and local government agencies. The audiovisual program for the historic town has been revised and is shown in the facility, which also contains a gift shop, rest rooms, and offices for site staff.

The section's largest and most ambitious historic weapons certification course took place October 5-8 at the Fort Fisher Air Force Recreation Area at Kure Beach. Twenty-two participants engaged in three days of classroom study and hands-on drill, which culminated in a live firing exercise on a range at Camp Lejeune Marine Base. Employees from ten historic sites, as well as a ranger from Moores Creek National Battleground, took the course. Cliff Tyndall, weapons supervisor for the Historic Sites Section, acted as chief instructor in the realm of artillery. Artillery drill took place on a large field adjacent to classrooms at the Air Force facility. Two employees of the National Park Service acted as instructors in



One of three instructors at an ambitious October 1992 weapons certification course was Cliff Tyndall, weapons supervisor for the Historic Sites Section, who acted as chief instructor in the realm of artillery.

the area of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century weaponry. After two days of classroom work and hands-on drill, enrollees underwent practical and written competency testing. At the end of the third day of training, all participants moved to adjacent Fort Fisher for special tours of the Sheppard's Battery restoration.

Highlight of the special course was a drive to Camp Lejeune for a live firing exercise. The class obtained permission to use one of the camps firing ranges to test-fire projectiles from the section's reproduction eighteenth- and nineteenth-century cannons. The intensive four-day course of study enabled participants to receive certification either as safety officers or volunteer safety officers. Such officers are responsible for establishing and maintaining historic-weapons programs at various state historic sites. It was the goal of the special course to encourage a renewed interest in safe and effective usage of historic weaponry in the sites' interpretive programs.

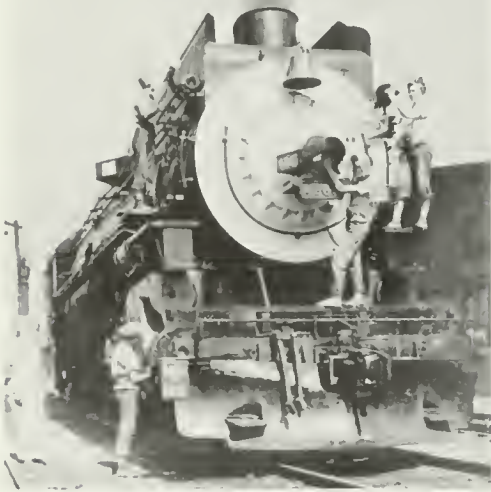


Participants in the historic weapons course received special permission to fire various pieces of reproduction eighteenth- and nineteenth-century artillery at a target on a machine-gun range at Camp Lejeune Marine Base near Jacksonville.

A joint task force from the North Carolina Transportation History Corporation and the Division of Archives and History has released a report that recommends actions designed to provide for the future needs of Spencer Shops State Historic Site. Representing the corporation on the task force were recently

elected president Elmer Lam, C. E. Spear and, for a time, R. O. Everett; representing the division were Elizabeth F. Buford of the Director's Office and Rob Boyette and Kelly Wrinn of the Historic Sites Section. The group looked frankly at such

WOMEN and the AMERICAN RAILROAD



On display at Spencer Shops State Historic Site through January is a special traveling exhibit titled "Women and the American Railroad." A promotional poster for the exhibit, based on a documentary photograph, is shown at left.

issues as the future form and shape of Spencer Shops, ideas for permanent increased funding for the site and the corporation, ways to enhance cooperation between the site and the corporation, and the question of a permanent staff for the corporation.

The task force has held several meetings since late 1991 and has interviewed in depth seven key resource people in its attempt not only to target future needs at the site but also to review past successes and failures. In addition, members have studied a special report prepared by Dr. J. Edwin Hendricks, professor of history at Wake Forest University; documents that established the North Carolina Transportation History Corporation; and proposals from the section concerning development of Spencer Shops.

Members of the committee formulated its recommendations by majority vote. A spirit of cooperation dominated the group's deliberations. There were areas of disagreement, but the members engaged in candid and open discussion and debate. Some of the suggestions made by the task force already have been adopted. In the months to come, the division and the corporation will seek to implement additional recommendations as Spencer Shops nears the commemoration of its centennial in 1996.

Currently on display at Spencer Shops is a special traveling exhibit titled "Women and the American Railroad," which presents a pictorial saga of 135 years of varied involvement by women in railroading. The exhibit, produced by Shirley Burman, a photographer and photo-historian from Sacramento, California, will remain at the site through January 1993. The site recently hosted a slide presentation on the same topic by Ms. Burman and others; a grant from the North Carolina Humanities Council funded the special program.

The James K. Polk Memorial was host to an October book signing. Local historians and authors Mary Kratt and W. Hugh Harkey, Jr., participated in the

event. Ms. Kratt's books include a revised edition of *Charlotte: Spirit of the New South*; Harkey's recent productions include *Greetings from Charlotte: A Pictorial Postcard History of the Queen City* and *More Tales from the Hornet's Nest*.

It seemed that the fall Colonial Living Week at Alamance Battleground State Historic Site, with its 3,000 or so eager students, had just ended when the staff at the site faced another throng of students seeking demonstrations of colonial skills. The newly implemented school program at the site, known as Colonial Day, took place on October 26 and featured the participation of some 200 students from Western Alamance and Southern Alamance high schools. The high-school students were engaged in what has become an annual project and selected Alamance Battleground as the site for their observance. Many of the students dressed in period costumes and performed their own living history activities. Site staff and friends assisted the students in their day of special activities.

The Historic Sites Section cordially invites readers and friends to the following upcoming special events:

Winter	HORNE CREEK FARM. As weather permits, staff members will re-create the ca. 1900 seasonal farm activities of clearing land, manuring the garden and fields, carpentry, sewing, burning a tobacco plant bed, and making baskets.
February	CSS <i>NEUSE</i> . Sundays at the Site. Each Sunday in February the site will show a video presentation relating to various aspects of the Civil War. Titles to be announced. The 54th Massachusetts Volunteers, featured in the movie <i>Glory</i> , will participate.
February	CHARLOTTE HAWKINS BROWN MEMORIAL. Black History Month. Weekly seminars in the visitor center for school-age children featuring African-American role models in education, politics, business, and art.
February 6	BENTONVILLE BATTLEGROUND. Regional History Bowl. An academic contest among eighth-grade students studying North Carolina history. Regional winners advance to the state championship in Raleigh.
February 17	POLK MEMORIAL. Regional History Bowl
February 19	DUKE HOMESTEAD. Tobacco History Symposium. An afternoon program on various topics related to the history of tobacco. <i>Fee</i>
February 27	CHARLOTTE HAWKINS BROWN MEMORIAL. An Evening of Spirituals. The Brown Memorial Singers in concert rendering favorite spirituals and hymns of Dr. Brown. Bethany Church of Christ, located across from site DUKE HOMESTEAD. Garden Workshop. Program dealing with cultivation of herbs and vegetables common to the North Carolina farm. <i>Fee</i>
Late February	FORT DOBBS. Militia encampment. Eighteenth-century militia encampment, drills, camp life, and weapons demonstrations

March 1	CSS <i>NEUSE</i> . Regional History Bowl
March 4	BENNETT PLACE. Regional History Bowl
March 8	BRUNSWICK TOWN/FORT FISHER. Regional History Bowl
March 15	CHARLOTTE HAWKINS BROWN MEMORIAL. Regional History Bowl
March 20, 21	BENTONVILLE BATTLEGROUND. Battle commemoration. 128th anniversary observance of the Battle of Bentonville. Living history demonstrations from 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. each day. Program features camp life, infantry drills, weapons demonstrations, and aspects of life on the southern home front in 1865
March 22	VANCE BIRTHPLACE. Regional History Bowl
March 24	AYCOCK BIRTHPLACE. Daffodil Festival Open House. Site participates in Fremont Daffodil Festival with local schools, offering various living history demonstrations, including a short horse-and-wagon ride
March 27, 28	HORNE CREEK FARM. White Oak Basket-Making Workshop. Learn traditional methods of making a basket from a white oak tree. Limited to ten participants. Cost is \$35.00 per person. <i>Preregistration required.</i>
March 29	FORT DOBBS. Regional History Bowl

Museum of History

The North Carolina Museum of History will house a permanent folklife gallery when its new building opens to the public in the spring of 1994. "Spirit of Community: Folklife in North Carolina" will introduce the concept of folklife and illustrate four basis folklife themes through specific case studies. Additional gallery displays will repeat those themes through focused examinations of celebration, worship, labor, and leisure. The exhibit will also celebrate the works of individuals honored as recipients of the North Carolina Folk Heritage Award.

The gallery will open with a set of case studies that explores four central folklife themes: the conjunction of personal creativity and community taste, the passing on of traditions of excellence, the creation of emblems of identity, and the molding of new meanings. Each case study will focus on one of those themes while simultaneously referencing all the others. Examples of case studies include Seagrove-area pottery making, Cherokee basketry, African-American wood-carving, and grass-roots community organization.

Focused thematic displays will complement and reinforce the issues raised in the case studies. "Worship" addresses the variety of religious expression in North Carolina, acknowledging historic antecedents and investigating recently arrived faiths. That subject area will examine how people express their beliefs through imagery, music, and events. "Labor" illustrates the expressive traditions of agricultural workers, industrial laborers, maritime and fisheries workers, and office personnel. "Leisure" explores the realms of creative skill and playful design and will also address adults' and children's games and toys.

Folklife embraces the dynamic tensions between tradition and innovation, between preservation and change, between the old and the new. The new

museum's folklife gallery will demonstrate how communities make choices based on traditions of the past to shape experiences of the present and to create conditions for a meaningful future. Folklife Curator Dr. Sally Peterson is overseeing the development of the folklife gallery.

A group of fifty-nine pen-and-ink sketches rendered in various areas of coastal North Carolina in 1862 and 1863 by Edwin G. Champney, a nineteen-year-old Union soldier with the Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment, will be on display at the Museum of the Albemarle in Elizabeth City between November 1, 1992, and May 30, 1993. Almost half of the drawings, on loan from the Outer Banks History Center in Manteo, are of Union soldiers, but there are also period views of Outer Banks buildings and landscapes. Accompanying the exhibit of sketches will be a number of Civil War artifacts from the museum's collection. Most unusual of these is a wooden leg carved by a soldier from Pasquotank County who lost a leg at the Battle of Gettysburg. The sketches and artifacts offer rare documentation of the Civil War in eastern North Carolina.

The Museum of the Albemarle has received from the Institute of Museum Services a 1992 Conservation Assessment Program (CAP) grant in the amount of \$6,510. The grant will make possible a professional on-site survey of the collections and physical plant of the new museum facility and a resulting conservation plan appropriate to both areas.

On public display at the Museum of the Cape Fear in Fayetteville through April 18 is "Hard Times and Happy Days: The Civilian Conservation Corps in North Carolina, 1933-1942," an exhibition of photographs, documents, and artifacts on the role of the New Deal agency in the Tar Heel State. The exhibit recently appeared in various other locations throughout the state. Complementing the exhibit will be special lectures, films, and a display of Depression glass.

In observance of Black History Month, the Museum of the Cape Fear will present its second annual African-American Chautauqua in February. The special presentation, funded by the North Carolina Humanities Council and the North Carolina Museum of History Associates, utilizes actors to portray four historically important black people who were born in or resided in North Carolina—Henry Evans, a Methodist minister; David Walker and Anna Cooper, authors; and Minnie Evans, an artist. A public performance on February 7 will feature portrayals of Henry Evans and Anna Cooper, and a similar program on February 21 will be devoted to David Walker and Minnie Evans. Both performances are free and open to the public. The Museum of the Cape Fear is located at 801 Arsenal Avenue in Fayetteville. For additional information, telephone (919) 486-1330.

State Capitol/Visitor Services

The State Capitol Foundation held its annual holiday festival on November 20. The activities began with a reception and program at the Capitol, during which individuals who had sponsored the manufacture of reproduction chairs for the Senate and House chambers of the Capitol were recognized. The ceremony also included a brief living history segment commemorating the 1992 bicentennial of the city of Raleigh. Following the program at the Capitol, the group moved to a downtown building for food and entertainment.

Recent Accessions by the North Carolina State Archives

During the months of September, October, and November, 1992, the Archival Services Branch of the Archives and Records Section made ninety-seven accessions entries. The branch accessioned original records from Granville and Rowan counties, as well as security microfilm of records for the counties of Bertie, Brunswick, Camden, Dare, Hoke, Lee, Nash, New Hanover, Orange, Randolph, Swain, Wake, Warren, and Wayne; for the municipalities of Draper, Eden, Franklin, Kill Devil Hills, Leaksville, Long Beach, Pikeville, Spray, Sylva, Whispering Pines, Williamston, and Winston-Salem; and for a church in Johnston County.

The following state agency records were received: Governor, Office of General Counsel, 7 cubic feet; and Auditor, 3 reels. Added to the private manuscript collection were the John O. Fonvielle Letters and the Jordan-Mitchell Papers; microfilm of the John L. Cantwell Papers, the Henry Eustace McCulloh Survey Book, the William Murfree Tax Receipt Book, and the Henry Wills Store Ledger and Daybook; and additions to the W. K. Littleton Collection, the Mary Jeffreys Rogers Collection, and the Seals Family Papers. The Daughters of the American Revolution and the Fifth Division Credit Union deposited organization records in the Archives. Also received was a church history from a church in Gaston County.

Among additional accessions were Bible records from 7 family Bibles, cemetery records from Hyde County, National Archives microfilm of the Descriptive Books for the Thirty-fifth through Thirty-ninth regiments of the U.S. Colored Troops, 3 additions to the military collection, and 3 additions to the non-textual materials collection.

Staff Notes

Alison Jocelyn Frost was hired as a permanent/part-time archivist I in the Non-textual Materials Unit of the Archival Services Branch effective December 7, 1992. She is a graduate of St. Andrews College and is currently enrolled in graduate courses in history at North Carolina State University.

Dr. Jeffrey J. Crow, administrator of the Historical Publications Section, spoke to the Raleigh chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution on November 18. The title of his talk was "A 'Gouging, Biting, Kicking Country': Travelers' Accounts of Eighteenth-Century North Carolina."

Rob Boyette of the Historic Sites Section recently attended the Southeastern Museums Conference in Columbia, South Carolina. Several employees of the section attended the fall meeting of the North Carolina Museums Council in Raleigh.

Kathleen Grey began work November 30 as grants officer for the Museum of History. Irmadean Watson was appointed a museum guard effective October 14. Martha E. Battle, head of the museum's Collections Management Branch, recently received the North Carolina Museums Council's Distinguished Service Award during that organization's annual fall meeting in Raleigh. Wesley Creel, assistant administrator of the museum, and Janice C. Williams, head of the museum's Education and Interpretations Branch, have graduated from the state government Public Managers Program on November 18. Frances Whitley, long-time employee of the Division of Archives and History and manager of the division's Museum Shop, retired in November.

Colleges and Universities

Campbell University

At the Southeast Regional Middle East and Islamic Studies Seminar, held at Valle Crucis, October 16-18, Larry P. Goodson made a presentation titled "Current Events in Afghanistan." In his address, based on his travels in Pakistan and Afghanistan this past summer, Dr. Goodson suggested that political fragmentation and even national disintegration are likely in post-Communist Afghanistan. Dr. Martin P. Sellers addressed a meeting of the Lillington Rotary Club on November 5. He discussed the changes county governments in North Carolina—particularly Harnett County—will face in the ensuing ten years.

East Carolina University

Carl Swanson was promoted to associate professor of history effective August 20, 1992. At its 1992 annual meeting, the North American Society for Oceanic History presented Dr. Swanson its John Lyman Book Award for his monograph *Predators and Prizes: American Privateering and Imperial Warfare, 1739-1748* (Columbia: University of South Carolina, 1991). The award honors the author of the best book on American maritime history published during the preceding year. David C. Dennard has been appointed chairman of the 1993 Program Committee of the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, which will hold its seventy-eighth annual meeting in Baltimore, October 20-24, 1993.

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Oxford University Press recently published Charles Capper's *Margaret Fuller: An American Romantic Life*. Peter Filene is the author of *Home and Away*. D. C. Heath and Company recently published *Major Problems in the Gilded Age and the Progressive Era: Documents and Essays*, by Leon Fink. Don Reid's recent prize-winning book *Paris Sewers and Sewermen: Realities and Representations* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press) has received "Honorable Mention" in the competition for the 1992 Abel Wolman Award, given by the American Public Works Association. The Samuel H. Kress Foundation has presented to Richard Talbert an award for his *Atlas of the Greek and Roman World*.

University of North Carolina at Charlotte

The J. Murrey Atkins Library at UNC-Charlotte has recently published a guide to its manuscript collections. The 64-page paperbound publication describes 187 collections that contain approximately 1.4 million items. Although the geographic focus of the collections is on the Metrolina region—particularly Charlotte and Mecklenburg County—the collections include significant holdings relating to civil rights at the state and national levels. Copies of the guide are furnished free of charge while supplies last. To obtain a copy, write to the Special Collections Unit, Atkins Library, UNC-Charlotte, Charlotte, NC 28223.

Western Carolina University

At a conference titled "Native Voices on the Columbian Quincentenary," held in Los Angeles, California, on October 9 and sponsored by the American Indian

Studies Center at UCLA, William L. Anderson read a paper titled "The Impact of the Scots and Irish on the Cherokees." David R. Dorondo addressed a meeting of the European Section of the Southern Historical Association in Atlanta on November 6; his paper was titled "American States' Rights and the German Revolution of 1848: A Case for Transitional Influence?"

State, County, and Local Groups

Chapel Hill Historical Society

The society's annual daylong fall tour, held on November 4, took participants through portions of Orange, Durham, Granville, Vance, Franklin, Warren, and Halifax counties. Thomas Whitmore, of the Department of Geography at UNC-Chapel Hill, was guest speaker at the society's December 6 meeting. He discussed the geographic consequences of the Columbian encounter of 1492.

Hillsborough Historical Society

Associate Justice Harry C. Martin of the North Carolina Supreme Court was guest speaker at the October 15 meeting of the Hillsborough Historical Society; he presented a brief history of the court, with special emphasis on the role of former chief justice Thomas Ruffin. At the society's November 19 meeting Mark Sumner, author of the outdoor drama *The Sword of Peace*, discussed the Underground Railroad in pre-Civil War North Carolina.

Mecklenburg Historical Association

W. Hugh Harkey, Jr., author of the recently published *Greetings from Charlotte: Postcards from the Turn of the Century*, addressed a dinner meeting of the association on November 23. He reviewed the history of sports, recreation, and leisure-time activities in Charlotte.

North Carolina Transportation History Corporation

The corporation has elected new officers to lead it in coming months as the group embarks on a major fund-raising venture and increases its essential work for development of Spencer Shops as the state transportation history museum. Elmer Lam of Charlotte, recently retired DuPont executive, has been elected president of the corporation. Other new officers include W. W. Weant, executive vice-president; Robie Nash, vice-president; Lester Brown, secretary; and Frank Dunn, treasurer.

Wake County Historical Society

Loretta Lautzenheiser of Coastal Carolina Research, Inc., was guest speaker at the society's November 8 meeting. She discussed recent archaeological investigations she directed at Yates Mill in Wake County and at the Worley site on a farm in Edgecombe County. On December 5 members of the society made a daylong bus trip to Caswell County, where they toured a number of historically and architecturally significant buildings.

New Leaves

Editor's Note: *Mr. Beck is the staff historian and researcher for the State Capitol/Visitor Services Section of the Division of Archives and History.*

Thomas Constantine's 1823 Senate Speaker's Chair for the North Carolina State House: Its History and Preservation

Raymond L. Beck

On June 21, 1831, as fire raced out of control through North Carolina's elegant neoclassic State House, most of Raleigh's citizens stood awestruck at the sight. A valiant few hastily slung articles of furniture from the second-floor windows of the structure, while others made a futile attempt to remove from the building's rotunda sculptor Antonio Canova's martially clad statue of George Washington. Unfortunately, neither the State House nor most of its contents (including Canova's statue) could be saved. Among the items that were saved from destruction were an 1818 portrait of Washington by renowned American artist Thomas Sully and a singular chair, whose story began eight years earlier.*

In July 1823 English-born and -trained architect William Nichols was putting the finishing touches on North Carolina's State House (a design Nichols subsequently employed in state capitols in Alabama and Mississippi). Nichols was transforming the building from a Georgian-style brick "box" into an enlarged, stuccoed neoclassic form with a central domed rotunda and shallow pseudo-porticoes. In mid-July several large packing crates arrived at the site, accompanied



The North Carolina State House, originally constructed between 1792 and 1794, was remodeled in the Greek Revival style by William Nichols (1777-1853) between 1820 and 1824. This contemporary painting by Raleigh artist Jacob Marling (ca. 1773-1833) shows the remodeled building about 1823. A fire destroyed the State House on June 21, 1831.

by a young New York upholsterer who presented Nichols with an invoice that read in part: "... Draperie of crimson Damask . . . and canopy & chair for the Speaker of the Senate . . . \$1,650. . . ." According to several contemporary travel accounts, the completed State House was lavish in its decoration and other appointments. In January 1826 Thomas Wilson of Pennsylvania described the circular arrangement of the Senate chamber and mentioned its window curtains of "misty purple" fabric. Above each window, Wilson wrote, was "a large spread eagle made of brass." The floors, he noted, were "spread with Turkey carpet." Wilson characterized the chair utilized by the Speaker of the Senate as "... a superb one [that] cost . . . five hundred dollars. . . ." The chair that caught Thomas Wilson's attention was one of only a few pieces of furniture that survived the State House fire of 1831.

Nearly 160 years after the destructive fire I received a request from the Baltimore Museum of Art for a loan of the Speaker's chair for a forthcoming exhibition and for any additional information on the chair. I then located in the North Carolina State Archives an 1823 invoice from John Constantine, brother of Thomas Constantine, for the Senate Speaker's chair. Thus began a two-year research project that has restored the historic chair to its proper position in North Carolina's past.

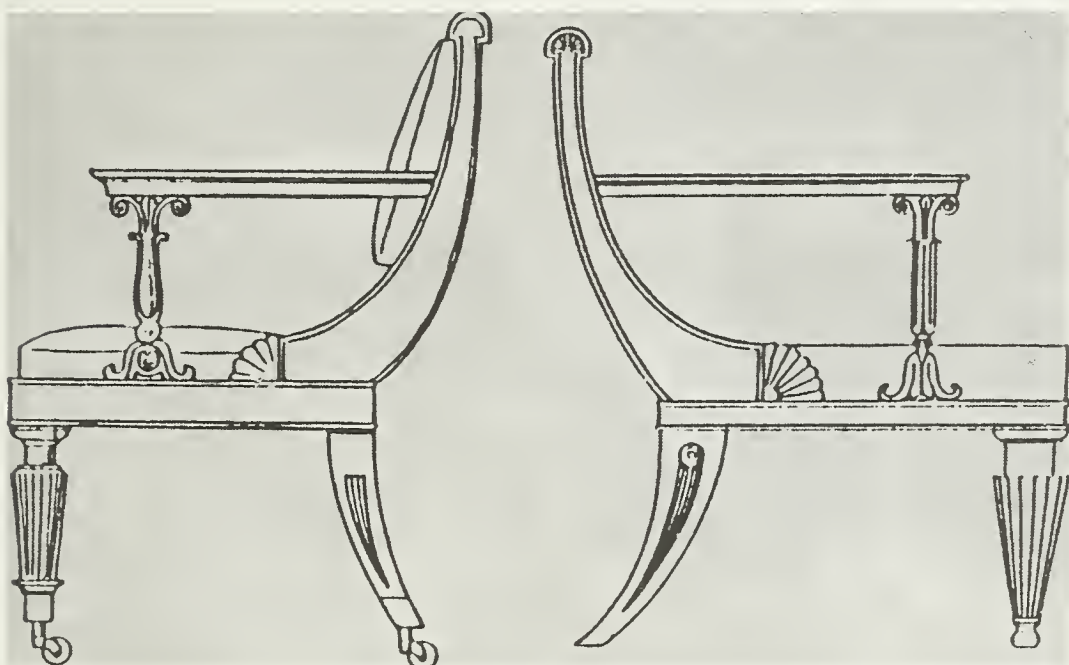


The label of "T. Constantine, & Co. (Cabinet Makers)," similar to the one shown here, was almost certainly affixed to the rear seat rail of the North Carolina Senate Speaker's chair. Photograph from *Winterthur Newsletter*, December 1969, reproduced courtesy Henry Francis DuPont Museum, Winterthur, Delaware.

In my initial research (begun about 1980), I discovered that the Senate Speaker's chair was similar in design to those made for the United States Senate by New York cabinetmaker Thomas Constantine in 1817-1818. Constantine (1791-1849) was a native of England who immigrated to America with his parents in 1793. His father, John, a cabinetmaker by trade, died in 1798. Thomas served as a cabinetmaker's apprentice from 1798 to 1812, when he established his own business at

the age of twenty-one. One of his early contemporaries—and a neighbor—was the renowned furniture designer Duncan Phyfe. At the time Thomas Constantine was awarded the contract to produce chairs for the United States Capitol, he had taken as a partner his brother, John, an upholsterer by trade.

The design employed by Thomas and John Constantine for the North Carolina Senate Speaker's chair can be traced directly to English designer Thomas Hope's 1807 volume *Household Furniture and Interior Decoration*. The chair's rear legs, seat frame, and deeply swept rear stiles with a reeded quarter-round fan motif follow closely Hope's design, which Constantine employed for the United States Senate chairs. The chair's large scroll arms and spiral-turned front legs appear to have been inspired by some other source of classical design or were perhaps suggested by state architect William Nichols. Most of the original furniture made for the North Carolina State House was crafted by Fayetteville cabinetmaker Cornelius J. Tooker.



Thomas Constantine's design for the Senate Speaker's chair can be traced to his ca. 1818 chairs for the United States Senate and to the English designer Thomas Hope's *Household Furniture and Interior Decoration* (1807). Only the chair's crest, arms, and front legs differ materially from those earlier forms. Photographs of drawings courtesy Office of the Architect of the United States Capitol and the United States Senate Curator's Office, Washington, D.C.

Because of its damaged condition, the solid mahogany Senate Speaker's chair was most likely one of the few articles of furniture thrown from the windows of the State House during the 1831 fire. I surmise that the chair struck the ground on its rear legs, causing them to shatter, then cartwheeled backward, resulting in damage to the chair's carved crest rail, and finally came to rest on its face, cracking one arm through and chipping off a front corner of the seat rail.

After 1831 the chair's whereabouts and provenance are uncertain. The chair's legs were shortened, and it was probably used by the General Assembly. From 1840 (when the present State Capitol was completed and occupied) to 1920 the chair probably was located and used in the Capitol. Thanks to a 1919 joint resolution of the North Carolina Senate and House of Representatives, the chair

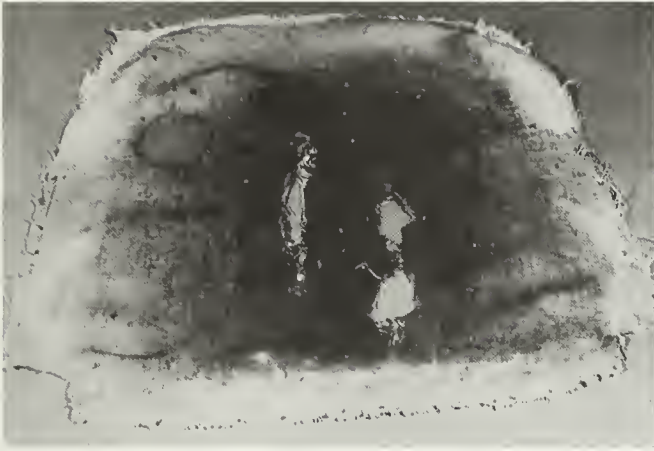
was transferred to the North Carolina Hall of History (predecessor of the North Carolina Museum of History) for preservation.** Colonel Fred A. Olds, founder and curator of the Hall of History, subsequently affixed on the back rail of the chair a brass plate that confused and complicated the chair's history. Olds incorrectly assumed that the term "Speaker's chair" referred to the office of Speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives and caused the wording on the brass plate to reflect that misconception. In fact, the state constitution of 1868 had abolished the office of Speaker of the North Carolina Senate and had assigned the powers and duties of that office to a lieutenant governor, who was declared "President of the Senate." In the late 1920s the chair was transferred to the North Carolina Executive Mansion, but in 1977 it was returned to the State Capitol, where, because of the incorrect information engraved on the brass plate, it was displayed in the House chamber until 1991.



Shown here is the North Carolina Senate Speaker's chair prior to its 1992 restoration. Note the widely padded armrests and shortened legs.

Once I received the loan request from the Baltimore Museum of Art and discovered Constantine's invoice, I began seeking the advice of major museums as to qualified artisans competent to restore the chair. Most of the institutions recommended the services of Leroy Graves, a furniture conservator for the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. I obtained from Mr. Graves an estimate to restore the chair and then sought and received from the Woman's Club of Raleigh—longtime supporters of restoration projects at the State Capitol—a pledge of financial support to underwrite the project.

In March 1992 the furniture conservation laboratory at Colonial Williamsburg took custody of the chair. When the chair's slip seat was opened, conservators discovered—to their surprise and delight—that the original 1823 seat cushion and back were completely intact, except for the original "crimson Damask" fabric, and that the chair had been re-covered only three times since 1831. The linen covering of the seat cushion bore traces of scorching and water damage, most likely dating from the State House fire, and the intact seat stuffing was found to be a curious combination of horsehair, Spanish moss, and cotton. The seat cushion also exhibited detailing and stitching that provided Colonial Williamsburg with valuable information concerning eighteenth- and nineteenth-century upholstery techniques.

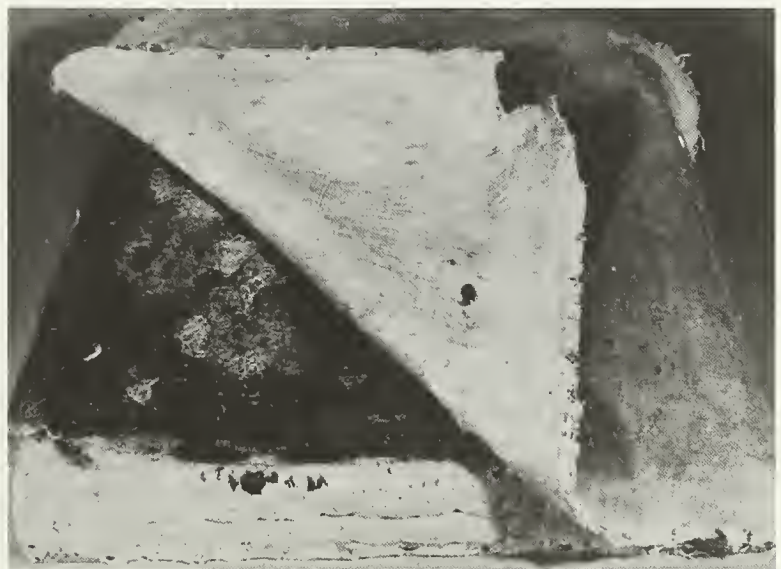


The top linen of the chair's 1823 slip seat, found intact, shows evidence of scorching and water damage resulting from the 1831 State House fire. Photograph courtesy Colonial Williamsburg, Williamsburg, Virginia.

During the conservation process, it was also discovered that the chair was originally fitted with ornamental brasses on the seat rail corners and centers, on the inside and outside of the scroll arm terminations, and on the sides of the crest scrolls. Mr. Graves noted that those items had long been missing and that no trace of their forms was evident. A search of photographs of the chair dating from the 1930s validated Mr. Graves's statements. It is possible that the brasses were removed from the chair after the 1831 fire. Because information pertaining to the designs of the brasses was lacking, the ornamentation was not replaced.

The only significant features of the chair to be restored were the legs, which—relying upon Thomas Constantine's design for chairs for the United States Senate—were extended to their original length and complete form with brass casters. In addition, conservators determined that the chair's padded armrests had been widened in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, and those details were restored to their original form and appearance, based on the physical evidence. Inasmuch as no trace of the original 1823 fabric could be found, I purchased from a specialty fabric supplier an appropriate period reproduction "crimson Damask," which Mr. Graves applied to the chair without the use of nails. All of the extant 1823 upholstery materials were encased in a special covering and preserved intact.

All the chair's foundations dating from 1823 (top linen; stuffing of horsehair, Spanish moss, and cotton; and a hand-stitched cushion with a French edge) were found intact and preserved in the 1992 restoration. Photograph courtesy Colonial Williamsburg.



The magnificent chair, restored in large measure to its original splendor, returned to the North Carolina State Capitol in Raleigh in August 1992 and was displayed in the Capitol rotunda for a month in the autumn. It will be featured in the Baltimore Museum of Art's forthcoming exhibition "Classical Taste in America, 1800-1840" and subsequently will be on display at Charlotte's Mint Museum of Art (November 20, 1993-March 13, 1994), as well as in Houston, Texas, when that exhibition is made available to those respective institutions.



The North Carolina Senate Speaker's chair of 1823, as restored to its elegant original appearance by Leroy Graves of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, features a covering of "crimson Damask." Photograph by Hans Lorenz, Colonial Williamsburg.

The extensively researched and well-documented Senate Speaker's chair symbolizes European-inspired northern decorative styles that entered the South in the early nineteenth century and influenced southern designs and life-styles. Thanks to the funding made available by the Woman's Club of Raleigh, the 1823 North Carolina Senate Speaker's chair has been renewed and restored to its early appearance and prominence. The chair is a testimony to the craftsmanship of the Constantine brothers of New York and to the elegant taste of architect William Nichols.

*A reference to the removal of State House furnishings can be found in the *Daily Sentinel* (Raleigh), September 3, 1874; a general account of the State House fire is in the *Raleigh Register*, June 23, 1831. The State House fire has been attributed to a careless workman who, while applying zinc sheet metal to the roof in order to "fireproof" it, accidentally dropped into the building's attic hot coals from a small stove used to heat solder.

***Public Laws and Resolutions of the State of North Carolina*, Session of 1919, Joint Resolution 39. The title of the resolution is "Preservation of a Historical Relic." As printed, the resolution states that *two* chairs were saved from the State House fire of 1831; but an examination of the original document revealed that the legislative committee that reviewed the document changed the wording pertaining to the chair from singular to plural. A subsequent examination of the accessions book maintained by Colonel Fred A. Olds, founder and curator of the state Hall of History (predecessor of the North Carolina Museum of History), indicated that only one chair was transferred to the Hall of History (on May 19, 1920). See also: *North Carolina Historical Commission, Eighth Biennial Report*, which substantiates the receipt of only one chair. It may never be known why the legislative committee changed the wording of the resolution or, indeed, whether another chair survived the State House fire.

Additions to the National Register

(Administered by the State Historic Preservation Office)



The Simeon Wagoner House (*left*), a unique antebellum expression of the Italianate architectural style, was erected in rural Guilford County in 1861—a place and time dominated by traditional vernacular styles of building. Ivy Burne (*right*) was constructed between 1872 and 1910 in southern Harnett County. The handsome Italianate/Queen Anne-style residence, set on 130 acres of farmland, is accompanied by the most complete and well-preserved complement of outbuildings yet discovered in the county.



The Jarvis House property (*left*), situated in Alleghany County, consists of the main dwelling, a pre-1850 log building believed to be the original family homestead, and a detached stone cellar. The property represents a rare example of a location at which an earlier log farmhouse and a later, more substantial frame dwelling can be seen together. Ragsdale Farm (*right*) is an estate of about 39 acres associated for the last 125 years with the Ragsdales, the most prominent family in the Jamestown area of Guilford County. The unusual sophistication of the combined Colonial Revival House, outbuildings, and planned landscape suggests intentions that transcend the strictly agricultural.



Franklin County's Speed Farm (*left*) comprises about 600 acres of fields and woodlands occupied by complexes of antebellum, later nineteenth- and twentieth-century agricultural and domestic buildings. The farm reflects three generations of activity by the Speed family that parallels the evolution of agriculture in north-central North Carolina. The Cowper-Thompson House (*right*), likely built about 1790 in Murfreesboro (Hertford County), is North Carolina's only known eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century example that features a like quintet of dormer windows across its facade, a once-common Middle Atlantic building form.

CAROLINA COMMENTS

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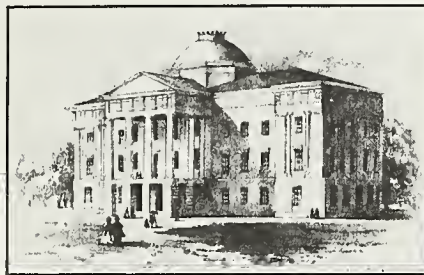
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Betty McCain Appointed Secretary of Cultural Resources

Governor James B. Hunt, Jr., has named Betty Ray McCain of Wilson as the new secretary of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, parent agency of the Division of Archives and History. Mrs. McCain, a native of Faison, is the wife of Dr. John L. McCain, a Wilson physician, and the mother of two children and four grandchildren. She is a graduate of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and holds the degree of Master of Arts in music from Teacher's College, Columbia University. She was the first woman in the state to serve as chairman of the state Democratic Executive Committee.

Mrs. McCain has held many posts as volunteer, chairman, president, and/or board member of numerous cultural, civic, and social organizations, including the North Carolina Museum of History Associates, the North Carolina Preservation Foundation, the North Carolina Symphony Society, the North Carolina Art Society, the Women's Forum of North Carolina, and the Arts Council of Wilson.



Betty Ray McCain of Wilson is the new secretary of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, parent agency of the Division of Archives and History. Governor James B. Hunt, Jr., named Mrs. McCain to the post on January 11. (All photographs by the Division of Archives and History unless otherwise indicated.)

N.C. DOCUMENTS
CLEARINGHOUSE

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RALEIGH

She is a charter member of the Wilson and Duplin county historical societies. Mrs. McCain has also served as a member of the Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and the Board of Visitors at Wake Forest University School of Law, as well as the board of directors of the General Alumni Association at UNC-Chapel Hill. In naming Mrs. McCain secretary of the Department of Cultural Resources, Governor Hunt referred to her as a "true Renaissance woman."



Secretary McCain has named as deputy secretary of Cultural Resources Elizabeth F. Buford of Raleigh, an employee of the Division of Archives and History since 1975.

Secretary McCain in turn named Elizabeth (Betsy) Farrior Buford of Raleigh as deputy secretary of the department. Buford, an employee of the Division of Archives and History, began work with the division as a part-time marketing specialist in the Historical Publications Section in 1975 and became a full-time employee in the division's Director's Office in 1977. She is a member of the boards of various organizations, including the Victorian Society in America, the University of North Carolina at Greensboro Alumni Association, and the Women's Forum of North Carolina. She is married to Donald G. Mathews, a professor of history at UNC-Chapel Hill.

Significant Archival Meetings Highlight New Year

Two signal archival gatherings—the State Conference on Historical Records and a national conference on African-American documentation initiatives—took place in Durham in mid-January. Grants from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) funded both meetings, and the State Historical Records Advisory Board acted as sponsor of both events. The North Carolina African-American Archives Group and Durham's North Carolina Central University provided valuable assistance with the latter conclave. Information that resulted from both conferences will be employed in important forthcoming planning documents that will assist the state in developing better and more complete historical records programming.

Nearly ninety North Carolinians attended the January 21 conference on historical records, which was convened for the purpose of examining the present status of such records in North Carolina and future needs pertaining to them. Dr. William S. Price, Jr., director of the North Carolina Division of Archives and



William S. Price, Jr., director of the Division of Archives and History, served as convener of the recent State Conference on Historical Records. He introduced to the gathering of archival professionals a number of distinguished speakers.

History and state coordinator for NHPRC activities in the state, served as convener of the conference. He introduced David J. Olson, state archivist and deputy NHPRC coordinator, who explained the process for the study and pointed out that the conference itself represented a ten-year update to a special "Needs/Assessment Survey" published in 1983.

Following Olson's presentation, Richard Cameron of the NHPRC described how the new study would relate to existing planning efforts already being undertaken by the national commission. Dr. Price then introduced Larry J. Hackman, chief archival officer for the state of New York. Hackman offered an extensive account of how New York's historical records program, while relatively late in getting started, has developed into one of the most comprehensive and well-articulated archival projects in the nation, largely by matching each planning effort to a distinct funding strategy pertaining to state, local, and private records.

Detailing for participants in the conference his state's success in implementing a historical records program was Larry J. Hackman, chief archival officer for the state of New York.



The meeting then split into four break-out sessions devoted to the following topics: "Resource Development and 'Inreach,'" "Preservation Issues," "Access Issues," and "The Small Repository." Robert Byrd of Duke University, Kathryn Page Cloud of Beaufort, Rhoda Channing of Wake Forest University, David Moltke-Hansen of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Michelle

Francis of the Presbyterian Historical Foundation, and Benjamin F. Speller of North Carolina Central University—all members of the State Historical Records Advisory Board—led the sessions. Elizabeth F. Buford of the Division of Archives and History and Harlan Greene of the North Carolina Preservation Consortium assisted with the daylong sessions.

At a luncheon hosted by the Society of North Carolina Archivists, Dr. Edwin Southern of the Records Services Branch, Division of Archives and History, and current president of the society, discussed the challenges facing archival organizations in the 1990s. (The Society of North Carolina Archivists was established in response to the findings of the 1983 "Needs/Assessment Survey.")

The two-day national African-American Documentation Initiatives Conference began on the following day. Julius Chambers, newly installed chancellor of North Carolina Central University, served as keynote speaker. Chambers related his experience as chief counsel for the NAACP and offered numerous examples of potentially significant historical documents and other materials relating to the American civil rights struggle that have been lost. He challenged the more than 125 participants in the conference to see to the preservation of materials relevant to the civil rights movement not only on the national level but on the state and local levels as well. He also noted the crucial importance of documenting the role of African Americans in what he deemed the coming educational crisis of the 1990s.

Dr. John Hope Franklin, professor emeritus of history at Duke University, was the evening speaker on January 22. He discussed the earliest efforts to record the history of African Americans and commented on the sources available to those pioneering historians and authors of the early twentieth century. He noted that even though better sources are available at present, there is still no guarantee that well-done scholarship will result unless *all* available sources, whatever their location, are utilized.



Two distinguished participants in January's African-American Documentation Initiatives Conference were Julius Chambers (left), newly installed chancellor of Durham's North Carolina Central University and former chief counsel for the NAACP, who delivered the meeting's keynote address, and Dr. John Hope Franklin (right), professor emeritus of history at Duke University, who likewise addressed the gathering.

The conference included sessions on the following topics: "Fostering African-American Self-Awareness," "Collecting Minority Documentation," "Initiatives in North Carolina," "Preserving and Accessing Minority Documentation," "Creating African-American Collections," and "Future Initiatives in African-American Documentation." Speakers from throughout the nation made presentations on various related subjects. Thomas Battle of Howard University summed up the two-day conference by observing, as speaker at the concluding session, that while funding and planning are needed, special efforts to include "all the people"—not just those within the African-American community—were essential and that preservation is "a sign of wisdom."

Recent Study of Farmstead Yields Valuable Information

My father farmed. And he was a good farmer too. He was the person that wanted to do things right. When he built buildings, why, they were just built out of good materials and put together real well.—Ghita Tuttle, interviewed in 1986

Ghita Tuttle's memories of growing up on a North Carolina farm in the early twentieth century have been recorded as part of the oral history program at Horne Creek Living Historical Farm in Surry County. North Carolina's newest state historic site now possesses a thorough documentation of the farm buildings that Ghita Tuttle's grandfather, Alexander Vest, and father, James Tuttle, Jr., constructed during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A map of the farmstead, measured drawings of its architectural features, photographs made during a recent documentation project, and a collection of farm artifacts donated by the Tuttle family combine with a 1986 oral history interview with Ms. Tuttle to create a unique record of life on a farm in North Carolina's northwest Piedmont nearly a century ago.



Last October a team of specialists from the Division of Archives and History conducted a survey and mapping project at the Vest-Tuttle farmstead in northern Forsyth County, one of the state's finest surviving regional examples of farm architecture. The farmstead's main house is shown at right.

On two beautiful days in October 1992 a team of specialists from the Division of Archives and History conducted a mapping project at the Vest-Tuttle farmstead. The farm complex, located in northern Forsyth County near the community of Rural Hall, is recognized as one of the finest surviving regional examples of farm architecture. The site, settled by Alexander Vest prior to the Civil War, includes more than twenty architectural features consisting of structures or remnants of structures, most of which were built by Vest's son-in-law, James Tuttle, Jr., during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In addition, intact landscape features such as garden plots, fence lines, walkways, fruit trees, and a grape arbor are still visible.



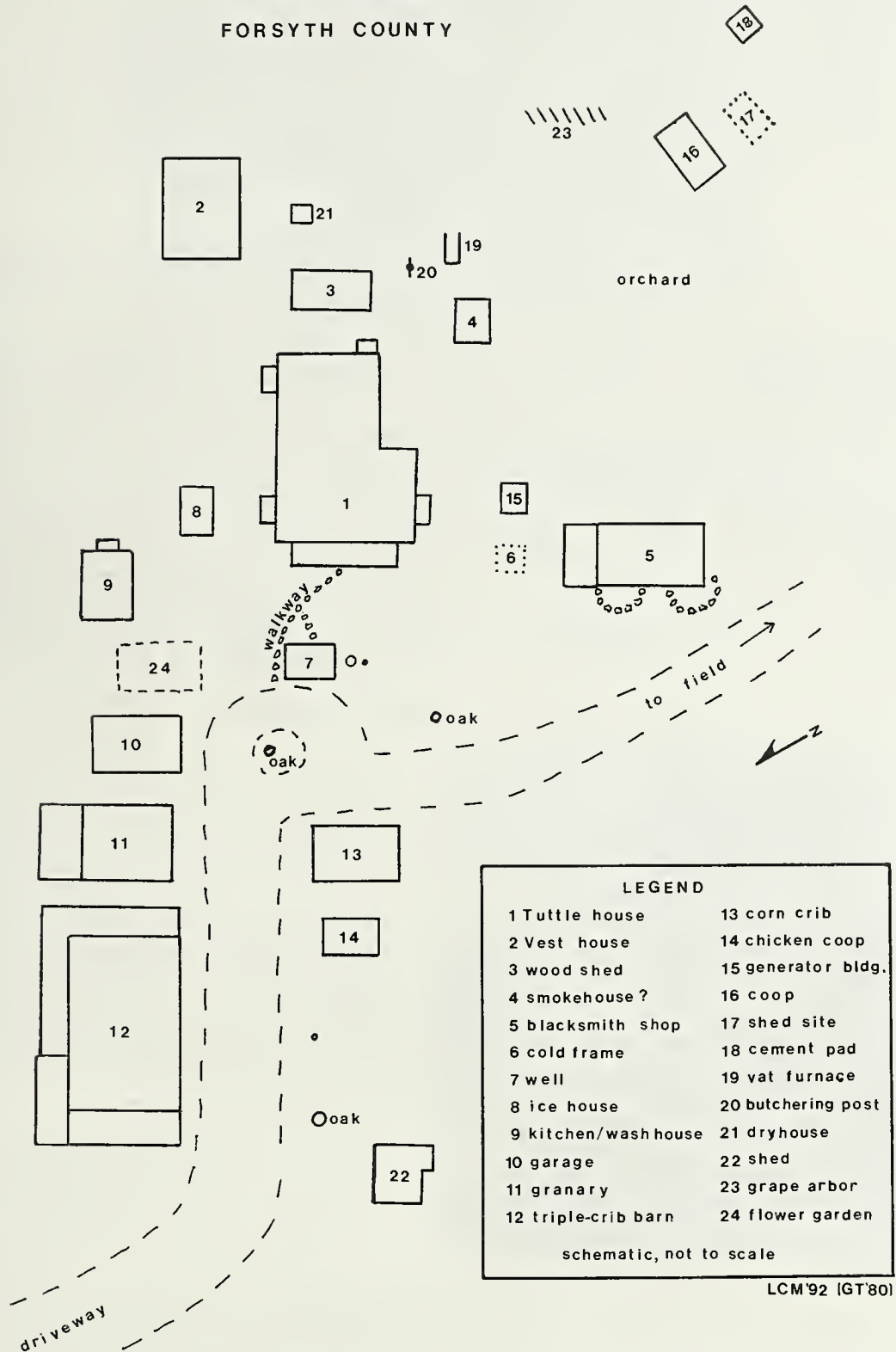
The Vest-Tuttle property includes more than twenty architectural features such as these splendid outbuildings, most of which were built by James Tuttle, Jr., during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The structure at far right is a granary hewn from logs.

The specialists conducted two mapping projects at the farmstead. Terry Harper, Bill McCrea, and Renné Vance, all from the Raleigh home office of the Division of Archives and History's Historic Sites Section, created measured drawings of each architectural feature. Employing a transit, Linda Carnes-McNaughton, likewise from the Raleigh office, along with Dan Freas and David Scofield from Horne Creek Farm, recorded site elevations and locations for all the buildings, features, and landscape contours. In addition, Randall Page and Michael Southern, from the division's Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section, provided photographic expertise.

One structure of particular interest to the survey team was the dryhouse. Although existing dryhouses are now rare, a century ago they could be found on Piedmont farms with substantial orchards, including the Thomas Hauser farm currently being restored at Horne Creek Living Historical Farm. Dryhouses, equipped with wood-fired furnaces, were used to hasten the drying of sliced fruit and vegetables, which were placed in trays supported above the heat source. Archaeologists excavated the site of the Hauser dryhouse in 1989. Information obtained from studying the Tuttle dryhouse will be used in constructing a working dryhouse at Horne Creek Farm.

VEST-TUTTLE FARMSTEAD

FORSYTH COUNTY



Much of the work conducted by Archives and History personnel involved the preparation of detailed maps of the various architectural components of the Vest-Tuttle farmstead. Linda Carnes-McNaughton of the division's Historic Sites Section created this plan of the complete farmstead.

Additional information generated from the documentation of the Vest-Tuttle farmstead has provided valuable details on farm architecture and the arrangement of buildings, as well as insight into agricultural and domestic activities associated with family farms in North Carolina's northwest Piedmont at the turn of the century. Much of that information has been, and will continue to be, used to develop interpretive programs and guide the construction of buildings at Horne Creek Farm. The farm buildings that James Tuttle, Jr., "put together real well" a century ago will provide insight into North Carolina's rural past for centuries to come.

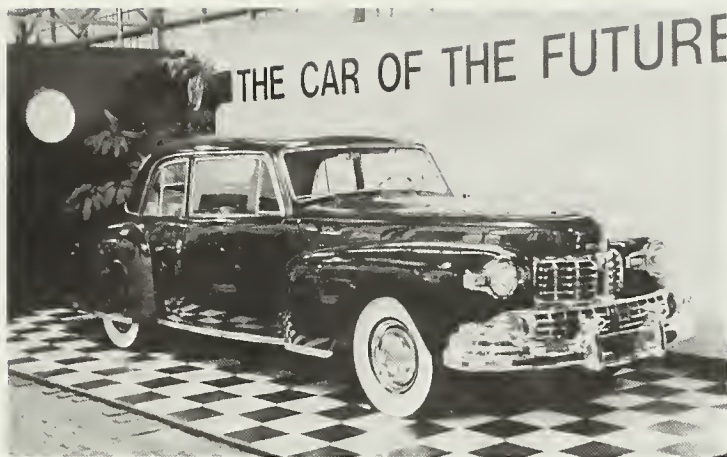
Mail-Order Car Highlights New Auto Exhibit at Spencer Shops

During 1993, "Bumper to Bumper," the rotating exhibit of vintage automobiles at the North Carolina Transportation Museum at Spencer Shops, is featuring a vehicle acquired through the mail from Sears, Roebuck and Company. The 1911 Sears Model H Runabout, one of a number of fascinating motorcars that comprise the new exhibit, appeared in the renowned Sears catalog of its day. The motor buggy, with its wheels off, was delivered to the customer's home in a wooden crate. After mounting the wheels and filling the fuel tank, the new owner could motor down the road at a top speed of 25 miles per hour. According to the catalog, that was fast enough. "We do not believe that the average man desires to go whirling through the country at 40 to 50 miles an hour," the catalog noted. The Sears, on loan to the museum from Barker and Judy Edwards of Clayton, as well as fifteen additional vehicles, will remain on display through 1993.



This 1911 Sears Model H Runabout motor buggy is featured as one of sixteen antique and classic motorcars that comprise the rotating exhibit "Bumper to Bumper" at Spencer Shops State Historic Site during 1993. Note the vehicle's crank at front and the steering tiller, which the driver used in lieu of a steering wheel.

Making its debut this year is a stunning 1948 Lincoln Continental two-door coupe donated to the museum by Jerome Singer of Clarence Center, New York. Since its arrival at Spencer Shops, the Lincoln has served well as the museum's "spokescar" in auto shows and parades. The 1948 Lincoln Continental is the first officially recognized classic car to become part of the museum's permanent collection.



Another component of the "Bumper to Bumper" exhibit for 1993 is this elegant 1948 Lincoln Continental coupe. The Lincoln is the first officially recognized classic car to become part of the permanent collection of the North Carolina Transportation Museum at Spencer Shops.

The roster of automobiles in the "Bumper to Bumper" exhibit for 1993 also includes a 1904 Oldsmobile Runabout, a 1907 International Autobuggy, a 1912 Overland touring car, a 1922 Buick touring car, a 1925 Star Coupester, a 1936 Dodge Touring Sedan, a 1937 Studebaker President, a 1941 Plymouth Westchester station wagon, a 1959 Edsel Corsair, a 1959 Studebaker Lark, a 1964 Chevrolet Corvair Spyder convertible, a 1969 Kaiser Jeep Wagoneer, a 1974 Chevrolet Camaro Z-28, and a 1985 Mustang LX coupe.

Women in Literature Theme of Recent *Mount Olive Review*

The 1992 issue of the *Mount Olive Review* is devoted to the topic "Images of Women in Literature." It consists of sections that deal with images of women in the areas of literary criticism, the short story, prose, and poetry and concludes with several interviews with various women of accomplishment and a number of small-press book reviews.

Single copies of the 308-page 1992 issue are available at \$8.50 each. Checks or other remittances should be made payable to Mount Olive College Press. Inquiries concerning individual issues, subscriptions, or advertising should be addressed to Circulation Manager, *Mount Olive Review*, Mount Olive College, 514 Henderson Street, Mount Olive, NC 28365.

Recent Articles on North Carolina History

Tony Badger, "Confessions of a British Americanist," *Journal of American History* 79 (September 1992)

David S. Cecelski, "The Hidden World of Mullet Camps," *North Carolina Historical Review* 70 (January 1993)

Scott P. Culclasure, "'I Have Killed a Damned Dog': Murder by a Poor White in the Antebellum South," *North Carolina Historical Review* 70 (January 1993)

Joe A. Mobley, "Selected Bibliography of Completed Theses and Dissertations Related to North Carolina Subjects," *North Carolina Historical Review* 70 (January 1993)

St. John Robinson, "Southern Loyalists in the Caribbean and Central America," *South Carolina Historical Magazine* 93 (July/October 1992)

H. J. Swinney, "Wisdom from the Past," *History News* 47 (November/December 1992)

Paul Yandle, "Joseph Charles Price and His 'Peculiar Work,'" Part I, *North Carolina Historical Review* 70 (January 1993)

North Carolina Maritime Museum Hosts Exhibit on USS *Monitor*

The North Carolina Maritime Museum is currently hosting a special exhibit on the renowned Civil War ironclad *Monitor*. The exhibit consists of a self-contained unit approximately 100 square feet in size that is designed to resemble the turret of the vessel. Around the turret are panels with text and drawings that describe and depict the design, construction, and history of the warship. Also featured is a display that highlights the life of John Ericsson, designer of the *Monitor*; a specially constructed scale model of the ironclad; and a brief video presentation titled "Down to the *Monitor*."

The exhibit will remain on display at the North Carolina Maritime Museum through May 31, 1993, and will then begin traveling throughout the state, where it will be exhibited at various locations during the ensuing two years. The *Monitor* exhibit is funded by a grant from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration through the North Carolina Division of Archives and History to the Friends of the North Carolina Maritime Museum.

The North Carolina Maritime Museum, located at 315 Front Street in Beaufort, is a state museum funded by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture. The museum is open to the public on weekdays from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Saturdays from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., and Sundays from 1:00 to 5:00 P.M. Admission is free. For additional information, telephone the museum at (919) 728-7317.

New Bern Spring Historic Homes and Garden Tour

The 1993 Spring Historic Homes and Garden Tour, cosponsored by the New Bern Historical Society and the New Bern Preservation Foundation, will be held Friday and Saturday, April 2 and 3. Included in the tour will be the mid-eighteenth-century Georgian-style Hawks House and the 1908 David S. Congdon House, as well as a number of handsome Victorian and vernacular gambrel-roof styles, a ca. 1770 Georgian cottage, Federal mansions, and quaint turn-of-the-century frame rentals. Also featured will be several private gardens and the formal gardens of Tryon Palace, where thousands of tulips will be in bloom. Advance tickets to the tour are available at \$12.00 each and can be obtained by sending checks (made payable to the New Bern Historic Homes and Garden Tour) to P.O. Box 207, New Bern, NC 28563. Tickets are also available on tour days at \$15.00 each. For additional information, telephone (919) 638-8558 or 633-6448. Proceeds from ticket sales benefit the society and the foundation.

Annual Meeting of Folklore Society

The North Carolina Folklore Society will hold its annual meeting at 1:30 P.M. on Saturday, April 3, on the campus of North Carolina A&T State University in Greensboro. This year's meeting will celebrate the diversity of North Carolina's ethnic groups.

News from Archives and History

Archives and Records

The State Archives continues to benefit from the active assistance of the Friends of the Archives. On October 10, 1992, the Friends sponsored its second Workshop for Novice Genealogists. As in previous years the workshop proved to be a popular course of instruction, attracting sixty-eight registrants. A one-day intermediate-level workshop is being planned for the spring of 1993.

The annual staff appreciation luncheon, hosted by the friends, took place on February 8. Once again Archives and History personnel enjoyed a delicious and enjoyable meal.

The Friends of the Archives has initiated a campaign to support Search Room services and facilities. For that purpose the Friends is raising funds for the following specific purposes: (1) to replace the worn-out chairs (vintage 1968) in the reading room and microfilm room; (2) to aid in rebinding reference publications such as the *North Carolina Reports*; (3) to purchase an acid-free reprint of the *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*; and (4) to help strengthen staff professionalism and the quality of technical meetings. Such efforts by the Friends are already producing results. On January 10 the Search Room received twenty-two new upholstered chairs and more recently acquired on credit a reprint set of the *Official Records*.



The Friends of the Archives has generously donated funds to the North Carolina State Archives that, among other purposes, will enable the agency to dispense with some of its worn-out 1968-vintage chairs (*left*) in favor of newer, more comfortable replacements (*right*).

Historical Publications

The section recently issued a tenth printing (5,000 copies) of *North Carolina Lighthouses*, by David Stick, one of its best-selling titles, as well as reprints (1,000 copies each) of two of the most popular maps in its fifteen-volume map set—"White 1585 MS" (Plate I) and "Post Route 1896" (Plate XV).

Historic Sites

Total visitation at state historic sites from July through December 1992 amounted to 432,208 people; for the entire year 1992 some 800,580 visited the sites. That figure was 2 percent higher than the average yearly totals for the preceding three years, despite continuing highway construction that affected access to the sites. The four leading sites during the six months were Fort Fisher, Spencer Shops, *Elizabeth II*, and Town Creek Indian Mound. Sites with significant semiannual increases included CSS *Neuse* (up by 52 percent), Charlotte Hawkins Brown Memorial (28 percent), House in the Horseshoe (25 percent), Town Creek (13 percent), Horne Creek Farm (11 percent), and Historic Halifax (10 percent). For the year, major increases occurred at Horne Creek Farm (60 percent), CSS *Neuse* (28 percent), House in the Horseshoe (16 percent), Brunswick Town (14 percent), and Town Creek (14 percent).



Total visitation at Town Creek Indian Mound during the second half of 1992 increased by 13 percent; for the entire year it was up by 14 percent. Here site manager Archie Smith (*left*) shows young visitors how to make native American pottery.

The number of children in school visits to sites rose by 11 percent in the six-month period. Off-site school and general programs increased by more than 20 percent. Attendance at off-site general programs leaped by 92 percent. An estimated 850,000 people attended shows, festivals, and conventions at which historic sites mounted off-site exhibits; most of those displays were from Spencer Shops or Horne Creek Farm. Volunteers at sites, especially Spencer Shops, donated 25,075 hours of service, the equivalent of more than twenty-four full-time staff members, for the six months.

The historic sites received, directly or through support groups, a total of \$49,218 in grants, cash, and in-kind gifts for various special purposes. Charles Thissen donated to Bennett Place an extensive collection of books on the Civil War, as well as three bookcases. The Historic Bath Commission received from the estates of Helen and Bart Small a valuable clock and sideboard. Spencer Shops acquired several machine tools.

The General Assembly has appropriated \$215,000 to renovate and expand the visitor center at Aycock Birthplace. Improvements will include the addition of an auditorium that will provide a new, more comfortable area for presentation of the site's audiovisual program, as well as space for meetings and other activities. Additional rest rooms and offices and a new lobby will round out the improvements at the Fremont facility.

The Program in Maritime History and Underwater Research at East Carolina University has donated to the *Elizabeth II* a late sixteenth-century English iron falcon cannon. Fishermen snagged the weapon in 1983 in a watery grave off the coast of North Carolina. Eventually East Carolina University received the cannon from a donor. Researchers at the university cleaned, conserved, and identified the gun as a field-artillery piece made by an English manufacturer of the late sixteenth century.

The research revealed that the shape of the cannon's muzzle was unusual and occurred only on pieces manufactured in England between 1580 and 1630, as well as on a few guns made in France. The diameter of the weapon's bore matches the known size of sixteenth-century English shot; French shot was larger. The gun's trunnion position and the circumference of the barrel at the touch hole match the rules set forth by the English Board of Ordnance before 1586. The extensive research suggests that the falcon may prove to be the oldest English gun yet found in North America.

The staff at the Caswell-*Neuse* site in Kinston, along with the section's eastern interpretive specialist, Cliff Tyndall, recently grappled with the query "What's in a name?" The question arose because of a long-standing perception that many visitors to the site were confused about what they would find there. That confusion results from the site's brief but hyphenated name, as well as the proximity to the site of several other institutions bearing the name "Caswell."

To study the matter, a team conducted a survey of visitors to the site and also interviewed patrons at a nearby shopping mall. From the on-site survey, 76 percent of respondents said that they had come to the site to see the Confederate gunboat *Neuse*, while only 3 percent indicated that they come to see the Caswell Memorial. Some 61 percent of the people were unaware that the site interpreted two periods of history, and 80 percent of them indicated a preference for Civil War history. From both surveys, 63 percent of those surveyed, when asked the name of the site, answered with titles containing references only to the *Neuse*; 12 percent included both the *Neuse* and Caswell in their reply; and only 4 percent mentioned Caswell alone. In sum, a vast majority of people visited the site for the gunboat, but a small and more local audience attached itself to Caswell.

The study team recommended a new name for the site to clarify its public image, and the North Carolina Historical Commission recently concurred in that recommendation. The new name, effective at the beginning of 1993, is "CSS *Neuse* State Historic Site and Governor Richard Caswell Memorial." The revised title has the more recognizable *Neuse* first but also states each name fully and avoids an apparently ineffective truncated hybrid.

The CSS *Neuse* hosted a living history weekend in November 1992 that included a special dramatic program. Members of four reenactment groups camped on the riverbank, much as the actual crew of the *Neuse* had done while serving aboard the vessel. Nearly 500 people attended the event. As part of the program the site staff



As part of a November 1992 living history weekend at the CSS Neuse State Historic Site and Governor Richard Caswell Memorial, reenactors dressed as Confederate sailors camped on the banks of the Neuse River near Kinston.

and reenactors put on a brief outdoor play titled *The Captain's Bride*. The play, originally a novelette written during the Civil War by Private William D. Herrington of the Third North Carolina Cavalry and reprinted in 1990 by the Division of Archives and History, takes place in Lenoir County. Dr. W. Keats Sparrow of East Carolina University, who edited the recent facsimile edition, provided a short introduction to the play. Alan Thornton of Goldsboro wrote the play's script, which followed closely the text of the novelette. Although this was the site's first attempt at presenting a live dramatic program, the two performances were very well received by the public.



Another component of the November living history weekend featured presentation of a brief outdoor play titled *The Captain's Bride* by authentically costumed site staff and reenactors. The play originated as a Civil War-era novelette written by Private William D. Herrington and reprinted by the Division of Archives and History in 1990.

The Collins Mansion at Somerset Place has installed on all of its windows sheets of transparent ultraviolet filters. The filters are designed to protect the house's furnishings and interior finishes from damage caused by the sun. The nearly clear film prevents 98 percent of the sun's ultraviolet light from penetrating the mansion's windows. Such filters are recommended for all buildings that contain valuable or historic furnishings. At present, however, available resources have enabled the section to install the protective film only at Duke Homestead, House in the Horseshoe, Somerset Place, part of Historic Halifax, and the Flue Shop at Spencer Shops.

Free 1993 calendars of events at North Carolina's historic sites are now available at each of the sites, as well as at the home office in Raleigh. The section invites all readers and friends to the following special events scheduled for April and May.

Spring	HORNE CREEK FARM. Plowing, planting garden vegetables and field crops, making soap, textile crafts
April-May	AYCOCK BIRTHPLACE Living History Days. Nineteenth-century domestic and farm chores performed by costumed interpreters. <i>Wednesdays only</i>
April-May	CSS NEUSE/CASWELL MEMORIAL. Special school-group tours, featuring demonstrations of hands-on activities. <i>Please call for reservations.</i>
April 3	REED GOLD MINE. Gold Rush Run. 5k, half-marathon, fun run, and walk for all ages. <i>Preregistration and event-day registration fees. 8:45 A.M.-noon</i>
April 11	HORNE CREEK FARM. When Easter Baskets Were Rabbit Nests. Children of all ages will enjoy coloring eggs with natural dyes and practicing the old custom of making nests for the Easter rabbit. 1:00-4:00 P.M.
April 12	HISTORIC HALIFAX. Halifax Day. Annual commemoration of the adoption of the Halifax Resolves in 1776. Patriotic program, preservation awards, and historic house tours
Mid-April	SPENCER SHOPS. Studebaker Car Show TOWN CREEK INDIAN MOUND. Richmond County Young Artists Exhibit
April 16, 17	IREDELL HOUSE. Biennial Pilgrimage of Edenton and Countryside. Tour of outstanding private residences representing a variety of historical periods and architectural styles. Historic Edenton tour buildings included on Pilgrimage. Cosponsored by the Edenton Historical Commission and the Edenton Woman's Club. <i>Fee</i> IREDELL HOUSE. Antique show. Dealers from the mid-Atlantic region show and sell seventeenth- to twentieth-century wares. Edenton-Chowan Recreational Center/Old National Guard Armory. Cosponsored by the Edenton Historical Commission and the Edenton Chamber of Commerce. <i>Fee</i>
April 18	VANCE BIRTHPLACE. Spring Pioneer Living Day. Demonstrations of 1830s domestic skills and tours by costumed staff

April 24, 25	BENNETT PLACE. Surrender Reenactment Program. A reenactment of the negotiations that led to the largest surrender of the Civil War. Camp set up with various talks and demonstrations
April 27	REED GOLD MINE. Heritage Day. Nineteenth-century demonstrations and exhibits pertaining to North Carolina history for fourth-graders in Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Stanly, and Union counties. 9:00 A.M.-2:00 P.M
Late April	FORT DOBBS. Heritage Week. Period activities for fourth-graders
May 8	HORNE CREEK FARM. The Fabric of Our Rural Past. Demonstrations of spinning and dyeing wool, quilting, sewing, and other traditional textile crafts. Displays of antique clothing and quilts
May 13	VANCE BIRTHPLACE. 163d anniversary of the birth of Zebulon B. Vance
May 15	REED GOLD MINE. North Carolina Open Gold-Panning Championship. Speed-panning championship for adult and junior divisions. Preregistration and event-day registration fees. 1:00-3:00 P.M
May 15, 16	THOMAS WOLFE MEMORIAL. A Day in May 1916. Living history program depicting the boardinghouse life in Asheville that shaped the writings of Thomas Wolfe ALAMANCE BATTLEGROUND. Eighteenth-century Live-In and Militia Muster. Costumed interpreters join in the commemoration of the 222d anniversary of the Battle of Alamance and re-create colonial domestic and military life. Two-day event ends with flag ceremony, picnic, and program
May 23	HOUSE IN THE HORSESHOE. Domestic Skills and Militia Muster. Soap making, dipping candles, washing clothes, cooking, spinning, weaving, and dyeing. Militia encampment, musket demonstrations, and related activities
May 24	STATE CAPITOL. History Bowl State Championships

Museum of History

During April the Museum of the Cape Fear in Fayetteville will offer a lecture series on North Carolina's literary history. Dr. Sally Buckner, Alumnae Distinguished Professor of English at Peace College, Raleigh, and codirector of the Capital Area Writing Project at North Carolina State University, will inaugurate the series on April 6 with a presentation titled "The Writers Next Door: North Carolina's Literary Renaissance" and will speak again on April 13, when her topic will be "Black and White in North Carolina Literature." The final lecture in the series will take place April 27 when Dr. Judith Ruderman, director of continuing education at Duke University and adjunct professor of the university's Department of English, will present "Woman Writers of North Carolina: Southern Belle to Southern Belletrist." All lectures will begin at 7:00 P.M. and are open to the public at no charge.

On Saturday, May 15, from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. the Museum of the Cape Fear will host the second annual Cape Fear Folk Festival. More than twenty craft demonstrators, representing crafts and trades of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, will participate in the event. Entertainment in the form of traditional music will be provided. The festival is free and open to the public. In case of inclement weather, the festival will take place on May 16. The Museum of the Cape Fear is located at 801 Arsenal Avenue in Fayetteville. For additional information, telephone (919) 486-1330.



The North Carolina Museum of History is collecting a variety of items for exhibition in its new building. This one-horse three-row grain drill, crafted by the Cole Manufacturing Company of Charlotte, came from the Jackson family farm in Polk County. The museum recently added the grain drill to the museum's permanent collection.

State Capitol/Visitor Services

The North Carolina Executive Mansion will be open for public tours from March 16 through May 21 on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays at 10:00, 11:00, and 11:30 A.M. and 2:30 and 3:00 P.M., as well as on Fridays for morning visits only. Telephone the Capital Area Visitor Center at (919) 733-3456 for additional information.

Tryon Palace

Shortly before the close of his second term, Governor James G. Martin appointed to the Tryon Palace Commission Charles C. Collins of New Bern. Mr. Collins, a retired police sergeant formerly with the New York City Housing Authority, holds the degrees of Associate of Arts and Bachelor of Science in criminal justice. He is a member of the Craven County chapter of the NAACP, the Craven County Voters League, and the Craven County Republican Men's Club.

The Tryon Palace Commission, appointed by the governor of North Carolina, is entrusted with a leadership role in directing the growth, programs, and operations of Tryon Palace Historic Sites and Gardens. Twice each year the commission holds business and planning meetings with key staff members to address issues concerning the palace complex.

Staff Notes

At Town Creek Indian Mound, Hoyle (Smokey) Elam recently retired as site assistant and D. H. Parsons was promoted from grounds worker to site assistant. Larry Neal has begun work as a building guide at Reed Gold Mine. Lynn Bull is the new assistant manager at Bentonville Battleground. Mike Stirewalt, formerly a building guide at Reed Gold Mine, has resigned. Rob Worrell, an employee of the Historic Sites Section for a decade, lost a lengthy battle with illness and died November 1, 1992, in Edenton. He worked at various times at Duke Homestead, *Elizabeth II*, and Bentonville and was an avid interpreter of living history.

Barbara E. Taylor, curator of the Museum of the Albemarle, resigned effective January 9 to accept a position with the Mobile (Alabama) Historical Commission. During her ten years of service at the Elizabeth City facility she inaugurated an ongoing series of special programs, developed an annual series of rotating exhibitions, and arranged for the museum to host a number of traveling exhibitions.

Colleges and Universities

Campbell University

An article by Donald N. Schroeder titled "Aristotle on the Good of Virtue-Friendship" appeared in the Summer 1992 issue of *History of Political Thought*. The article originated as a paper Dr. Schroeder read last year at a meeting of the Southwestern Political Science Association.

North Carolina State University

Burton F. Beers is a recipient of the first Alexander Quarles Holladay Medal for Excellence, awarded by North Carolina State University. The university's board of trustees established the Holladay Medal to acknowledge a lifetime of excellence in teaching, research, and extension. Charles Carleton is the author of *Going to the Wars: The Experience of Civil War in the British Isles, 1638-1651* (London: Routledge, 1992).

University of North Carolina at Charlotte

The J. Murrey Atkins Library hosted a reception on February 7 to commemorate the opening to researchers of the Kelly M. Alexander Papers. Alexander (1915-1985) was president of the North Carolina Conference of the NAACP for almost forty years and chairman of the national organization at the time of his death. The 60,000-item collection includes materials from the local, state, and national levels. The Atkins Library had earlier acquired the papers of Alexander's brother, Fred D. Alexander, the first African-American member of the Charlotte City Council in the twentieth century. Together the collections cover a myriad of topics that document the civil rights movement from the late 1940s to the early 1980s.

Wake Forest University

Michael L. Hughes addressed a meeting of the German Studies Association in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on October 3, 1992. His topic was democracy and political culture in postwar West Germany. Dr. Hughes's article "Wer bezahlt die Rechnung? Die Kosten der Regimewechsel im Deutschland der 20. Jahrhundert" appeared in the September 1992 issue of *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht*. At a meeting of social science faculty members of North Carolina Baptist colleges, held in Mars Hill on February 19, Christopher Melcher read a paper titled "The Iranian Revolution of 1978-1979: A Case Study." Dr. Melcher is the author of "Sectaries in the Six Books," which was published in the July-September 1992 issue of *The Muslim World*.

Western Carolina University

At a meeting of the Austrian Association for American Studies held November 22, 1992, in Graz, Austria, Gerald Schwartz read a paper titled "Walter M. Pierce: The Nativist as Civil Libertarian."

State, County, and Local Groups

Cape Fear Museum

An exhibition titled "More Than an Education: The Black Learning Experience in New Hanover County" opened in the museum's North Gallery on February 28 and will remain on display through May 29, 1994. The exhibition explores the history of black education in New Hanover County from the era of slavery through 1968 and features photographs, uniforms, school equipment, and personal memorabilia from the county's formerly all-black schools.

A new gallery in the museum will be named for basketball star and former resident of Wilmington Michael Jordan. Jordan's foundation has pledged a lead gift of \$25,000 to help fund the museum's Discovery Gallery. The hands-on facility, which will open in the summer of 1994, will be aimed toward children and will focus on the natural history of the Cape Fear region. A display of Michael Jordan memorabilia will be included in the gallery. The Junior League of Wilmington has committed \$9,000 toward the facility and is working with the museum staff to develop exhibit stations. The Cape Fear Museum Associates are seeking donations to complete the Michael Jordan Discover Gallery. For additional information on the Discovery Gallery project, contact Cathy Caldwell, associates coordinator, at (919) 341-4350.

Chapel Hill Historical Society

Dr. Maurice M. Bursey, professor of chemistry at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and author of *Carolina Chemists: Sketches from Chapel Hill*, was the guest speaker at the society's February 7 meeting. He discussed the status of science at the university a century ago.

Greensboro Historical Museum

"Family Folklore," a Smithsonian Institution traveling exhibition, is on display until May 9, 1993, at the Greensboro Historical Museum. The exhibition, designed to resemble a giant scrapbook, is the result of more than 2,000 interviews with visitors to the Festival of American Folklore between 1974 and 1977. The subjects of the interviews not only described their family's customs and traditions but also shared diaries, letters, photographs, scrapbooks, and home movies. Researchers involved in the interviews distilled their findings into a definition of family folklore that includes stories, expressions, customs, photography, and keepsakes. The museum is located at 130 Summit Avenue in downtown Greensboro.

New Bern Historical Society

The society inaugurated its 1993 educational program series by sponsoring a January 14 lecture by Paul Hawke, historian and southeastern coordinator for the Battlefield Protection Program. Hawke discussed the history and present status of battlefield preservation. The program was free and open to the public.

Rodney D. Barfield, director of the North Carolina Maritime Museum, was the featured speaker at a February 18 dinner program sponsored by the society. He discussed the maritime history of North Carolina, with special emphasis on whaling, lifesaving, and coastal occupations.

Tobacco History Corporation

The corporation recently celebrated its twentieth year of support of the history of tobacco and particularly Duke Homestead State Historic Site. Since 1972 the nonprofit corporation has raised more than \$500,000 to support Duke Homestead. Among projects the corporation has made possible in whole or in part are the following:

- Production of *Carolina Bright*, a film presentation shown at the site
- An artifact-storage addition to the visitor center
- New permanent exhibits in the expanded visitor center
- Acquisition of numerous artifacts
- Support of special events and programs
- A quarterly newsletter
- Operation of the site sales desk

At its recent annual meeting, members of the corporation reelected its existing officers to an additional yearlong term. The current officers are W. W. (Billy) Yeargin, president; David Welsh, vice-president; Herschel Caldwell, treasurer; and Dale Coats, secretary. In January the corporation inaugurated a new campaign to raise \$100,000 to develop the historic area at Duke Homestead to make possible enhanced living history programs.

New Leaves

Editor's Note: Dr. Southern is chief records analyst for the Records Services Branch, Archives and Records Section, Division of Archives and History. Mr. Olson is state archivist of North Carolina. The following article consists of a mildly revised version of a paper Dr. Southern read at a meeting of the Association of Historians in North Carolina (AHNC) at Pembroke State University, Pembroke, on October 9, 1992, and Mr. Olson's prepared response to Dr. Southern's paper, also featured at the AHNC meeting.

The Document and the Computer: The Historian's Sources and the Cultural Context of Automation

Edwin Southern

The problems posed for historians, archivists, and virtually everyone in society by the rise of electronic media constitute not merely a challenge but in fact a sea change. My aim today is to delineate a few of the specific areas that will concern historians as researchers and archivists as intermediaries between sources and users of sources. A second aim is to sketch the boundaries of how we may understand automation as part of the civilization in which we live.

Among recent developments in which the roots of change reside, so far as historians and archivists are concerned, are the disappearance of the "traditional" paper document and the rise of the "electronic" document. I cite those two developments here merely to hail them into court. By now, most of us have read one or more articles in recent years that predict the end of history as we know it. Most such articles allude to two developments: the self-destruction of paper records through their physical aging and disintegration, even as they increase in volume; and the rise of computers and the computerized record, with their inherent limits on readability and durability. In any case, the effect of such predictions seems to be a kind of apocalypse in which history as taught by the great German historian Leopold von Ranke runs over a cliff.

Although the connection between the increasing mass of paper records and the arrival of electronic technology is not just a coincidence, the problems associated with electronic records in and of themselves are ultimately of a different order. Electronic records offer greater and greater storage capacities and ever more rapid speed of access, if you are willing to pay for them. At the same time, those technologies include specific obstacles to their usability and durability. Put simply, over all technological advance hangs the specter of technological obsolescence.

Hardware systems are tossed onto the rubbish heap with amazing frequency, and if your budget does not permit migrating to newer or more recent technology, you risk becoming a technological dinosaur within four to five years. Intense competition characterizes the market in both hardware and software, and few vendors are even yet interested in making their systems compatible with each other. Occasionally vendors—particularly those affected by bankruptcy or merger—are uninterested in the fate of the system you purchase from them. Preserving records in magnetic-tape format also requires the specialized preservation of systems and other kinds of documentation that will enable tapes to be read ten or twenty years from now. In brief, for several reasons, we may have records in the future without the means to read them.

For archivists, debate continues about how electronic records will be structured into finding aids and handled, cataloged, and described—if at all—within functional archival categories designed for paper records. Electronic records were the issue at an informal round table at the annual convention of the Society of American Archivists in 1991. If the comments made at that meeting by staff from both the National Archives and the Canadian National Archives were true, both of those archival flagships have concentrated on statistical files so far as they have collected electronic records at all. Their approach has been very gingerly regarding accessioning and processing textual files and other electronic records in newer structures and formats.

The same session raised intriguing questions about electronic mail. There appears to be no firm knowledge of how extensive electronic mail is; how it is being preserved in archives, if at all; or how often one encounters policies governing its use and preservation by staff of public or private bodies. Many agencies are developing or studying policies concerning e-mail, but few of them appear to have implemented actual preservation or processing or resolved issues such as privacy, authentication, and the question of whether e-mail constitutes “official” or “unofficial” records. The dangers of inaction were more than adequately suggested when a staff member from the Canadian archives revealed that that agency had recently acquired in electronic formats virtually all the e-mail messages generated by the commission that negotiated the recent United States-Canadian trade treaty. Within those records, we learned, were to be found not only the brief, cryptic “doodling” and the ephemeral sentence fragment but also “substantive” matters—indeed, “decisions” not found or ever placed in formal memoranda or communications.

There are, of course, rosier predictions here and there. The purveyors of technological utopia tell us that a device resembling the personal computer monitor will soon be as common as the light bulb. This will mean that the end user of documents supposedly will be able to dispense with humble archivists and librarians and access texts directly. I would suggest that dissent from that view is in order on several grounds. The historically knowledgeable archivist has always helped the historian-researcher with the context of the latter’s sources. As correctly pointed out in a recent article in the *American Archivist*, elaboration of context—and not just “precision” of “retrieval”—has always been a concern of the historian. I would likewise suggest that the entire previous history of computer manuals, competing systems, the very pace of technological development, and vendor advice—which is often useless—should make us less than sanguine that

we can ever really dispense with archivists and librarians—my fellow “intermediaries.”

Understanding changes at this level requires us to refocus our vision to encompass change at a far more fundamental level. My next point is the significance that electronic media will have for our entire civilization. If we would understand and evaluate rather than merely react to change, we must understand automation in both an intellectual and a historical sense. We may do so, I believe, with the help of the scholar David Bolter, who in 1984 published a book titled *Turing's Man: Western Culture in the Computer Age*. Bolter tells us that the images surrounding technologies are decisive and that the computer may already have become what he calls the “defining technology” of the twentieth century.

Bolter sees a succession of “defining technologies” as characteristic of Western culture since the Greeks, in each stage furnishing paradigms, models, or patterns affecting not only basic concepts of science but also other aspects of a civilization. What the clock was for the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the computer has now become for our age. Logical processing, for example, has brought about new concepts of time, space, language, and memory, with implications directly counter to very deeply entrenched traditional assumptions. Bolter thinks that the coming age may lose much of its “Faustian” concern with “depth,” “mystery,” and “complexity.” Art may return to a concern with “surface and form.” Permanence will be redefined. Programs can be changed, and—in the computer world and eventually in an entire society—solutions become transient, not final.

The most dramatic change wrought by the computer, however, may well be occurring in the realm of language. Many scholars believe that language is in some sense implicated in thought patterns and that both are implicated in the media that a society employs—as Marshall McLuhan, the noted theorist of culture and media, and several of his predecessors and successors have maintained. While language exerts its influence primarily through its first and most pervasive medium—the human voice—it is also embodied in other media. Historically, though at differing paces, civilizations progress through predominant media: orality, literacy, print, and, now, electronic media. The computer and the automated media of which it is a part have become the next phase in the succession of media revolutions.

The invention of writing allowed for the first time, in the most basic sense, what cultural critic and historian Walter Ong calls the “separation of the known from the knower” by trapping the oral, living word in permanent, alphabetic space. The invention of writing then initiated the second great media transformation, as the ability to inscribe letters and words on parchment, papyrus, and wax tablets (and their later equivalents) permitted the writer to analyze, review, and “look up” his own thoughts or the thoughts of others. Besides a greater capacity for memory and enhanced precision in thinking, the result was the extension of the latter to encompass the complexities of philosophy and theology. Writing made possible a new kind of thinking and reoriented those who were literate to a predominantly “visual” and “linear” way of living in the world. Print deepened these same processes. Ong foresees similar revolutionary changes with electronic technologies, particularly with the digital computer, which Ong terms “the ultimate (thus far) in the separation of the knower and the known.”

Some of these changes already are evident and perhaps lie at the bottom of some of the complaints about why Johnny and Mary cannot or do not read anymore. What has been called the “bookish” milieu—a sense of autonomous space, privacy, silence, even a sense of self that engendered and was engendered by books—has given way not just to television but to the Walkman, as the young perambulate in a cocoon of sound. As part of the electronic technology and culture of which they are a part, computerized or digitized writing and reading are different kinds of writing and reading, even when the alphabet and specific texts are the same. If the mother of all databases is ever constructed, the manipulability of what has been called “nuggets of information”—eventually, indeed, perhaps every text written since 1900, or 1800, or whenever—will become much easier. Information will become almost infinitely malleable to the user’s needs. Information in that form and with such a capacity for linkage, when combined with existing and future idea-processing software, leads not to authorship or “writing” in the traditional sense but to “information handling” and, as some have said, the disappearance of the very concept of the “author.”

Another recent school of thought has pronounced or predicted the end of the author: deconstruction. That concept is embedded within larger trends within our civilization and is related specifically to the explosion of automated technologies and to the capacities of the latter to store, transmit, and transform “texts,” old and new, of every kind and in every medium. Deconstruction is in part the story of the appearance and disappearance of concepts such as author, literary property, text, canon, book, and literature and all their institutional underpinnings during the last two to three centuries. The “how” of their disappearance, say the deconstructionists, has been essentially the realization that a text is just a “text,” open infinitely to meaning and interpretation, which wash away the fixed boundaries we associate with author, text, and related concepts.

I submit that the “document,” traditionally considered, is of the same order as every other text, including those usually considered as being under the rubric of creative art, literary or otherwise. The “document” possesses, among other qualities, what George Steiner has called “singularity”—a kind of open-endedness in meaning, allied with a specific social and physical format. But we may be seeing the end of that kind of document in an entity called the “virtual document,” said by some theorists to represent the document in the electronic age after software and hardware have dissolved the traditional differentiations and formats of documents in older media. The “virtual document” exists in a kind of electronic subuniverse, able to take on attributes and contexts according to the wishes of the creator or user. The conclusion seems inescapable: The “virtual document,” or its near relative, the document existing in the infinitely manipulable database, means the obliteration of the document as a tangible, visible link between creator and user, with the archivist as intermediary.

This trend is the source of what can be called the “double whammy” facing historians and other users of documents in the traditional sense. No document, it would seem, can avoid this fate, and I would question even safeguards that might attempt to preserve the traditional concepts of ownership and authorship, already made problematic by networking and certain kinds of software. Beyond the fact that millions of “documents” are now created solely in the electronic universe and never reach paper or microfilm, the documents now on paper also

must enter the electronic universe—if reformatting projects are carried out that will transform them into digitized images and thus subject them to assimilation in future databases. Furthermore, if deconstruction is correct, then breaking the link between creator and user has no consequences, since one end of the equation—the creator—evaporates in any case. The creator of a document and the context of a document—the latter increasingly problematic when fifty “nuggets” are scrolled past on a terminal screen—fade in significance.

Flights of automated fancy by archival prophets, as they attempt to read the contours of our future world, are legion. It seems certain, above all, that the most profound effects of automation will lie in what British media analyst Anthony Smith has called a fundamental shift in ways of thinking, feeling, and seeing—in a “revolution in perception.” Smith has suggested that the kind of reorientation in perception required by the advent of the motion picture, radio, television, stereophonic and digitized sound may well be instructive for electronic media.

In each case, this primordial difference between the unmediated and mediated worlds—the former known perhaps only to God—has had to be realized anew. Each of the media, considered in the widest sense, has been only an “illusion,” to quote Smith, in its attempt to replicate the living essence of concepts, thoughts, events, movements, and culture. This may seem exceedingly abstract, but of course it is what oral historians, and the more insightful of historians who use written sources, have been telling us for some time. There is no getting back to what it was really like, to paraphrase von Ranke, for time is linear and events irrevocable. The ultimate history, based upon complete and exhaustive documentation, is an illusion. As the oral historians tell us, an exhaustive history is at best an “abstract” of an action that occurred. In the same way, electronic media likewise possess inherent limitations. If we can get beyond vendor-speak and techno-faith, we may obtain a clearer sense of those limitations and be able to direct change and combine the best of the traditional and the revolutionary.

Mr. Olson's response:

Dr. Southern has favored us with a contemplative and yet comprehensive analysis of a subject that defies such analysis. It is well written and thoughtful. One is reminded repeatedly in his text of the challenge facing archivists, historians, and other users of sources as we confront the revolution wrought by automation. It was so reassuring in years past, when computers were tools of demographers and other “number crunchers,” simply to ignore that challenge, which was generally how the archival and historical professions behaved until about ten years ago. From this reassuring but ostrichlike ignorance, however, the profession has recently swung radically in the opposite direction. It almost seems as if the “end-of-history-as-we-know-it” view is becoming conventional wisdom. How do we navigate these stormy seas?

While I agree with most of Dr. Southern's analysis, I also believe that additional comment might put his views on automation in a different perspective. For three of the past four summers, I have been one of several archivists to spend an extended period of time at the University of Pittsburgh attending an institute devoted to precisely the same issues addressed in Dr. Southern's paper. At sessions of that institute a seemingly endless array of information specialists

spelled out for the attending archivists the forthcoming changes in technology offered by automation of data. One such presentation divided the present pecking order of archivists into three tiers: "techno-peasants" (at the bottom, of course), "techno-literates," and "knowledge workers." How does one move up from techno-peasant to knowledge worker? Clearly, the answer lies in training. Many of us are either self-taught or are the beneficiary of some form of computer training as we attempt to learn how to use this powerful new technology. My point is that most of us are in a transitional generation in which some will learn to swim these seas and some will stay on the beach. I believe the good news is that either approach will be possible for a while. As the technology becomes more pervasive, however, and the schools teach it from the early grades up (which is already occurring), becoming a computer-literate knowledge worker will, it is hoped, be viewed as a natural progression for most people in the workplace.

How do we assess some of the key points in the paper at hand? For one thing, I believe that Dr. Southern's paper can challenge us in two directions—one positive and the other negative. First, let's look at the positive. If, as I have indicated, the archival and historical professions produce in the next ten years more technically literate practitioners, I believe it is possible to assume that there will be forthcoming many answers to problems that now confound us. Indeed, I believe it can be argued that many of the "answers" are already here—but more on that point later.

On the pessimistic side, it appears obvious that the archival profession will change drastically in the next few years and that this impending change is threatening to a substantial segment of people presently embarked on archival careers. We could see a world devoid of "archival intermediaries," as Dr. Southern's paper suggests, but I believe that to be an unlikely scenario. What comes to mind here is the Marxist anticipation of the withering away of the state—in other words, some things seem possible in a theoretical sense but almost never happen. Aside from the assault on our professional turf is the more important question of whether we can navigate at all in seas devoid of authors and documents and that contain a seemingly unrelated stream of informational tidbits in chaotic form. Here I believe the technology that created the problems may also produce tools to solve them.

Dr. Southern aptly describes the dynamic world of technology and the obsolescence that follows so quickly in its wake. I believe those problems are substantive but not insurmountable. For example, the marketplace has dictated that manufacturers of personal computers adopt certain levels of standardization, and those manufacturers have responded accordingly, resulting in computer equipment able to evolve from one generation to another, if not seamlessly, then at least with only minimal disruption. So too must archivists provide for standards that will take data of enduring value from one platform to another with only minimal loss of information. This is not only possible; it is being done.

It is a matter, though, of having enough archivists familiar with the technology to provide for its systematic migration from one generation to another, and, as I indicated previously, that generation of knowledge workers is en route. As Dr. Southern's paper effectively points out, such hopes are themselves subject to the forces of alteration, and our concept of "permanence" will change with our

programming. Perhaps one important casualty of that process is the concept of permanence itself. Increasingly, our view of records as immutable artifacts will evolve into one of "information sufficiency." In other words, information sufficient to do the job.

What of the changes in our concept of the document, as set forth in Dr. Southern's paper? Such a discussion inevitably becomes philosophical. The thing we see on the screen is not a document in the sense of which we are accustomed. It is a concoction of data and software presented to us by hardware. But aren't paper records concoctions too? Of course, the advantage that nice neat paper presents us is that it is a concoction that is frozen in time and context. Therefore, the analytical tools we acquired in graduate school are much more easily applied to the paper document than to the one that appears on the computer screen. My point is that once we become computer literate, we may be able to use our new analytical skills on computer records in the same manner as we have applied our traditional knowledge to paper records. Thus, my message is less apocalyptic and involves the less-exciting view that the archival world of the future may differ more in style than substance. Although information will move at the speed of light, the basic skills required of the historical researcher will remain the same.

Finally, what about Dr. Southern's "double whammy"—the loss both of today's data and yesterday's paper in some awful yet grandly tragic third act of history's opera? As a practitioner who is trying here to be a commentator, let me say that this picture makes for useful statements of public outreach; but the truth again is less dramatic. It involves the application of established techniques, along with some realistic expectations that the technology we fear may offer hope for real solutions. Yes, it is true that paper records are at risk. Our archives in Raleigh is full of paper that is itself full of acidity. I had the opportunity to study this problem in some detail a few years ago. From that study, I can say that there are some clearly established solutions to the problem and that the true culprit is not technology but rather insufficient resources. The challenge inherent in the preservation of paper records is one we can resolve if appropriate resources are forthcoming.

Tragically, in this age of infinitely complex social questions, other priorities rank higher than that one. One ray of hope in North Carolina is the recently formed North Carolina Preservation Consortium, Inc., which is a national model of cooperative action among the archival, university, library, and historical communities. A recent report issued by that body outlines a useful strategy for preservation that may be followed in this state.

In sum, Dr. Southern has presented us with a thoughtful paper that usefully describes the challenge posed by the automation of archival data. My differences with him are minor and generally tend toward a somewhat more optimistic view of the issues. I believe we can agree on one final point: a window of opportunity exists to deal with the problems at hand. The length of time this window remains open is open to debate, but of this one thing I am sure: during the few remaining years left in this century, unless we make substantive progress on all the issues discussed here, much of what we hand to the next generation of records users will be lost or unusable. While my hope springs eternal, reality tells me that the solutions are neither simple nor cheap.

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State Archives Again Hosts Significant Archival Gatherings

The Archives and Records Section's Involvement with significant archival meetings continued with its hosting of the annual Southeastern Archives and Records Conference (SARC), March 24-26. SARC is an affiliation of the archives and records management programs of seven southeastern states—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia—that meets each year to discuss programmatic and professional issues. The Archives and Records Section and the director of the Division of Archives and History traditionally have played major roles in the history of SARC; the involvement dates back to May 1969, when the organization's forerunner, the Tri-State Archives and Records Conference (which represented North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia state archival programs) assembled for a meeting in Raleigh.

Forty-nine representatives from each of the seven states (except for Kentucky, which was unable to participate because of budget constraints) convened at the



The North Carolina State Archives recently hosted an annual meeting of the Southeastern Archives and Records Conference (SARC). Joining with visiting members in a meeting of SARC's administration affinity group were David J. Olson (*second from left*), state archivist of North Carolina; William S. Price, Jr. (*third from left*), director of the Division of Archives and History; and Elizabeth F. Buford (*right*), deputy secretary of Cultural Resources. (All photographs by the Division of Archives and History unless otherwise indicated.)



Susan McDonald (center) of the Florida State Archives served as facilitator for the private records and manuscripts affinity group during the SARC meeting. James O. Sorrell (second from left) and George Stevenson (right) represented North Carolina's Archives and Records Section at the session.

new Museum of History Building in Raleigh under the programmatic theme "Benchmarking and Best Practices." This year's conference featured a unique format that included the formation of eight distinct affinity groups that dealt with the topics of administration and management, arrangement and description, electronic records, micrographics and imaging, preservation, private records and manuscripts, reference and access, and records management. The conference concluded with a plenary session that provided substantive reports from each of the affinity groups. A social highlight of the meeting was a guided tour of the European Gallery and a dinner for participants at the North Carolina Museum of Art on the evening of March 25.

The Archives and Records Section also hosted in Raleigh on March 24 a meeting of regional coordinators for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. The conclave, led by Richard A. Cameron, the commission's assistant director for programs, included reviews of recent state board activities and discussion of significant changes in the commission's guidelines



LEFT TO RIGHT: Dr. Price; Richard A. Cameron, assistant director for programs, National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC); and Ed Bridges, state archivist of Alabama, share a moment of levity during a March 24 meeting of NHPRC regional coordinators—like the SARC meeting, hosted by the North Carolina State Archives.

that will go into effect on June 1 of this year. In addition, the meeting focused on the grant-review process by conducting a mock board-review exercise. In January the North Carolina State Archives served as the site of two additional archival gatherings of significance—the State Conference on Historical Records and a two-day national African-American Documentation Initiatives Conference (see the March 1993 issue of *Carolina Comments*).

Recent Activities at National Historic Landmarks in N.C.

National Historic Landmarks are the nation's most important historic and cultural resources. They include buildings, structures, districts, objects, or sites that commemorate historical events that changed the course of history or are associated with architectural, artistic, humanistic, social, political, educational, and cultural achievements, as well as primary sites associated with native American or ethnographic history. Congress, recognizing the importance of preserving and protecting those nationally significant resources, in 1976 directed the secretary of the Interior to monitor the condition of all landmarks and report the results annually. Responsibility for monitoring and reporting lies with the National Park Service (NPS), which solicits assistance from state historic preservation offices, individual property owners, and local sources.

Because of activities at many of North Carolina's National Historic Landmarks during 1992 the report prepared for the NPS by the State Historic Preservation Office and submitted in March 1993 covered more than those landmarks considered "threatened or endangered" or merely owned by the state of North Carolina. Of the thirty-one properties in North Carolina designated National Historic Landmarks, the following seventeen experienced activity of some kind during 1992:

BILTMORE ESTATE, Asheville. The estate has repaved a service road, upgraded utility lines, constructed a well-screened warehouse for its gift shop, improved ramps for the handicapped, and removed a 1920s-era swimming pool, replacing it with a re-created historic bowling lawn.

W. T. BLACKWELL AND COMPANY TOBACCO COMPANY, Durham. According to newspaper reports, the city of Durham will soon begin building a new minor league baseball park near the factory. A plan to reuse the building as part of a major revitalization effort appears to have collapsed, and future use and rehabilitation of the structure is in question.

CHOWAN COUNTY COURTHOUSE, Edenton. Phase one of the exterior restoration is complete, and architectural studies of the courtroom should be completed in May. Evidence of the original English-style courtroom has been uncovered and is under investigation in cooperation with Colonial Williamsburg.

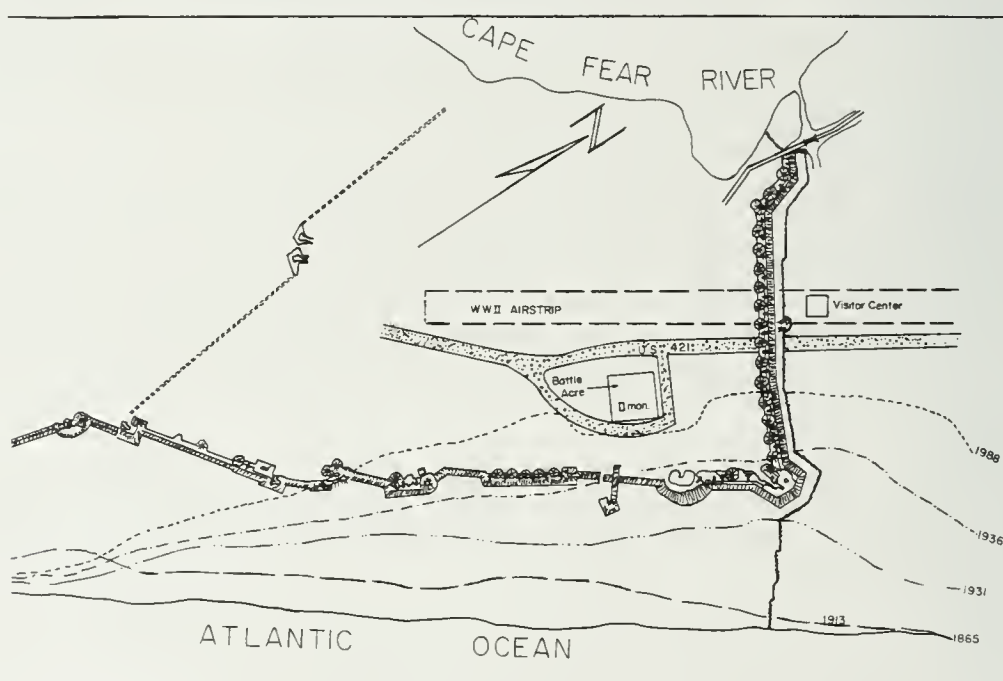
CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Raleigh. The church has undergone some repairs to its roof, and new landscaping has given it a more open, garden-like setting.

CONNEMARA, THE CARL SANDBURG FARM, Henderson County. The Historic Preservation Office worked with NPS on the design and addition of a lift to provide accessibility for handicapped visitors to the farm.

COOLMORE, Edgecombe County. The elderly owners have discussed with the Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina preservation covenants designed to ensure the property's future status.

CUPOLA HOUSE, Edenton. A dendrochronology study, conducted in cooperation with the Weyerhaeuser Corporation and the Cupola House Association, established that the trees from which lumber was hewn for the house were cut in 1756 and that the house was built in 1757-1758. Structural studies using video optics have been conducted.

FORT FISHER, New Hanover County. Following denial of a permit to construct a stone revetment to protect the fort from ocean erosion, the North Carolina Coastal Resources Commission amended one of its rules, thus making possible construction of hardened structures to protect nationally significant, immovable historic sites. The North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources has submitted a new permit for the proposed revetment, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has undertaken an update of the economic feasibility report. The North Carolina General Assembly has appropriated \$250,000 toward the project.



This plan of Fort Fisher State Historic Site in New Hanover County, prepared by Gehrig Spencer, site manager, shows how erosion from the Atlantic Ocean has diminished the total area of the fort since 1865. The North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources has sought approval to construct a stone revetment to protect the fort from further erosion.

HAYES PLANTATION, Chowan County. The owners of Hayes have set aside eighty acres of the plantation site as a family enclave and subdivided acreage south of the house for single-family and limited cluster housing.

MARKET HOUSE, Fayetteville. Requests for bids for the repointing of the masonry on the second-floor exterior have been published, and the second-story balustrades are being reconstructed.

OLD EAST, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Chapel Hill. Old East will be celebrating its bicentennial this fall and is undergoing a complete restoration. The State Historic Preservation Office has been closely involved in the review of the plans and construction work.

PALMER-MARSH HOUSE, Bath State Historic Site. Restoration of the structure, severely damaged by fire in 1989, is going well and should be completed by this summer.

STATE CAPITOL, Raleigh. Extensive paint research has determined that the east-west corridor and second story of the rotunda were granitized and that the two chambers had differing wall colors.

TOWN CREEK INDIAN MOUND STATE HISTORIC SITE, Montgomery County. With technical assistance from the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, the Historic Sites Section will undertake a shoreline-stabilization project for the creek that borders the site.

UNION TAVERN (THOMAS DAY HOUSE), Milton. The Day house, like the Palmer-Marsh House severely damaged by fire in 1989, has been reroofed; an architect is preparing existing-condition drawings for use in structural analysis.



Restoration of Milton's Union Tavern, severely damaged by fire in 1989, has begun with the recent installation of a new roof. An architect is currently preparing existing-condition drawings of the building for use in structural analysis.

USS MONITOR. The State Historic Preservation Office has asked the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to develop a programmatic agreement with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to address routine and emergency undertakings. The draft general management plan is being reviewed.

THOMAS WOLFE HOUSE STATE HISTORIC SITE, Asheville. In preparation for the construction of a new visitor center, the Historic Sites Section recently demolished a nonhistoric commercial garage that stood behind the Wolfe house.

The remaining fourteen National Historic Landmarks in North Carolina include Blandwood, Greensboro; Cooleemee, Davie County; Duke Homestead and Tobacco Factory, Durham County; the Hardaway site, Stanly County; the Hinton Rowan Helper House, Mocksville; the Josephus Daniels House, Raleigh; the Nash-Hooper House, Hillsborough; the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company Building (Mechanics and Farmers Bank), Durham; Old Salem Historic District, Winston-Salem; Playmakers Theater, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Reed Gold Mine State Historic Site, Concord; Salem Tavern, Winston-Salem; the Single Brothers House, Winston Salem; and the USS *North Carolina*, Wilmington.

Stagville Observes Black History Month with Special Program

A large audience gathered at Durham's Stagville Center for a February 27 panel discussion titled "African-American History and Modern Education." The program, cosponsored by Capital Area Preservation, Inc., took place at Stagville's education building and began with the showing of *Africa Meets the Americas: A Lasting Presence in North Carolina*, a new video program soon to be made available to school systems throughout North Carolina. The video included a number of scenes shot at the Horton Grove slave quarters at Stagville, as well as at Stagville's Great Barn and at Duke Homestead State Historic Site. The subsequent panel discussion enabled panelists to voice their opinions concerning the video and to speak about their involvement in education, particularly in the realm of African-American history.



Participating in a special program in observance of Black History Month at Stagville Center on February 27 were (left to right) Eddie Davis, Cheyney Hales, Chris Hughes, Linda Simmons-Henry (at podium), and Alice Eley Jones.

Historian Alice Eley Jones moderated the program. Joining her were panelists Eddie Davis of Durham's Hillside High School, Cheyney Hales of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Chris Hughes of Raleigh's Mordecai Historic Park, and Linda Simmons-Henry of St. Augustine's College, Raleigh. A lengthy question-and-answer period followed the formal presentation, after which the audience visited the Horton Grove slave houses. There Ms. Jones conducted a traditional libation ceremony in honor of the African-Americans, both enslaved and free, who once resided at Horton Grove.

North Carolina Literary Review Wins Design Award

A literary magazine produced at East Carolina University has won an award in a national publication design competition. The first issue of the *North Carolina Literary Review*, introduced last summer, won the merit award in the twenty-eighth annual Society of Publication Designers National Competition. Eva

Roberts, a graphics design instructor in the ECU School of Art, was the issue's designer and art director. The ECU Department of English and the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association publish the magazine semiannually as a means of exploring and explaining the connections four centuries of writers have had with North Carolina. Alex Albright, professor of English at ECU, serves as the publication's editor.

More than 5,000 publications from throughout the nation were entered in the design competition. Winning entries will be displayed at the New York Public Library beginning in May. The Society of Publication Designers was founded in 1965 to serve the special needs of editorial arts directors and designers. The society exhibits the best in magazine design and rewards career accomplishments through its annual competition and additional special programs.

The *North Carolina Literary Review* is sold in area bookstores, and subscriptions are available at \$15.00 per year. To subscribe, write to "NCLR," Department of English, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4353. Copies of the publication's inaugural issue are still available.

SAWH Seeks Proposals for Conference on Women's History

The Southern Association for Women Historians invites proposals for the Third Southern Conference on Women's History, to be held June 2-5, 1994, at Rice University in Houston. The conference provides a forum for the delivery of scholarly presentations and the exchange of ideas relating to all aspects of women's history. The conference seeks to reflect the best in recent scholarship and to recognize the creative use of primary and secondary source materials, especially by young scholars and graduate students. It also seeks to reflect the diversity of women's experiences and to document the history of women from a wide variety of racial, class, and ethnic backgrounds.

Proposals being sought include suggestions for individual papers and complete sessions, as well as topics for panel discussions, round tables, and media presentations. Each proposal should include a one- to two-page synopsis and a brief curriculum vita for each participant. Those interested in chairing sessions or commenting on papers are also invited to apply. Although the conference is regionally based, proposals from all parts of the nation are welcome. Please include a stamped, self-addressed envelope or postcard to ensure notification of receipt by the program committee.

Proposals should be submitted to Prof. Joan Cashin, Department of History, Ohio State University, 106 Dulles, 230 West 17th Avenue, Columbus, OH 43210, or by telephone at (614) 292-2674. The deadline for proposals is June 15, 1993.

New Microfilm Collection on Overlooked Aspect of Slavery

University Publications of America will soon publish a new microfilm collection on a controversial and often overlooked subject: *Slavery in Ante-Bellum Southern Industries*. Series B of the collection—*Selections from the Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill*—includes portions of thirteen manuscript collections that document slavery in North Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee in such enterprises as gold, silver, copper, and lead mining; iron foundries; tanneries; sawmills, quarrying; blacksmithing; and railroad building.

The new collection provides information on the skills, living and working conditions, and management of slaves. It illuminates antebellum business practices and reveals the roles of prominent entrepreneurs and business leaders such as Charles Fisher and Philemon B. Hawkins in the political and economic life of antebellum America. Series B supplements previously released selections from the Duke University Library.

The new series, edited by Charles B. Dew, professor of history at Williams College, contains the Hawkins Family Papers, 1740-1865; the Fisher Family Papers, 1758-1896; the Brevard and McDowell Family Papers, 1754-1924; the William G. Dickson Papers, 1767-1860; the Louisa Furnace Account Books, 1831-1860; the Ridwell Furnace Record Book, 1805-1809; the Shenandoah County, Virginia, Books, 1799-1838; the Bryan and Leventhorpe Family Papers, 1798-1860; the George Phifer Erwin Papers, 1779-1861; the Waightstill Avery Papers, 1777-1866; the Gold Hill Mining Company Records, 1850-1872; the Silver Hill Mining Company Ledger, 1859-1862; and the Washington Mine Account Book, 1845-1846.

Series B on microfilm with printed guide sells for \$4,105; Series A is still available at \$3,025. For additional information, contact Customer service at University Publications of America, 4520 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814-3389, or telephone (800) 692-6300.

Center for Moravian Studies Established

The Moravian Theological Seminary of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, has announced the inauguration of a Center for Moravian Studies to promote the scholarly study of the history, beliefs, and traditions of the Moravian church. Plans for the center include publication of a "Newsletter of Moravian Studies"; a program for the translation into English of key sources for the study of Moravianism; and seminars, workshops, and lectures. The center will offer assistance to visiting scholars and arrange access to the Moravian Collection in the seminary's Reeves Library. The center staff can also help visiting scholars find reasonably priced housing near the campus. For additional information, contact the Reverend Otto Dreydopple, Jr., director of Moravian Studies, Moravian Theological Seminary, 1200 Main Street, Bethlehem, PA 18018, or telephone (215) 861-1596. The center is funded in part by a grant from the Arthur Vining Davis Foundations.

Obituaries

George Elliot London, businessman and historian, died in Raleigh on March 30, 1993, at the age of eighty. Mr. London, a native of Pittsboro, graduate of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and veteran of naval service during World War II, founded a fuel oil business in Raleigh after the war and began a far-reaching involvement in Raleigh civic and Episcopal church-related affairs. He was particularly active and influential as a friend to history in North Carolina. He was a former president and longtime benefactor of the Carolina Charter Corporation, a not-for-profit organization that has sponsored and financed research in Great Britain on the history of North Carolina during the colonial era.

To date the project, conducted under the auspices of the Division of Archives and History, has recovered and copied more than 60,000 documents pertaining to colonial North Carolina and has published (eight volumes to date) selected items from them as a series titled *The Colonial Records of North Carolina [Second Series]*. Mr. London served as president or was a member of numerous cultural, business, and civic groups, including the North Caroliniana Society of Chapel Hill, the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, the Raleigh Tourist and Convention Association, the Raleigh Little Theatre, the North Carolina State Art Society, and the Raleigh Kiwanis Club. In 1991 the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association presented him with its highest honor, the Christopher Crittenden Memorial Award, for his important services and benefactions on behalf of North Carolina history, particularly his many generous donations of time and money to benefit the Carolina Charter Corporation. Most recently Mr. London led the effort to establish the Charles D. (Zack) Arthur Memorial Endowment, a special fund to support development of collections at the NCSU Libraries at North Carolina State University. The fund was recently recognized as the fastest-growing individual endowment in the history of the NCSU Libraries.

John Davenport Neville, a former employee of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, died in Richmond, Virginia, on February 13, 1993. Dr. Neville, a native of Spring Hope, held an A.B. and an M.A. in history from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; a doctorate in history from Vanderbilt University; and an M.S. in library science from the Catholic University of America. His specialty was seventeenth-century British history. From 1967 to 1969 he taught history at East Carolina University in Greenville and from 1972 to 1979 served as historian/editor for the Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission at the Virginia State Library and Archives in Richmond. While with the project he was editor of the volume *Bacon's Rebellion*, published by the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation in commemoration of the tercentenary of Bacon's Rebellion, which occurred in Virginia in 1676. From 1979 to 1988 he served the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources as executive director of America's 400th Anniversary Committee, which commemorated the quadricentennial of the founding of the Roanoke colonies, 1584-1587. He subsequently became administrative officer of the College of William and Mary's Commission on the Tercentenary Observances, charged with planning and overseeing two phases of ceremonial events surrounding the college's 300th anniversary.

Glenn M. Tucker, businessman and chairman emeritus of the Fort Fisher Restoration Committee, died in Wilmington on January 23, 1993. Mr. Tucker was best known in historical circles for his long chairmanship of the Fort Fisher committee, which began as part of the centennial of the Civil War in the 1960s. Late in that decade he began serving as co-chairman and then as the original lone chairman of the group. Under the leadership of Mr. Tucker until 1990, when his health began to fail, the committee labored to raise money for restoration and improvement of the old Civil War fortification as a state historic site. Mr. Tucker was a realtor and an entrepreneur active in development at Carolina Beach and later around Raleigh; he worked with travel and tourism interests and other boards on a statewide basis.

Recent Articles on North Carolina History

Robert G. Anthony, Jr., "North Carolina Bibliography, 1991-1992," *North Carolina Historical Review* 70 (April 1993)

Kenneth R. Janken, "African-American Intellectuals Confront the 'Silent South': The *What the Negro Wants* Controversy," *North Carolina Historical Review* 70 (April 1993)

Marc W. Kruman, "The Second American Party System and the Transformation of Revolutionary Republicanism," *Journal of the Early Republic* 12 (Winter 1992)

Alex Lichtenstein, "Good Roads and Chain Gangs in the Progressive South: 'The Negro Convict is a Slave,'" *Journal of Southern History* 59 (February 1993)

Thornton W. Mitchell, "The Granville District and Its Land Records," *North Carolina Historical Review* 70 (April 1993)

Paul Yandle, "Joseph Charles Price and His 'Peculiar Work,'" Part II, *North Carolina Historical Review* 70 (April 1993)

News from Archives and History

Historical Publications

"Sexual Violence, Gender, Reconstruction, and the Extension of Patriarchy in Granville County, North Carolina," an article by Laura F. Edwards that appeared in volume 68 (July 1991) of the *North Carolina Historical Review*, recently received the 1993 Martin Luther King, Jr., Prize, sponsored by the Department of History at the University of Kentucky. The July 1991 *Review* is a particularly distinguished issue in that it includes another prizewinning article, Glenda Elizabeth Gilmore's "Gender and Jim Crow: Sarah Dudley Pettey's Vision of the New South," which won both the Historical Society of North Carolina's 1991 Robert D. W. Connor Award and the 1991 Letitia Woods Brown Memorial Article Prize, sponsored by the Association of Black Women Historians.

The *Forty-Fourth Biennial Report of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History: July 1, 1990-June 30, 1992* is now available. Copies of the 261-page report can be obtained from the Historical Publications Section at a cost of \$10.00 plus \$2.00 for postage and handling. The section recently reprinted 1,000 copies each of the following four maps in its popular fifteen-item set of facsimile maps: "Mercator-Hondius 1606" (Plate III), "Comberford 1657 MS" (Plate IV), "MacRae-Brazier 1833" (Plate X), and "Kerr-Cain 1882" (Plate XIV). The map sets are available at \$20.00 each plus \$2.00 for postage and handling.

In connection with the recent publication of the eighth—and final—volume of *The Papers of William Alexander Graham*, the Historical Publications Section is featuring a special sale on all eight volumes in the series through December 31, 1993. The special price for the entire set is \$125.00 postpaid, which represents a savings of more than 25 percent if each volume were purchased separately. To partake of the special offer, send a check (made payable to Department of Cultural Resources) to: Historical Publications Section, Division of Archives and History, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27601-2807.

Historic Sites

This summer the Historic Sites Section will undertake a statewide study of visitors at all state historic sites and will solicit their opinions on a variety of issues. The project will generate profiles and demographic data pertaining to visitors and offer a means of assessing visitor satisfaction with facilities and services. The section's coordinator of visitor services, Elaine Beck, is developing the study with the aid of consultant Nancy Gustke of the Department of History at North Carolina State University and formerly a manager at a New Hampshire state historic site. The project, which began in the field with a test survey at five sites in April, will be fully implemented during the summer. At each site, a percentage of visitors will be surveyed for their ideas and opinions. Section personnel will utilize the results of the survey to improve programs and, if funds become available, actual physical facilities at the sites. Data from the project will encompass information on such topics as the distance visitors travel to a particular site; the educational, family, and occupational background of guests; and the types of trips visitors make to historic sites. Among additional topics covered by the survey are the frequency of visits, the geographic origins of visitors, and visitors' ratings of such matters as site signage and tour guides.

The section's Interpretations Branch has appointed a committee to study accessibility of programs at the sites. Within that group is a diverse representation of field site staff and a home office specialist. As most readers know, the Americans with Disabilities Act will be a major factor affecting future projects at all state historic sites. The branch views the changes and/or improvements mandated by the act as a positive development that will help visitors enjoy their stay at each site to the utmost. Interpretations activities include those functions at state historic sites that educate and inform visitors. In essence, the Interpretations Branch is responsible for how each site tells its story to the public.

The committee came together to review interpretive improvements that could make the section's programs more accessible to the public. The committee's focus will be on the *presentation* of history. Rather than dwell on major changes to buildings, which would require the expenditure of capital-improvement funds, the body will target practical, low-cost solutions such as taped tours, audio programs, pamphlets, and photo books.

Compliance with the standards specified in the Americans with Disabilities Act will be standard practice at all of North Carolina's state historic sites. Members of the committee have expressed the hope that that programs offered at the sites might reflect a better understanding of the people and cultures that have influenced each site's history. Although it is not the body's primary objective, the committee will consider expanding program accessibility in ways that would enable the story of North Carolina's African Americans, native Americans, women, and families to be told in better fashion.

Supporters of Town Creek Indian Mound, a National Historic Landmark and a National Register site, have received approval for a project to stabilize some 100 feet of eroding land at a bluff along the Little River directly below the site's reconstructed palisade wall. The Region H Council of Governments spearheaded the project with the cooperation of volunteers, including experts in engineering,

soil science, archaeology, geology, and hydrology. The work, based on a plan prepared by the volunteer committee, will prevent the palisade wall from falling into the river and replace an old wooden retaining wall constructed earlier along the water's edge. Rock-filled cages known as gabions will be placed in the river along the former bank line as bases upon which earth will be backfilled to form a restored bank. In addition, laborers will remove a number of large trees that are in imminent danger of toppling into the river and further damaging the bank as their roots pull up soil. The venture is presently in the design process.

A late winter storm throughout most of the state in mid-March caused varying degrees of damage at a number of state historic sites. Facilities in the Piedmont generally experienced no lasting problems, but roofs began leaking at the Charlotte Hawkins Brown Memorial in Guilford County, the James K. Polk Memorial in Mecklenburg County, and Reed Gold Mine in Cabarrus County. Sites located in the mountains were inundated by up to 24 inches of snow. Along the coast there were power outages and high winds. At Somerset Place winds blew off the tin roof on the second-story lakeside porch of the Collins Mansion, and several falling trees destroyed portions of fencing at the site. The *Elizabeth II*, temporarily anchored at a state Department of Transportation facility at Manns Harbor, broke loose during the storm and sustained damage in the area of its beakhead. Gusts of wind in the vicinity of Manns Harbor were reportedly as high as 100 miles per hour. At Fort Fisher winds nearly as strong lifted a skylight off the roof of the visitor center and tossed it into a parking lot. Fortunately, the blasts at Fort Fisher were from the south-southwest and caused no unusual erosion along the shoreline, as doubtless would have been the case if the storm had been a northeaster.

Historic Bath recently received large copies of portraits of two owners of the Palmer-Marsh House—Col. Robert Palmer, who resided in the house from 1764 to 1771, and Lewis LeRoy, husband of Helen Palmer, Robert Palmer's granddaughter. LeRoy and Helen Palmer sold the house and property in 1802 to members of the Marsh family. That sale ended all Palmer family landholdings in Bath. The portraits were made from miniatures made available by Col. Oroon Palmer of Gulf and were donated to the state by the Tysinger Studio of Sanford. The Palmer portrait will reside in the Palmer-Marsh House as part of a refurnishing project at the formerly fire-damaged structure. The Historic Bath Commission also has received from a local estate an early nineteenth-century tall case clock and sideboard. The clock is currently being used in the Bonner House at Bath.

The North Carolina Tobacco History Corporation hosted the third Tobacco History Symposium at Duke Homestead on February 19. Dr. H. G. Jones, curator of the North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina Library, and a key leader in establishing the site two decades ago, was moderator for the conclave. Featured speakers were Dr. William F. Axton, who presented a paper titled "The Lost Boys: The Axtons and the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company"; Dr. Michael Jackson, who discussed the history of the federal program on tobacco production; and Dr. Hugh C. Kiger, whose topic was the history of the Leaf Tobacco Exporters Association and that organization's connection to the leaf tobacco export industry.



Speakers at the third annual Tobacco History Symposium at Durham's Duke Homestead State Historic Site on February 19 were (left to right): Drs. Hugh C. Kiger, H. G. Jones, Michael Jackson, and William F. Axton. The North Carolina Tobacco History Corporation, a support group whose activities benefit Duke Homestead, hosted the event.

At Reed Gold Mine the staff has been busy installing new ceiling tiles in the visitor center exhibit space, cabinets in the sales area, and a new storeroom at the Stamp Mill. Although the visitor center's original open-grid ceiling was attractive, noise levels and concerns relating to energy consumption led to its replacement. The staff cut and installed more than 4,000 tiles over a two-week period. The same employees then began repainting the entire exhibit area in a light tan color to supersede a dark rust-red tone and impart more light to the space. To minimize inconvenience to the public, the work is being done in segments. The gift shop area received a facelift in the form of new cabinets, which will provide additional space for inventory and displays. Changes were not confined to the visitor center; the Stamp Mill now has a new storeroom and office space for tools and paperwork.

The section cordially invites readers and friends to the following upcoming special events at state historic sites:

- June 1-August 18 FORT FISHER. Mary Holloway Seasonal Interpreter Program. A costumed Civil War interpreter leads tours of the remains of Fort Fisher. Weapons demonstrations and uniform talks
- June 3-5 DUKE HOMESTEAD. To Work the Land. Daily interpretation of life on a Piedmont farm of the 1870s. Emphasis on the roles men, women, and children played on a typical middle-class farm. Ongoing projects include farming, construction, and domestic skills. 9:00 A.M.-4:00 P.M.
- June 6 DUKE HOMESTEAD. Revival at the Homestead. The closing day of the To Work the Land program features a revival service conducted by a circuit-riding preacher. Visitors should bring a picnic lunch and blankets to spread out on the grounds. 1:00-4:00 P.M.

- June 11-13 CHARLOTTE HAWKINS BROWN MEMORIAL. Weekend activities commemorating the 110th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Brown. June 11: The North Carolina Chapter of the Palmer Alumni Association will hold its annual Maroon and White Ball. Place and time to be announced. *Fee*. June 12: African-American Heritage Festival. Exhibits, arts and crafts, food, and center-stage performances. 10:00 A.M.-4:00 P.M. June 13: Memorial to Dr. Brown. Ceremony at Dr. Brown's grave, 10:30 A.M. Worship service at Bethany United Church of Christ, 11:00 A.M.
- June 12 HORNE CREEK FARM. Herbs, Roots, and Remedies. This workshop on folk remedies will include the identification of herbs and roots historically used to cure everything from warts to weariness. Workshop limited to fifteen participants. Cost is \$20.00 per person. *Preregistration required*
- Mid-June through late August ELIZABETH II. Sailors, Sea Chanties, and Salt Pork: A Day aboard the *Elizabeth*, 1585. Mariners and colonists present Elizabethan life-styles. Tuesdays through Saturdays, 10:00 A.M.-6:00 P.M. *Fee*
- June 15-19 FORT DOBBS. Cub Scout Camp Day
- June 19 AYCOCK BIRTHPLACE. Farmer's Day. An afternoon program featuring home and farm activities of the nineteenth century such as open-hearth cooking, plowing, and more
- Summer HORNE CREEK FARM. Cultivating crops, harvesting and preserving garden vegetables, and restoration of farm buildings
- July 4 HISTORIC HALIFAX. Fun Festival. Presentation of the patriotic drama *First for Freedom* (7:00 P.M.), followed by fireworks and a street dance featuring a live band. Day-time tours of historic structures. *Fee for drama and dance*



Ray Wilkinson (*left*), vice-president of Capitol Broadcasting Company and for more than thirty-five years a driving force in the restoration of Historic Halifax State Historic Site, recently received a special award from the North Carolina Museums Council. Rob Boyette (*right*), president of the council, presented the award to Wilkinson. In addition to his services in behalf of Historic Halifax, Wilkinson has been a longtime supporter of historic sites and museums throughout North Carolina.

- July 10, 11 SPENCER SHOPS. Rail Fan Days. Steam and diesel passenger train rides, caboose rides, tours of private cars, motorcar rides, special exhibits and displays

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| July 10-August 29 | BENTONVILLE BATTLEGROUND. Seasonal Living History Program. Interprets the lives of Union and Confederate soldiers in camp and in the field through demonstrations of uniforms, equipment, small arms, and artillery. Week-ends only |
| July 24 | THOMAS WOLFE MEMORIAL. Bele Chere. Site participates in Asheville celebration. Barbershop singing and ice cream social. 1:00-2:00 P.M. |
| July 31 | DUKE HOMESTEAD. Curing Barn Party. Staff and volunteers harvest and cure tobacco, using a flue-curing barn. Music, refreshments, special activities for children. 10:00 A.M.-4:00 P.M. |

Museum of History

"The Art of Building in North Carolina," a traveling photographic exhibit, will open June 5 at the Museum of the Cape Fear in Fayetteville. The exhibit is based on the award-winning book *North Carolina Architecture*, by Catherine W. Bishir. The exhibit will remain on display at the Fayetteville facility through September 26. The Museum of the Cape Fear is located at 801 Arsenal Avenue in Fayetteville. For additional information, telephone (919) 486-1330.

State Capitol/Visitor Services

"War Experiences 1865," a living history program set in Raleigh at the end of the Civil War, will be presented at the State Capitol on June 12, 19, and 26. Telephone (919) 733-4994 for additional information or to make reservations for the performances.

The annual Independence Day Celebration will be held at the State Capitol on Saturday, July 3. The observance will feature a parade and musical performances on the Capitol grounds.

Recent Accessions by the North Carolina State Archives

During the months of December 1992 and January and February 1993 the Archival Services Branch of the Archives and Records Section made 165 accessions entries. The branch accessioned original records from Chatham and Jones counties, as well as security microfilm of records for the counties of Bertie, Brunswick, Buncombe, Catawba, Cumberland, Davidson, Gaston, Harnett, Jackson, Nash, Randolph, Wayne, Wilkes, and Wilson; the municipalities of Hudson and Red Springs; and churches in Durham, Mecklenburg, and Rowan counties. The following state agency records were received: Governor, Office of Legal Counsel, 12 cubic feet; and Secretary of State, Land Grant Office, 22 reels.

Added to the private manuscript collection were the Rob Christiansen Collection and the Lura Self Tally Papers, as well as additions to the F. M. Harper Papers, the John M. and Ruth Hodges Collection, and the Betty Hutchinson Wiser Papers; the Nathaniel Macon Papers and the Thomas Henderson Papers were microfilmed. The North Carolina Museums Council deposited organization records, and a church in Gaston County placed in the Archives a copy of a volume devoted to its history.

Among additional accessions were Bible records from 6 family Bibles; National Archives microfilm of the Slave Population Schedules for the 1850 and 1860 federal censuses; microfilm of newspapers published in Asheville, Aulander, Ayden, Badin, Beaufort, Belmont, Boone, Brevard, Carthage, Cherryville, Clayton, Concord, Danbury, Fayetteville, Franklin, Franklinton, Goldsboro, Greensboro, Greenville, Jackson, Jacksonville, Kenansville, Laurinburg, Lincolnton, Lumberton, Maxton, Newton, North Wilkesboro, Raleigh, Roanoke Rapids, Rocky Mount, Smithfield, and Weldon; 2 local-history items; and 6 additions to the nontextual materials collection.

Staff Notes

The Bill of Rights and the States: The Colonial and Revolutionary Origins of American Liberties (Madison, Wis.: Madison House, 1991), edited by Patrick T. Conley and John P. Kaminski, along with a companion volume, recently received the Fraunces Tavern Museum Book Award for 1993. William S. Price, Jr., director of the Division of Archives and History, is the author of chapter 12 of the award-winning publication. In 1992 the Division of Archives and History reprinted Dr. Price's chapter as a pamphlet titled *The Bill of Rights and North Carolina*.

On March 1 Susan A. Mathis began work as a program assistant V in the Survey and Planning Branch of the Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section.

In observance of Black History Month, Dr. Jeffrey J. Crow, administrator of the Historical Publications Section, Dr. Paul D. Escott of Wake Forest University, and Dr. Raymond Gavins of Duke University were guests on a Raleigh radio program on February 22. Drs. Crow and Escott coauthored with Flora J. Hatley the recently published volume *A History of African Americans in North Carolina*; Dr. Gavins is a former member of the section's Advisory Editorial Committee. The two-hour program ranged widely over black history and highlighted several aspects of the new book. Dr. Crow also spoke at Guilford Court House National Military Park in Greensboro on May 16. His topic was "The Role of Black North Carolinians in the American Revolution."

Dale Coats, manager of Durham's Duke Homestead State Historic Site, appeared on a Raleigh television news interview and a Raleigh radio talk show in mid-February to publicize a tobacco history symposium hosted by the site on February 19. W. Davis Waters, assistant manager at Durham's Bennett Place State Historic Site, was guest speaker at the winter membership meeting of the Historic Preservation Society of Durham on February 21. His topic was Samuel Tate Morgan, founder of what became the world's largest fertilizer company and a major benefactor of Bennett Place. Jean Barger has resigned as manager at the *Elizabeth II*, and Scotty Davidson has been employed as a grounds worker at Town Creek Indian Mound.

John L. Durham and Florence M. Baker joined the staff of the Museum of History's Curation Branch effective January 1, 1993. Durham is working as a cataloger, researching artifacts for new museum exhibits, while Baker is working as a clerk-typist III. Andrea Gabriel has been hired as a librarian II, and Virginia Wooten as a clerk-typist IV, in the museum's Administration Branch. On February 15 Charlotte Sullivan and Leslie Kesler began work as program assistants in

the museum's Education and Interpretation Branch. They will implement programs, conduct audience evaluations, train docents, and help prepare training materials. Mary Ann Finch, formerly a clerk-typist IV in that branch, resigned effective March 5 to accept employment with the North Carolina Department of Revenue.

Jo Ann Williford, formerly education supervisor with the State Capitol/Visitor Services Section, has been named assistant to the director of the Division of Archives and History. Carol Henderson, formerly manager of the Capital Area Visitor Center, will succeed Ms. Williford as education supervisor at the State Capitol. Betty Baker, formerly a tour coordinator at the North Carolina Executive Mansion, in turn will succeed Ms. Henderson as manager of the visitor center.

Colleges and Universities

Campbell University

James L. Abrahamson participated in a Triangle Universities Security Seminar in Chapel Hill on February 18. The conclave featured a discussion of civilian control of the armed forces in the United States. An article by Dr. Abrahamson titled "Educating Americans for the Twenty-first Century" appeared in the Spring 1993 issue of the *Mount Olive Review*. Dr. Martin P. Sellers is the author of *The History and Politics of Private Prisons: A Comparative Analysis* (Cranbury, N.J.: Associated University Presses, 1993).

North Carolina State University

John David Smith recently served as editor of *Anti-Black Thought, 1863-1925: "The Negro Problem." An Eleven-Volume Anthology of Racist Writings* (New York: Garland Publishing, 1993).

State, County, and Local Groups

Beaufort Historical Association

The association will hold its thirty-third annual Old Homes Tour on Friday and Saturday, June 25 and 26. The tour will include visits to 10 private residences, 4 churches, and 10 additional buildings in the coastal town of Beaufort. Tour tickets are \$10.00 each in advance or \$12.00 each on the days of the tours. Guides in period dress will be stationed at each destination. The tour can be taken at one's own pace, but double-decker bus tours of the entire Beaufort Historic District are also available at a modest additional cost. A weekend-long antiques show and sale will be held in conjunction with the Old Homes Tour. For tickets or additional information, write to the Beaufort Historical Association, P.O.Box 1709, Beaufort, NC 28516, or telephone (919) 728-5225.

Chapel Hill Historical Society

"My Life in Chatham County and Chapel Hill," a personal account by Mildred Council of Chapel Hill, highlighted the society's March 7 meeting. Wallace Kuralt, owner of Chapel Hill's Intimate Bookshop, spoke at the society's April 4 meeting. He reminisced about the life and times of the famed establishment.

High Point Museum

Roy Briggs, affiliated with the furniture industry for more than fifty years, led a slide show and panel discussion on the history and significance of the International Home Furnishings Center (formerly the High Point Furniture Market) at the museum on the evening of April 13. Kenneth Hartsoe, the museum's curator of education, will present an illustrated program on the role of flags in American civil in military history. The program will take place at the museum at 7:00 P.M. on the evening of June 8. The museum is located at 1805 East Lexington Avenue in High Point. Telephone (919) 885-6859 for additional information on the presentation.

Historical Society of North Carolina

The society's spring meeting took place on the afternoon and evening of March 26 in the Louis Round Wilson Library at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The following speakers and their respective topics highlighted the conclave: Dr. Robert J. Cain, Division of Archives and History, "Cotton for the Kaiser: James Sprunt, Contraband, and the Wilmington Vice-Consulate"; Glenda E. Gilmore, Queens College, "Finding the Fault Line of White Supremacy: The Racial Politics of Woman Suffrage in North Carolina"; John David Smith, North Carolina State University, "How I Became 'a Doubting Thomas': Methodological Problems with Local Black History Research."

Mecklenburg Historical Association

David R. Goldfield, professor of history at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, addressed the association's April 6 dinner. He titled his remarks "Rethinking the Confederacy." Dr. William S. Price, Jr., director of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, was the featured speaker at the association's May 17 meeting. His address was titled "North Carolina and the Bill of Rights: The Conservative Origins of Individual Freedoms."

New Bern Historical Society

William S. Price, Jr., director of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, was the featured speaker at the society's educational program on the evening of March 18. Dr. Price's topic was "North Carolina and the Bill of Rights: The Conservative Origins of Individual Freedoms."

The society sponsored a daylong bus tour of historic sites in Jones County on March 25. Reid Thomas, preservation assistant with the Division of Archives and History's Eastern Office, served as tour guide.

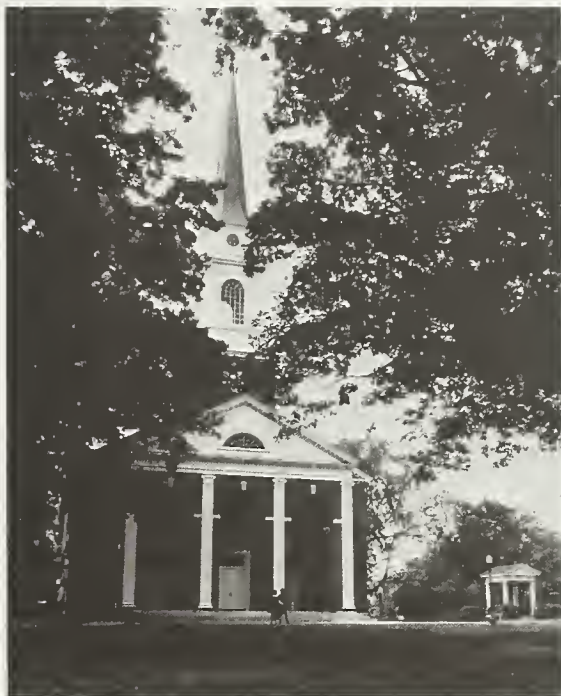
Society of North Carolina Archivists

The society held its annual spring membership meeting in New Bern on March 12. The theme of the meeting was "Archives as Evidence: Some Uses of the Historical Record." Donn C. Neal, director of external affairs and special assistant to the archivist, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C., spoke at the meeting's initial session; he titled his remarks "A View from the Top." Hilarie M. Hicks, director of interpretation at Tryon Palace Historic Sites and Gardens, New Bern, then presented an address titled "Out of the Library and into the Limelight: Turning Historical Research into Historic Drama." Following lunch and a business meeting John B. Green III, curator of collections at Tryon Palace, delivered an address titled "'Sundry Relics of the Palace,' or, the Trials and Tribulations of Documenting Museum Artifacts." The meeting concluded with a specially arranged tour of Tryon Palace.

Wake County Historical Society

On April 24 members of the society made a daylong bus tour of historic sites in Robeson County. Included were stops in the towns of Lumberton, Maxton, Pembroke, and Red Springs.

Additions to the National Register (Administered by the State Historic Preservation Office)



Bennett College Historic District in Greensboro (Guilford County) consists of nineteen contributing resources, including the college chapel (*left*), a focal point of the campus. Since its establishment in 1873 Bennett has been one of Greensboro's most significant black institutions. It remains one of only two black women's colleges in the nation. Its well-conceived and carefully executed campus, which features Georgian Revival-style brick structures symmetrically oriented around a central quadrangle, was developed primarily in the early 1920s and from 1934 to 1941. Claxton School (*right*), a fine Neoclassical-style building, was completed in 1924 at the corner of Merrimon Avenue and Hillside Street in Asheville (Buncombe County). It is presently Asheville's oldest surviving city school.

CAROLINA COMMENTS

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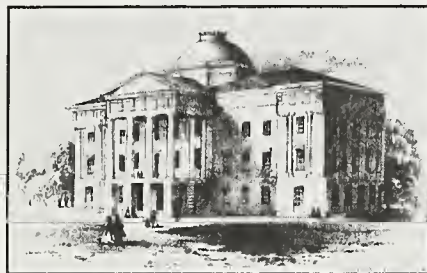
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Photograph of Kate Edmondston Found

In March 1993 John Sykes, a researcher in the Division of Archives and History's Historic Sites Section, brought to the attention of the State Archives the existence of a photograph album in the parlor of the Mordecai House in Raleigh. The small, leather-bound, brass-hinged album contained thirty-nine images, most of which were identified. One carte de visite was labeled "Kate Devereux" and could be possibly the only known likeness of the famed Civil War-era diarist Catherine Ann Devereux Edmondston (1823-1875). The Historical Publications Section published *"Journal of a Secesh Lady": The Diary of Catherine Ann Devereux Edmondston, 1860-1866* in 1979. The initial pressrun of 1,000 copies was quickly exhausted. A second printing of 1,000 went out of print during the 1991-1992 fiscal year.

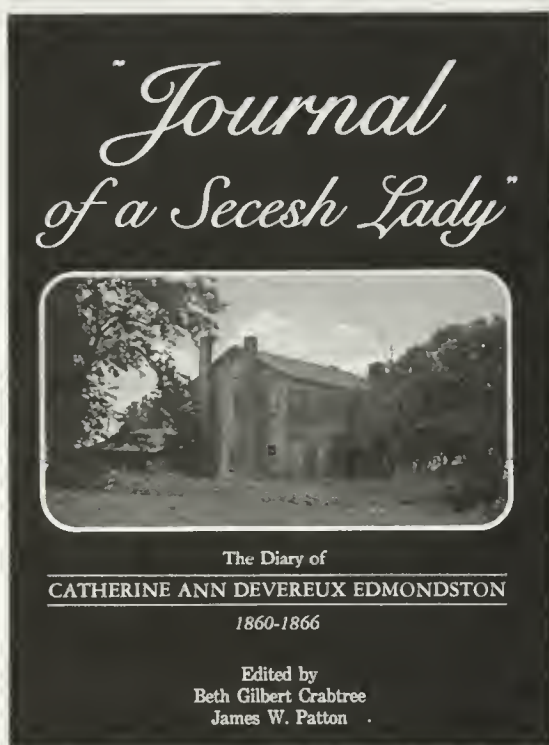


N.C. DOCUMENTS
CLEARINGHOUSE

NOV 12 1993

N.C. STATE LIBRARY
RALEIGH

John Sykes, a researcher with the Division of Archives and History, recently brought to the attention of the State Archives an album that contained a carte de visite labeled "Kate Devereux." The image is of Catherine Ann Devereux Edmondston (1823-1875), whose perceptive and amusing diary from the Civil War era formed the basis for *"Journal of a Secesh Lady": The Diary of Catherine Ann Devereux Edmondston, 1860-1866*, a best-selling documentary published by the Division of Archives and History in 1979. (All other photographs by the Division of Archives and History unless otherwise indicated.)



"*Journal of a Secesh Lady*" was an immediate best seller for a documentary volume. The Division of Archives and History ordered an initial pressrun of 1,000 copies and almost immediately reprinted 1,000 additional copies. The volume has been out of print since 1991. No known likeness of Kate Edmondston could be found at the time the diary was published. The front portion of the volume's dust jacket is shown at left.

Sykes received from Mrs. Sally Poland, executive director of Capital Area Preservation, Inc., permission for the State Archives to borrow the album and make copies of important photographs for the permanent file of its Iconographic Unit. On April 27 Sykes and Stephen E. Massengill, iconographic archivist, visited the Mordecai House and obtained the album from Chris Hughes, site administrator. Rudolph Turk had donated the album to the Mordecai House on June 8, 1977. Unfortunately, no one was aware at that time that Kate Edmondston's image might be in it. The coeditor of the Edmondston diary, the late Beth G. Crabtree, had tried diligently to find a photograph of the diarist but without success.

The album purportedly belonged to Ellen Mordecai (1820-1916), who was the sister of Margaret Mordecai, who married John Devereux, Jr. (1819-1893), Kate Edmondston's brother. In her diary Kate wrote warmly of her brother's family. She was especially close to Margaret and her eight children. On July 25, 1860, she recorded: "Margaret's children are delightful. I am very fond of them; they are so pretty, so good, & so engaging. Do I wish for any of my own? No, I beleive not. I am contented and thankful I can enjoy neices and nephews without a pang—tho' sometimes a helpless little baby excites."

A Richmond, Virginia, photographer named Anderson made the photograph. Judging from the picture's placement in the album and the dates of other photographs, the image probably was made in the late 1860s. The album contains pictures of other Mordecai family members and friends, as well as likenesses of Sam Houston (1793-1863); Susan Boylston Adams Clark Treadway (1796-1846), granddaughter of John Adams and daughter of John Quincy Adams; and Capt. Arthur Sinclair (d. 1865), naval officer and commander of the blockade-runner *Lelia*. The State Archives made copies of and added to its permanent collection twenty-two of the images found in the album.

Junior Historians Gather in Raleigh for Awards Day 1993

More than 450 junior historians from throughout North Carolina gathered at Peace College in Raleigh on May 27 and 28 for the Tar Heel Junior Historian Association's Awards Day 1993. Students from thirty clubs entered a total of eighty projects in the annual contest to compete for awards in various categories of competition. The North Carolina Literary and Historical Association has sponsored the annual competition since 1962.

On the evening of May 27 Jim L. Sumner of the Division of Archives and History's Museum of History Section; David Brook of the division's Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section; Harold Webb of the Charlotte Hawkins Brown Foundation of Sedalia; Carol Chamberlain of Preservation/North Carolina; Caroline Hager of the North Carolina Genealogical Society; and Carlyle Adams, Jr., representing the North Carolina Society, Sons of the American Revolution, announced respective winners of the Artifact Search Contest, the North Carolina Architecture Photography Contest Award, the Afro-American History Award, the Youth Preservation Award, the Genealogy Award, and the American Revolution Essay Contest.

On the morning of May 28 the junior historians attended historical workshops that focused on the Revolutionary War and World War I. Each of them chose two workshops from a list that included "Open Hearth Cooking," conducted by Carolyn Graf and D'Nise Hefner of the Colonial Moving Van, Raleigh; "A Look at Eighteenth-Century Clothing," presented by Debra Nichols, volunteer and school programs coordinator, North Carolina Museum of History; "The Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge," conducted by Dusty Schultz, superintendent, Moores Creek Battlefield; a "Revolutionary War Continental Line Drill Demonstration," presented by the North Carolina Historical Reenactment Society, 6th North Carolina Continental Line Soldiers; "Pastime Pleasures," presented by Emily Grant, youth programs coordinator, North Carolina Museum of History; "Revolutionary War Uniforms and Equipment," presented by John Durham, curatorial specialist, North Carolina Museum of History; "The Flintlock Musket and Rifle in the Revolutionary War," presented by Bryan Dalton, manager, Alamance Battleground State Historic Site; "The Music of the American Revolution and World



Bryan Dalton, site manager at Alamance Battleground State Historic Site, demonstrates for junior historians how a bayonet was used during the Revolutionary War. Dalton, who led a workshop on the flintlock musket and rifle in the Revolutionary War as part of the Tar Heel Junior Historian Association's Awards Day 1993, was one of ten such presenters who entertained and informed the junior historians at the annual event.

War I," offered by David DiGiuseppe; "World War I Trench Warfare: Changing Weapons," presented by Keith Strawn, curator of technology, North Carolina Museum of History; and "World War I Demonstration," presented by the 30th Division Reactivated World War I Unit. The North Carolina Museum of History Associates underwrote the entire Awards Day program.

During the awards ceremony following lunch, guest speaker Dr. William Cartwright emphasized the importance of local history. Dr. Cartwright is a cofounder of the Tar Heel Junior Historian Association, which marks its fortieth anniversary this year.

Dr. William S. Price, Jr., director of the Division of Archives and History, represented the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association in announcing the winners of the Christopher Columbus Essay Contest and the Christopher Crittenden State History Quiz, as well as the recipients of the literary, art, and media contests. The Chapter of the Year Award went to the Yadkinville Tar Heel Junior Historians of Yadkinville Elementary School in Yadkinville. Janice Gibson of Oakboro Elementary School, Oakboro, was named Tar Heel Junior Historian Adviser of the Year for 1993; Ms. Gibson has served as a junior historian adviser since 1985. A complete listing of award winners will appear in the Tar Heel Junior Historian Association's newsletter *Crossroads*.



TOP: Dr. William S. Price, Jr., director of the Division of Archives and History, announced the winning entries in a variety of Awards Day competitions. Here he presents to Lashonda Haddock of the Pollocksville Eagles of Pollocksville her award as first-place winner in the Christopher Crittenden State History Quiz. BOTTOM: Stacy Curry of the Wentworth Junior Historians, Wentworth, stands beside her group's project, which placed first in the Special Achievement/Group Art category. Stacy also won an award for an individual project.

New Highway Historical Markers Approved

At meetings held December 4, 1992, and April 30, 1993, the North Carolina Highway Historical Marker Advisory Committee approved the following new markers: BATTLE OF CLAPP'S MILL, Alamance County; LEES-McRAE COLLEGE, Avery County; BUNCOMBE TURNPIKE, Buncombe County; MARINE RESEARCH, Carteret County; BAYARD WOOTTEN, Craven County; E. E. SMITH, Duplin County; JAMES GLASGOW, Greene County; JAMES E. O'HARA, Halifax County; BROMINE EXTRACTION, JOHN BURGWIN, and LUMINA, New Hanover County; CAMP LEJEUNE and CYRUS THOMPSON, Onslow County; PRISONER EXCHANGE and TOPSAIL BATTERY, Pender County; and TABITHA A. HOLTON and HARDIN TALIAFERRO, Surry County. Dedication and unveiling ceremonies have been held for fifteen markers in recent months.

Dr. William C. Harris of North Carolina State University and Prof. William S. Powell of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill have been appointed to five-year terms on the Marker Advisory Committee.

Sir Walter Cabinet Honors Secretary McCain with Donation

Meeting in Raleigh on April 27, the Sir Walter Cabinet presented the North Carolina Museum of History Associates with a donation in the amount of \$1,000 to be used for the acquisition of artifacts. The donation was in honor of Betty Ray McCain, secretary of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources. Martha (Mrs. James T.) Speed made the presentation on behalf of the Sir Walter Cabinet.



The Sir Walter Cabinet recently honored Secretary of Cultural Resources Betty Ray McCain (*second from left*) by making a generous donation in her name to the North Carolina Museum of History Associates for the acquisition of artifacts. Making the presentation to Secretary McCain is Martha Speed. Looking on are (*left to right*) Jean Rogers (president of the Sir Walter Cabinet), Beverly Goldston, Eloise Vaughn, June Ward, and Alda Smith.

A&H Staff Members Featured in May Symposium and Study Trip

Members of the staff of the Division of Archives and History recently took part in a symposium titled "From the 'Cradle of the Colony' to the 'Palace on the Trent': A Study of the Culture, History, and Architecture of North Carolina's Coastal Plains." The Encore continuing-education program at North Carolina State University sponsored the May 4 lecture series and May 5 and 6 study trip.

Speakers and their respective topics included William S. Powell, professor of history emeritus at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, whose topic was "Bath, Edenton, and New Bern: Three Eighteenth-Century Seedbeds of North Carolina"; John B. Green, curator of Collections at Tryon Palace Historic Sites and Gardens, who offered "Hunt Boards and Highboys: A Brief Survey of the Major Furnishing Styles and Forms Popular in England, America, and Coastal North Carolina from Mid-Eighteenth through the Early Nineteenth Centuries"; Peter B. Sandbeck, restoration specialist with the division's Eastern Office in Greenville, who presented a slide-illustrated lecture titled "From Modest to Lavish: Tracing the Evolution of the State's Coastal Architecture from the Earliest Settlement and Colonial Period through the Early Nineteenth Century"; and Jeffrey J. Crow, administrator of the division's Historical Publications Section, who examined "Black Life and Labor in Colonial North Carolina."

Also featured was a videotaped interview of Dorothy Spruill Redford, manager of Somerset Place State Historic Site, conducted by William C. Friday. The interview appeared on the May 7 edition of Dr. Friday's "North Carolina People" program on North Carolina Public Television. Following those events more than forty participants made a two-day tour of Edenton, Somerset Place, Bath, and New Bern.

Raleigh's Fadum House Nominated to National Register

In July 1992 the Division of Archives and History's National Register Advisory Committee placed on the its study list a small, select group of Raleigh buildings erected between 1949 and the 1960s. Each of the nominated "monuments to Modernism" was designed by a master architect recruited to teach at the then-new North Carolina State University School of Design. The committee subsequently selected one of those structures, the 1949 Fadum House, for formal nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Although the Fadum House is less than fifty years old, it meets a National Register criterion for architecture as an important Raleigh paradigm for the



The Division of Archives and History's National Register Advisory Committee recently selected Raleigh's Fadum House (1949) for formal nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The house is an outstanding example of the southern regional Modernist architectural movement of the late 1940s and early 1950s. It is one of Raleigh's finest examples of the Ursonian House, a Modern type developed by renowned architect Frank Lloyd Wright in the late 1930s.

postwar rise of the southern regional Modernist philosophy in architecture that became the signature of the internationally recognized School of Design during its initial burst of creative ferment in the early 1950s. One of a small body of work executed in Raleigh by architect James W. Fitzgibbon (1916-1985), who joined the faculty of the School of Design in the late 1940s, the Fadum House is a sweeping wood-and glass composition that contrasted sharply with the Revivalist and neo-Classical vocabulary of pre-World War II neighborhoods in Raleigh. The Fadum House and the adjacent contemporaneous Kamphoefner House, begun a few months earlier, are considered the first examples in Raleigh of the Ursonian House, a Modern type developed by Frank Lloyd Wright in the late 1930s.

The construction system of the Fadum House was unique in Wake County in 1949. Fitzgibbon employed a system of structural columns to support a double-cantilevered roof truss grid that shelters spaces contained with brick and glass curtain walls. In 1951 *Architectural Record* recognized the Fadum House as a House of the Year; since that time the residence has been featured in various architectural publications and has served as a model of early Modernist design for architecture classes at the School of Design. It has been occupied continuously by its original owner and is in virtually its original condition.

Stagville Hosts Workshop on Care of Slate Roofs

On March 27 Durham's Stagville Center hosted a program in its ongoing series of hands-on preservation workshops. Roofing contractors, architects, and homeowners alike gathered at Stagville to discuss to study the fine points of maintaining and restoring slate roofs. Raleigh restoration contractor and consultant Dean Ruedrich led the workshop. He began by reviewing the history of slate as a roofing material, then discussed the basic principles for installing and repairing slate shingles. Ruedrich then accompanied the participants to an adjacent work area, where they worked under his observation to apply the techniques they had just learned in the classroom. The work area featured small mock-up roof sections, pieces of roofing slate, and the tools and other materials commonly used in a typical slate-roof project.



As part of its ongoing series of hands-on preservation workshops, Durham's Stagville Center recently hosted a workshop on the care of slate roofs. Dean Ruedrich (center) led the workshop, which featured mock-up roof sections to which slate was applied.

Manuscripts on 19th-Century N.C. Women Available on Microfilm

A new addition to University Publications of America's ongoing micropublishing project *Southern Women and Their Families in the Nineteenth Century: Papers and Diaries*, being filmed from the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill, focuses for the first time on North Carolina families. The recent addition includes parts 7 and 8 of series A. Part 7 (twenty-nine reels, \$3,135) comprises the Phillips and Spencer Family Collections, of which the largest part is the correspondence, diaries, and writings of Cornelia Phillips Spencer of Chapel Hill. Part 8 (thirty-six reels, \$3,890) draws upon twenty-four separate North Carolina family collections and includes a wide range of diaries, letters, and financial, legal, and school records.

Unlike most manuscript collections, which record mainly the public lives of successful men, these collections feature the often private lives of women. Their perspectives are from the home rather than the office. Consulting editor for the series is Dr. Ann Firor Scott, W. K. Boyd Professor of History emerita, Duke University.

For additional information on the new material, contact Customer Service at University Publications of America, 4520 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814-3389.

Conference on Southern Colonial Backcountry

The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, is sponsoring a conference titled "The Southern Colonial Backcountry: Beginning an Interdisciplinary Dialogue" in Columbia on October 15 and 16. The conference will examine the roots of interdisciplinary research on the southern colonial frontier; assess the current state of historical, geographical, and archaeological studies of the frontier; and provide an opportunity for scholars with wide-ranging expertise to assess the future of interdisciplinary studies of the southern colonial frontier. Eighteen experts in history, geography, and archaeology will participate in the conclave. To register for the conference or obtain additional information, write to the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, P.O. Drawer 600, New Ellenton, SC 29809. Preregistration must be completed by October 1.

SEASECS Invites Submissions for Article Prize

The Southeastern American Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies (SEASECS) invites submissions for its annual Article Prize competition. The society will award \$250 for the best article on an eighteenth-century subject published in a scholarly journal, annual, or collection between September 1, 1992, and August 31, 1993, by a member of SEASECS. Authors may submit their own work or that of others. The interdisciplinary appeal of the article will be considered but will not be the sole determinant of the award. To be eligible for the prize, articles must be submitted in triplicate, postmarked by November 15, 1993, and mailed to Valerie Lastinger, Department of Foreign Languages, West Virginia University, P.O. Box 6298, Morgantown, West Virginia 26505. The winner of the 1993 award will be announced at the 1994 annual meeting of SEASECS.

Obituaries

Gertrude Sprague Carraway, preservationist, historian, and journalist, died at her home in New Bern on May 7, 1993, at the age of ninety-six. Miss Carraway, a native and lifelong resident of New Bern, held an A.B. from the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina (forerunner of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro) and did graduate work at Columbia University in New York City. She began her career as a high-school teacher and later was editor of newspapers in Smithfield and New Bern. She then worked as a free-lance reporter and correspondent for a number of major newspapers, as well as a writer, author, and editor in her own right. She was the author of numerous feature stories, booklets, and books on Tryon Palace, other historic buildings and institutions in New Bern, and historic preservation in general.

Miss Carraway was best known for her lifelong devotion to the cause of preserving for posterity Tryon Palace, the official residence of North Carolina's royal governors. She is credited in large measure with initiating the movement to restore the structure. She served as secretary of the Tryon Palace Commission from its organization in 1945 until her retirement in 1971. In 1956 she became director of restoration at Tryon Palace and remained in that position until her retirement. Governor James E. Holshouser, Jr., reappointed her to the Tryon Palace Commission in 1976, and she remained a member of that body until her death.

Miss Carraway was a member of the board of directors of the University of North Carolina from 1947 to 1953, as well as of the Alumnae Association Board of Woman's College for two years. She was a longtime member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and served as president general of that organization from 1953 to 1956 and subsequently was made honorary president general for life. She is credited with having persuaded Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower to begin the tradition of proclaiming Constitution Week in the United States each year. She was a member of numerous professional and social organizations, including the Order of the Crown, the Colonial Dames of America, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Daughters of Colonial Wars, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Various governors of North Carolina appointed her to numerous state boards and commissions.

Miss Carraway received twelve awards of merit for public service on the home front during World War II. She was the recipient of keys to several major American cities and was designated an honorary citizen or in some other way honored by four American states. Her biography appeared in three national *Who's Who* publications. She was named "Woman of the Year" in New Bern in 1958, "North Carolinian of 1962" by *State* magazine, and "Tar Heel of the Week" by the *Raleigh News and Observer* in 1966.

Miss Carraway held three honorary doctorates. In 1948 the North Carolina Society for the Preservation of Antiquities presented her with one of its first Cannon awards for her outstanding activities on behalf of historic preservation in North Carolina, and in 1971 the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association honored her with its highest recognition, the Christopher Crittenden Memorial Award.

Readers of publications issued by the Division of Archives and History and those familiar with the agency's operations will recall that Miss Carraway served as a member of the North Carolina Historical Commission, the eleven-member

board that oversees the division's activities, without interruption for fifty-one years. Gov. J. Melville Broughton appointed Miss Carraway to the seven-member executive board of the state Department of Archives and History— forerunner agency of the Historical Commission—on February 6, 1942. She remained a regular member of that body until May 11, 1983, when Gov. James B. Hunt, Jr., named her an honorary life member. Miss Carraway was the only person ever to be accorded that honor.

The Reverend Dr. Jerrold Lee Brooks, minister of education at the First Presbyterian Church in Greensboro, died in Greensboro on May 12, 1993, at the age of fifty-seven. Dr. Brooks was born June 13, 1935, in Buckhannon, West Virginia. He graduated from Davidson College in 1957 and also held the degrees of Bachelor of Divinity (Union Theological Seminary, 1961) and Master of Arts (Indiana University, 1969); he earned a doctorate in American history at Tulane University in 1977. Dr. Brooks began his career as a Presbyterian minister in Louisiana (and later in Raleigh) and subsequently became a member of the adjunct faculty of the Graduate School of Social Work at Tulane University. He served as an administrator for the Historical Foundation of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches in Montreat and in 1979 was named executive director of that organization. In 1988 he resigned from the Historical Foundation to accept the position of executive director of the St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, the repository of a uniquely diverse and rare American history collections.

Dr. Brooks was a member of numerous professional organizations, including the Southern Historical Association, the Presbyterian Historical Society, the Society of American Archivists, and the American Association for State and Local History. He had served as a member of the editorial board of *American Presbyterians: A Journal of Presbyterian History*, secretary-treasurer and president of the North Carolina Presbyterian Historical Society, a founding member and member of the steering committee of the Society of North Carolina Archivists, and a member of the board of trustees of Davidson College. Dr. Brooks had been a member of the North Carolina Historical Records Advisory Committee, the Advisory Board of the Federation of North Carolina Historical Societies, and the North Carolina Professional Review Committee. In July 1985 Governor James G. Martin appointed him to the North Carolina Historical Commission, the eleven-member body charged with general oversight of the activities of the Division of Archives and History; Dr. Brooks resigned that position in September 1988.

Recent Articles on North Carolina History

Thomas E. Jeffrey, "'A Whole Torrent of Mean and Malevolent Abuse': Party Politics and the Clingman-Mitchell Controversy," Part I, *North Carolina Historical Review* 70 (July 1993)

Amy Thompson McCandless, "Progressivism and the Higher Education of Southern Women," *North Carolina Historical Review* 70 (July 1993)

Richard Reid, "Raising the African Brigade: Early Black Recruitment in Civil War North Carolina," *North Carolina Historical Review* 70 (July 1993)

S. Marc Sherrod, "The Southern Mountaineer, Presbyterian Home Missions, and a Synod for Appalachia," *American Presbyterians* 71 (Spring 1993)

News from Archives and History

Archives and Records

The Archives and Records Section recently participated in the first major survey of state archival and records management programs conducted in the last thirty years. In 1963 Ernst Posner completed *American State Archives*, his now-classic study of such programs. Continuing Posner's groundbreaking work, the new survey was prepared by Victoria Irons Walch for the Council of State Historical Records Coordinators. It is titled *Leadership and Partnership: A Report on the Condition of Historical Records in the States and Efforts to Ensure Their Preservation and Use with a Focus on State Historical Records Advisory Boards and State Archives and Records Management Programs*.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) funded compilation of the collected data and publication of the report (April 1993). The report consists of fifty-four profiles—one for each state and for the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The chief goal of the Council of State Historical Records Coordinators in undertaking the study was to obtain contemporary “snapshots” of the nation's archival and records management programs. The council realized that goal by focusing on the following fifteen topics: state government records, local government records, historical records repositories, statewide functions and services, state historical records advisory board priorities and activities, state-administered grant programs, facilities, legislative and regulatory initiatives, budget problems and funding initiatives, access, training and education, preservation and conservation, cooperation and communication, new technologies, and electronic records.

The report is designed to be a working document and provides a compendium of baseline data through which future studies can measure progress in state archives and records management programs. Some of the more noteworthy findings are:

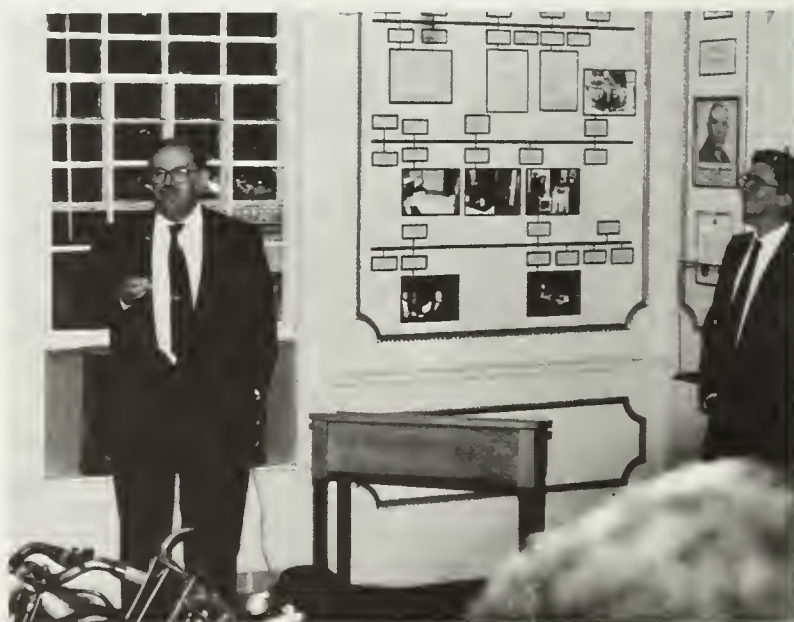
- In 1993 every state has an operating archival program, whereas in 1963 twelve states had no state archivist and nine had no program for managing permanently valuable records.
- Like North Carolina, twenty-four other states currently provide access to their archival holdings through in-house automated systems; four additional states are currently designing similar systems.
- Progress has been made in strengthening public-records laws, with fourteen states reporting increased statutory authority for their archives and records management programs.
- In the critical area of records created by new technologies, twelve state archives produce records schedules covering electronic records, five states have staff positions devoted specifically to electronic records programs, and twenty-nine states have developed guidelines for using optical imaging technology. At present the North Carolina State Archives is engaged in substantive planning for implementing strategies to deal with the emerging technologies of optical imaging and electronic records.

Perhaps the most disconcerting trend to emerge in the report is the observation that many archives and records management programs maintain a precarious balance between success and failure because of the chronic difficulties of insufficient staff and money, an expanding volume of records, rising demand for services, and rapidly changing technologies.

On a more positive note, the Walch study shows that archives and records managers have developed an increased awareness that common problems may have common solutions. The report documents the many collaborative efforts to strengthen both the profession and the state archival programs through such vehicles as the NHPRC and the National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators (NAGARA). During the last two years the North Carolina State Archives has been the recipient of three grants from the NHPRC and an active leader participant in the work of NAGARA.

Archaeology and Historic Preservation

The Eastern Office of the Division of Archives and History, in collaboration with the Pitt County Historical Society, sponsored an exhibition opening and reception on May 17 at the Humber House in downtown Greenville. The exhibition, titled "Robert Lee Humber, 1898-1970," commemorates the life and achievements of Humber, a cultural and community leader, patron of the arts, and activist in the world peace movement. Students in the museum studies class of the Department of History at East Carolina University designed and executed the exhibit. The exhibition, funded by the Eastern Office, the city of Greenville, and the county of Pitt, featured artifacts loaned by the Humber family and the East Carolina Village of Yesteryear. Among a number of items on display is an original copy of Humber's eloquent Declaration of the Federation of the World, as well as an initial sketch, copper-plate engraving, and finished etching of the State Capitol Building rendered by Louis Orr. Humber is best known for his pivotal role in the establishment of the North Carolina Museum of Art and his lifelong advocacy of a worldwide federation of governments to bring peace to all countries. The exhibit will remain open through April 1994.



In May the Eastern Office of the Division of Archives and History cosponsored an exhibition opening and reception at the Humber House in downtown Greenville. The exhibition, titled "Robert Lee Humber, 1898-1970," commemorates the life and achievements of Robert Lee Humber, a cultural and community leader, patron of the arts, and activist in the world peace movement. Humber's son, John L. Humber (*left*), attended the opening and reminisced about his father's illustrious life. At right is Peter Sandbeck of the Eastern Office staff.

On March 12 the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) and the National Park Service cosponsored a daylong workshop on archaeological issues and the National Register of Historic Places. Participants included Marilyn Harper and John Sprinkle of the National Register staff, employees of the state Historic Preservation Office (HPO), private archaeological contractors, university archaeologists, and state-agency archaeologists. Major topics of discussion included methods of defining the physical boundaries of archaeological properties, various ways to incorporate archaeological components of primarily architectural properties into a nomination to the National Register, and the concept of contexts and multiple property nominations. The costs and benefits of nomination archaeological properties versus the sometimes negative effects of the compliance process was a topic of lively discourse.

More than 100 members of thirty-two preservation commissions from throughout North Carolina and employees of the HPO spent a day and a half in Charlotte in March learning from preservation professionals and sharing with each other ways to carry out their work more effectively. The 1993 Spring Training Workshop for Historic Preservation Commissions, cosponsored by the HPO, the Charlotte Historic District Commission, the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission, and the Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina, began with a tour of historic properties acquired by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission's revolving fund. The workshop's sessions dealt with the important role revolving funds play in local preservation programs and how to win the support of local government bodies and the public. Also featured was a an illustrated lecture on North Carolina's architectural history, a walking tour of downtown Charlotte's historic Fourth Ward Historic District, and a round table for the exchange of ideas and information.



The North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office recently cosponsored the 1993 Spring Training Workshop for Historic Preservation Commissions, held in Charlotte. During the conclave attending members of preservation commissions from throughout North Carolina toured Charlotte's Fourth Ward Historic District.

The next statewide meeting of preservationists at which opportunities for training and networking will be available will be the annual meeting of Preservation/North Carolina in Wilmington, October 22-24. Contact Preservation/North Carolina at P.O. Box 27644, Raleigh, NC 27611-7644, for additional information on the autumn workshop.

Historical Publications

The Historical Publications Section has issued a second printing (1,000 copies) of *The Prehistory of North Carolina: An Archaeological Symposium*, edited by Mark A. Mathis and Jeffrey J. Crow. The 206-page paperbound volume was first published in 1983 as four expanded essays that originated as papers presented at a 1980 archaeological symposium held in Raleigh. The symposium, sponsored jointly by the North Carolina Division of Archives and History and the North Carolina Archaeological Council, was intended to be the first step in the development of a comprehensive overview of North Carolina's prehistory. Three of the essays—by David Sutton Phelps (Coastal Plain), H. Trawick Ward (Piedmont), and Burton L. Purrington (Mountains)—deal with the archaeology of the three major physiographic regions of the state; the fourth, by Joffre L. Coe, is a critical and sometimes whimsical examination of the history and future of archaeology in the state as a whole. The previously out-of-print *Prehistory* is available at \$10.00 per copy plus \$2.00 for postage and handling.

The section recently commissioned a sixth printing (5,000 copies) of *The Lost Colonists: Their Fortune and Probable Fate*, by David Beers Quinn, originally issued in 1984. The volume has proven to be the most popular title among the ten publications issued between 1982 and 1988 in conjunction with the quadricentennial of the first English attempts to explore and settle North America. To date the section has sold more than 26,000 copies of the work.

Historic Sites

The Palmer-Marsh House in Historic Bath, severely damaged by a December 1989 fire, has been completely repaired. The National Historic Landmark has been refurnished and is again open to the public. Smoke-detection and sprinkler systems have been installed to guard against future fires. As portions of the historic building were removed during the renovation process, workers discovered that the house originally had weighted window sashes. The weights, pulley system, and hemp rope were found behind window trim not removed since its installation in 1752. The discovery means that the Palmer-Marsh House is the state's oldest known structure in which weighted window sashes were used.

Even though a vast amount of the structure's original material was lost in the fire, a number of improvements resulted. The building's textured plaster, with its brushed effects, has been more authentically restored. Paint research suggested the original presence of a section of chair rail, and that ornamentation has been reinstated in its probable location.

During the restoration process the Historic Sites Section engaged Dr. Herman J. Heikkenen to determine the exact date of construction through the science of dendrochronology, the study of growth rings in trees. The trees for the frame of the house were felled in the winter of 1751 and into the spring of 1752. (The house was previously believed to have been constructed in 1744.) Paint analysis conducted by restoration consultant David Black revealed the original color of the house to have been Spanish brown—both inside and out. Spanish brown is a rich, brick-red color that was used extensively in the first half of the eighteenth century. That color has been used on the interior, but the exterior has been



The Palmer-Marsh House in Historic Bath, severely damaged by a December 1989 fire, has been completely restored. Workmen applied finishing touches to the structure this spring. The house is again open to visitors at Historic Bath.

returned to its Federal-period white, with Spanish-brown shutters. Section restoration specialist William J. McCrea directed the repair work, the total cost of which will exceed \$300,000. The staff of Historic Bath is relieved and proud to have the site's showcase historic house once again open to the public.

Forester A. C. Barefoot, Jr., has completed a study of core samples from historic trees at Somerset Place State Historic Site under contract with the Department of Cultural Resources. Site manager Dorothy Redford recommended for testing approximately a dozen trees at various locations at the site. The oldest subjects of the study were bald cypresses. One of them, located between the Collins Mansion and the lake shore, had some 300 rings and likely dated from between 1676 and 1696. Several other cypress trees, including two along the canal, dated to the late eighteenth century and probably were planted as part of the original development of the plantation. A magnolia with a 40-inch diameter, located in the plantation's garden area, dated to the mid-1840s. Perhaps the most magnificent surviving trees at Somerset Place are the chestnut oaks on the lawn, which were planted in the early 1850s. Sadly, the sampling revealed that most of the seemingly healthy trees were in fact hollowed-out by internal decay. Only a few of the trees were found to be sound all the way from outer bark to pith center. The site staff has been obliged to remove one tree and is attempting to reinforce two additional ones that were damaged by a recent storm. On a positive note, Mr. Barefoot encouraged the staff to begin collecting and growing seeds from the venerable trees as a means of preserving the descendants of these original or very early "residents" of Somerset.

The section's Archaeology Branch recently hosted a daylong seminar on eighteenth- and nineteenth-century ceramics. Renowned expert George L. Miller conducted the seminar, which was designed to acquaint participants with basic knowledge concerning English ceramics. Mr. Miller has devoted the last twenty years to the study of material culture and has worked with Parks Canada, Colonial Williamsburg, and currently the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research. During his slide-illustrated lecture, Miller presented a chronology of the most common English wares imported to the American market and discussed ceramic classification systems, the development of the English

ceramic industry, standardization of English ceramics and the forces that brought it about, and the archaeological literature related to ceramics. Sites with eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century interpretive programs sent representatives to the seminar, which was likewise attended by archaeologists from throughout North Carolina.

At Spencer Shops the nonprofit Transportation History Corporation has launched a campaign to raise \$2 million by 1996. Most of the money will be used to match federal funds made available through the state Department of Transportation. The match will provide four dollars in federal money for each one dollar of private money, a highly attractive incentive. The corporation needs to secure \$625,000 in 1993 to qualify for the initial \$2.5 million in government funds required to rehabilitate the 1924 Julian Roundhouse for use as a major exhibition center. The roundhouse will also contain space for the ongoing restoration of historic locomotives and rolling stock. Visitation at Spencer Shops, currently about 81,000 people annually, is expected to double when the roundhouse is restored. The corporation already has contributed \$50,000 of its own money to inaugurate the restoration; the town of Spencer has donated \$10,000; and various individuals and civic clubs have donated several thousand dollars. The corporation needs major individual gifts and support from corporations and foundations as well to ensure the success of the museum in coming years. Readers wishing to assist the corporation in its fund-raising drive may send contributions to the Transportation History Corporation, P.O. Box 44, Spencer, NC 28159.



The North Carolina Transportation History Corporation has made available for major donors an attractive new promotional booklet as part of its ongoing fund-raising activities. The front cover of the booklet features a watercolor illustration of the Roundhouse at Spencer Shops and restored locomotive 604 rendered by Spencer artist Betty Sedberry. Limited-edition color prints (measuring about 21 by 11 inches) are available for \$30.00 each at Spencer Shops. Illustration reproduced courtesy Betty Sedberry.

For an unprecedented third year in a row, a team of students from Millers Creek Intermediate School, Millers Creek (Wilkes County), representing Fort Dobbs State Historic Site, has won the state History Bowl championship. Members of the winning team are Jamie Anderson, Stefanie Johnson, Jennifer Kemp, Janice McNeil, and Melissa Newman. Coach of the championship team is Kathy Benfield, who guided to victory the two previous championship teams from Millers Creek Intermediate. Secretary of Cultural Resources Betty Ray McCain presented awards to the team members during a May 24 ceremony at the State Capitol.



On May 24 a team of students from Millers Creek Elementary School won the state History Bowl quiz competition for an unprecedented third time in a row. Here the students, flanked by their advisers, pose for a group portrait after receiving trophies for their winning performance. Attending the awards ceremony were North Carolina Secretary of State Rufus L. Edmisten and Elizabeth F. Buford, deputy secretary of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources (*fourth and fifth from left*).

How does one learn about North Carolina history? One learns through his or her teachers, by visiting historic sites and museums, by viewing history programs and dramas, or by reading historical markers. These are among ways colorfully illustrated by some 2,000 Tar Heel students competing for a \$100 U.S. savings bond. The Northeastern Historic Places Office sponsored a history poster contest in the public schools of the northeastern portion of the state during the 1992-1993 school year. The project, offered at the fourth-grade level, focused on state and regional history programs. A poster finalist from each of the thirty-four participating schools received a ribbon, a certificate of merit, and a ticket for admission to the outdoor drama *The Lost Colony*, donated by the Roanoke Island Historical Association. The finalists' posters were judged again and exhibited at the Iredell House in Edenton in mid-April. Anna Elizabeth Recess, a student at John Small Elementary School in Washington, received the savings bond as the grand prize winner. Books donated by Broadfoot's of Wendell were placed in the school libraries of Calvin Boone and Meredith Lucks, whose work was judged exceptional.

Dr. Jay Anderson, a renowned expert in the field of living history and the author of *Time Machines: The World of Living History* and other publications, recently visited Horne Creek Living Historical Farm as a consultant on the development of programs at the site. Currently a professor and administrator of a living historical farm in Utah, Anderson has worked at several such farms in the United States and has examined the most important similar institutions in Europe. He spent two days at Horne Creek discussing recommendations and ideas for possible future implementation. He emphasized the importance of continuing the farm's oral history interviews and validated the concept of restoring the farmhouse and implementing study and visitor services before completing a traditional visitor center. Donna P. Tully, compiler, and Lisa F. Turney, editor, have produced Horne Creek Farm's first research publication. The booklet is titled "*Pap Always Planted Hissen That Way*": Gardening in North Carolina's Northwest Piedmont. The North Carolina Living Historical Farm Committee, Horne Creek Farm's support group, provided funds for publication. The handsome 32-page volume is based on more than a dozen oral history interviews, gardeners' books, and government documents. Among the topics it covers are ground preparation, farm gardens, pest control, and growing specific vegetables. Also included is a list of sources of old-fashioned heirloom seeds and a bibliography. The booklet sells for \$5.00 and can be ordered by writing to Horne Creek Farm, Route 2, Box 118-A, Pinnacle, NC 27043.

Special programs and repairs have been under way at a number of historic sites in recent months. To name but a few occurrences: The Elizabeth Montfort Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, received the Halifax Resolves Award for 1993, which recognizes excellence in historic preservation and related activities. At Reed Gold Mine some 3,000 schoolchildren enjoyed the annual Heritage Day program. The mine also has received fine new reproduction shoes for the stamp mill, gifts from J&H Machine Tools of Matthews. The company designed and produced the custom-made items for the operating side of the ten-stamp mill. At the Thomas Wolfe Memorial, environmental clean-up work continues at the former location of an old automobile-repair garage recently removed from behind the Wolfe house. The Bennett Place hosted another edition



LEFT: On Halifax Day, April 12, Ray Wilkinson, president of the Historic Halifax Restoration Association, presented to Dr. Doris D. Wilson, regent of the Elizabeth Montfort Chapter of the DAR, the Halifax Resolves Award for 1993. RIGHT: On April 27 Reed Gold Mine hosted its annual Heritage Day program, during which some 3,000 schoolchildren toured the site.

of its reenactment of the April 1865 surrender of Confederate armies. And at Vance Birthplace, the section's longest-running special event, Pioneer Living Days, took place once again in April.



TOP: Vance Birthplace again hosted its annual spring Pioneer Living Day on April 18. The twice-yearly Pioneer Living Days are the longest-running special events held at North Carolina's historic sites. BOTTOM: On April 24 Bennett Place State Historic Site hosted another reenactment of the April 1865 surrender of Confederate forces. Here reenactors portraying Generals William T. Sherman and Joseph E. Johnston negotiate terms of the surrender.

The section cordially invites readers to the following forthcoming special presentations:

- August 7, 8 HOUSE IN THE HORSESHOE. Battle Reenactment. Recreation of David Fanning's 1781 attack on the Alston House. Militia encampment, weapons, artillery firing. Demonstrations of pottery, blacksmithing, medical practices, cooking, spinning, weaving, dyeing, and more
- August 22 AYCOCK BIRTHPLACE. Schoolhouse Centennial. Open house held in celebration of site's one-room schoolhouse, which was built 100 years ago. The afternoon event will emphasize early public education through special exhibits, oral history, and tours.
- August 28 DUKE HOMESTEAD. Herb Festival. Program dealing with the traditional uses of herbs in the late nineteenth century. Plants for sale, refreshments, crafts, and special displays. 10:00 A.M.-4:00 P.M.

September 4	SOMERSET PLACE. Homecoming. Descendants of Somerset slave families meet at the site. Food, crafts, and entertainment. Tours of the house, outbuildings, and grounds SPENCER SHOPS. Spencer Labor Day Celebration. Train rides, food, arts and crafts, collectibles, and entertainment
Mid-September	BENNETT PLACE. Fall Living History Program. Reenactors in camps portray how soldiers lived during the Civil War. Military and flag talks, drills, weapons firing
September 18	AYCOCK BIRTHPLACE. Harvest Day. Nineteenth-century farm chores and domestic skills will be featured in the afternoon. Emphasis on chores that traditionally were a part of harvest time
September 18, 19	VANCE BIRTHPLACE. Fall Pioneer Living Days and Militia Encampment. Demonstrations of backcountry life by staff and volunteers. Encampment by the Catawba Militia
September 25	HORNE CREEK FARM. 200 Years of Farm Technology. Display of agricultural tools and machinery used by North Carolina farmers from the eighteenth century to the present. Demonstrations (weather permitting) of plowing with mules

Museum of History

The Museum of the Albemarle in Elizabeth City and the Gates County Historical Society cosponsored a daylong bus tour of ten historic buildings in Gates County on June 5. The tour was followed by a barbecue dinner. Proceeds from the tour and dinner benefited the museum's existing programs to interpret regional history and the society's ongoing efforts to restore the former Gates County Courthouse.

The Museum of the Cape Fear in Fayetteville has received from the Cumberland Community Foundation a grant that will enable it to offer a summer program for disadvantaged children. Students will participate in living history activities and special-emphasis tours, view a theatrical performance about a local historical figure, and take a trip to Stagville Plantation. In conjunction with the museum's current exhibition, "The Art of Building in North Carolina," Tim Buchman, source of the photographs in the exhibit, discussed his work during an evening visit to the museum on July 6. The discussion was free and open to the public.

State Capitol/Visitor Services

The State Capitol's 1823 Senate Speaker's chair and a framed 1840 lithograph, the latter having been donated by the late George E. London, have been loaned to the Baltimore Museum of Art, which will display both items as part of its current exhibition, "Classical Taste in America, 1800-1840." The exhibition will travel to Charlotte's Mint Museum of Art in November 1993.

Restoration work on the State Capitol began in June. The House and Senate chambers will be repainted in their authentic early colors, as determined by

extensive paint research. The repainting is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1993. In a second phase of renovation, to begin in 1994, the building's original decorative painting features and other details will be restored. That work will include granitization of some walls and baseboards and restoration of wood graining in two third-floor chambers and on many interior doors. An architect has been hired to develop specifications and to administer the project with assistance from the Capitol historian.

Western Office

Members of the Western Office staff participated in a workshop titled "Preserving Historic Treasures" on May 10 at Kanuga Conference Center near Hendersonville. The Carl Sandburg National Historic Site, Biltmore House, the Johnson Farm Committee, the Friends of Connemara, and the Western Office cosponsored the workshop.

The Western Office staff archaeologist has been involved in the construction of a reproduction fifteenth-century Cherokee house at the Museum of the Cherokee Indian in Cherokee. The project, which draws upon native American building techniques, is part of a new outdoor exhibit at the museum. The archaeologist also assisted Biltmore Village Historic Museum in mounting initial exhibits for the formal opening of the facility on May 8.



The Western Office staff archaeologist recently has been involved in the construction of a reproduction fifteenth-century Cherokee house at the Museum of the Cherokee Indian in Cherokee. In constructing the dwelling, the archaeologist and museum staff relied upon native American building techniques. When completed, the structure will be a new outdoor exhibit at the museum.

Recent Accessions by the North Carolina State Archives

During the months of March, April, and May 1993 the Archival Services Branch of the Archives and Records Section made 421 accessions entries. The branch accessioned original records from Guilford, Mecklenburg, and Stanly counties, as well as microfilm of records for all 100 counties; the municipalities of Hookerton, Knightdale, Leland, Southern Shores, and Wilmington; and churches in Gaston, Johnston, Moore, and Onslow counties.

The branch accessioned the following state agency records: Administration, Commission of Indian Affairs, Division of Veterans Affairs, Human Relations Council, Board of Science and Technology, Council on the Status of Women, Office of Administrative Analysis, Office of Policy and Planning, Office of the Secretary, Public Information Office, State Construction Office, and State Property Office, 401.7 cubic feet; Administrative Office of the Courts, 11 cubic feet; Agriculture, Division of Marketing, Office of Agri-Business, Office of the Commissioner, Office of Consumer Services, and State Fair, 25.8 cubic feet; Certified Public Accountant Examiners, 2 cubic feet; Commerce, Assistant Secretary for Community Development and Housing, Banking Commission, Credit Union Commission, Economic Development Division, and Employment Security Commission, 117 cubic feet; Crime Control and Public Safety, Alcohol Law Enforcement Division, and Office of the Adjutant General, 36 cubic feet; Cultural Resources, Administrative Services, America's 400th Anniversary Committee, Division of Archives and History, Division of the Arts, Division of Arts Council, North Carolina Art Society, North Carolina Symphony, Office of the Deputy Secretary, Office of the Secretary, Public Affairs Office, and State Library Division, 189.4 cubic feet; Economic and Community Development, Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission, Assistant Secretary for Community Development and Housing, Banking Commission, Burial Commission, Cemetery Commission, Consumer Finance Division, Credit Union Commission, Economic Development Division, Employment Security Commission, Milk Commission, Rural Electrification Authority, Savings and Loan Commission, State Ports Authority, and Utilities Commission, 244 cubic feet; Labor, Apprenticeship and Elevator and Amusement Devices divisions, 19 cubic feet; Board of Nursing, 2 cubic feet; Board of Opticians, 2 cubic feet; State Personnel, Director's Office, Equal Opportunity Services Division, and Workforce Resources Division, 7 cubic feet; Physical Therapy Examiners, .5 cubic feet; and Secretary of State, Corporations Division, Land Grant Office, Secretary's Office, and Trademarks and Annexations, 10.6 cubic feet, 24 reels, and 449 volumes.

Added to the private manuscript collection were the Tilman T. Sawyer Letters and the E. E. Fisher Service Station and General Merchandise Store Account Book; additions were made to the David S. Coltrane Papers, the Weldon N. Edwards Papers, the Daniel G. Fowle Papers, the Miscellaneous Collection, and the Fred G. Morrison Papers. The North Carolina Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance; the North Carolina Federation of Music Clubs; the North Carolina Society of Washington, D.C.; the Sir Walter Cabinet; and the United Daughters of the Confederacy deposited organization records in the Archives. A church history was received from a church in Person County. Among additional accessions were Bible records from 11 family Bibles, cemetery records from Robeson County, microfilm of British and Scottish records, 13 additions to the newspaper collection, 6 local history items, 2 Bibles, and 6 additions to the nontextual materials collection.

Staff Notes

Linda H. Edmisten began work April 1 as a historic preservation specialist I (National Register coordinator) with the Survey and Planning Branch of the Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section. B. Randall Page retired April 30

after having served as a photographer I in the section for twenty-one years. Diane B. Hankins, office assistant III in the Eastern Office of the Division of Archives and History, transferred to the North Carolina Department of Human Resources effective April 30.

The Society of Architectural Historians recently presented its 1993 Antoinette Forrester Downing Award to *The Historic Architecture of Pitt County, North Carolina*, edited by Scott Power, historic preservation specialist with the Division of Archives and History's Eastern Office in Greenville. The award, which recognizes excellence in published architectural surveys, cited the work for its comprehensiveness as "a record of state, federal and private commitment to preservation in North Carolina." The volume was published in 1991 under the auspices of the Pitt County Historical Society and the Division of Archives and History.

William J. McCrea, restoration specialist with the Historic Sites Section, is the author of "Getting the Wet Out: Clean-up and Stabilization after a Fire," published in volume 24 (1993) of the Association for Preservation Technology's *APT Bulletin*. The article relates how the section and cooperating agencies responded to the December 1989 fire that virtually destroyed the Palmer-Marsh House at Historic Bath State Historic Site. Ricky McMahan, previously a historic site assistant at Vance Birthplace, has resigned.

On April 1 Patricia M. Brock joined the staff of the State Capitol/Visitor Services Section as docent coordinator at the North Carolina Executive Mansion. R. Jeff Futch has joined the staff of the Western Office as an archives and records analyst.

Colleges and Universities

Appalachian State University

Elizabeth Bond has been promoted to associate professor. H. L. Bond will be on leave during the fall semester. Jeffrey Bortz has received an SSRC grant for the 1993-1994 academic year. Janet Hutchison has received a grant from the Indiana University Philanthropic Center for the fall 1993 semester.

Campbell University

Dr. Larry P. Goodson addressed a local book club in Harnett County on April 15; his topic was "Understanding the Arab World." Martin P. Sellers was chairman of and a participant in a panel discussion held as part of the 1993 conference of the North Carolina Political Science Association, held April 2-3 in Durham. Dr. Sellers is the author of "Nimby: A Case Study in Conflict Politics," published in *Public Administration Quarterly* 16 (Winter 1993).

Davidson College

Malcolm Lester's biographical sketch of Anthony Merry is included in a volume titled *Missing Persons* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1993), a component of the *Dictionary of National Biography*. On April 16 Davidson College inaugurated the Malcolm Lester Endowment in History to honor Dr. Lester, Charles A. Dana Professor Emeritus of History. Professor Lester taught history at Davidson College for thirty years and was department chairman for twenty-five years.

Queens College

Mollie Davis is serving on the executive committee of the Southern Historical Association. Glenda Gilmore's doctoral dissertation "Gender and Jim Crow: Women and the Politics of White Supremacy in North Carolina, 1896-1920" won the 1993 Lerner/Scott Award, given by the Organization of American Historians for the best dissertation in women's history. Richard E. Rankin is the author of *Ambivalent Churchmen and Evangelical Churchwomen: The Religion of the Episcopal Elite in North Carolina, 1800-1860*, forthcoming from the University of South Carolina Press. Associated University Presses will publish in 1993 Robert Whalen's *Assassinating Hitler: Ethics and Resistance in Nazi Germany*.

Wake Forest University

Simone Caron read a paper titled "Richard Nixon and 'The Problem of Population'" at the Southwestern Social Science Association Conference in New Orleans, March 17-20. J. Edwin Hendricks made a presentation titled "William Louis Poteat and Wake Forest" at the Poteat Scholars Luncheon at WFU on March 26. On April 19 he delivered a lecture titled "Oral History and the Small Historic Site" at Horne Creek Living Historical Farm in Surry County. Christopher Melchert read a paper titled "The Religious Policies of the Caliphs from al-Mutawakkil to al-Muqtadir" at a meeting of the American Oriental Society, April 18-20, in Chapel Hill. J. Howell Smith presented a "Critique of New Deal Resettlement and Regulation Articles" at a meeting of the Southwest Social Science Association and the Southwestern Historical Association in New Orleans on March 19. Alonzo T. Stephens led a discussion titled "The Impact of State Economic Development Agency Spending on Economic Growth" at a meeting of the Southern Regional Science Association on April 2. Cyclone Covey is the author of *The Yuchi/Yuki Nonplus* (Columbus, Ga.: 1993). David W. Hadley's article "Public Lectures and Private Societies: Expounding Literature and the Arts in Romantic London" has been published in the volume *English Romanticism: Preludes and Postludes* (East Lansing, Michigan: Colleagues Press, 1993). William K. Meyers is the author of "The North American Free Trade Agreement: Mexico's President Wagers the Past Against the Future," published in the June 1993 issue of *Wake Forest Magazine*. Anthony S. Parent, Jr., is the coauthor (with Susan Brown Wallace) of "Childhood and Sexual Identity under Slavery," which appeared in the January 1993 issue of the *Journal of the History of Sexuality*; the article has been reprinted in Richard C. Fout and Maura Shaw Tantillo, eds., *American Sexual Politics: Sex, Gender, and Race since the Civil War* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993). "Patterns of Conflict in Eighteenth-Century Parisian Families," an article by Alan Williams, has been published in volume 18 (1993) of the *Journal of Family History*.

Western Carolina University

David R. Dorondo participated in a consortium on revolutionary Europe, held February 27 in Atlanta, by reading a paper titled "Catholic Conservatives and the Bavarian Revolution of 1848: A *Staatspartei's* Beginnings?" At a meeting of the Appalachian Studies Association, held March 20 at East Tennessee State University in Johnson City, Tennessee, H. Tyler Blethen read a paper titled "The

Transmission of Scottish Culture to the Southern Backcountry." Max R. Williams served as editor of volume 8 of *The Papers of William A. Graham*, published early in the year by the Division of Archives and History. In April Dr. Williams received Western Carolina University's Paul A. Reid Distinguished Service Award for Faculty for the 1992-1993 academic year.

State, County, and Local Groups

Chapel Hill Historical Society

Members of the society toured the historic district of Salisbury on May 8. The daylong bus tour included a stop at the neighboring Cooleemee plantation in Davie County.

Hillsborough Historical Society

Joe A. Mobley, editor of the papers of Zebulon B. Vance for the Division of Archives and History's Historical Publications Section, discussed the distinguished North Carolinian at the society's May 20 meeting.

Historic Salisbury Foundation

The foundation held a ribbon-cutting ceremony on May 3 to celebrate the opening of the restored 1908 Salisbury Railroad Station. The foundation recently completed a \$3 million restoration of the station for adaptive reuse as an events and conference center and for office space. McCurdy Park, a landscaped public park located at the south end of the building, opened at the same time the railroad station was dedicated. The Salisbury Railroad Station, designed by noted architect Frank P. Milburn in the Spanish Mission style, was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. The Historic Salisbury Foundation began attempting to rescue the station from demolition in January 1980.

New Bern Historical Society

Dr. Carl E. Swanson, director of graduate studies in the Department of History at East Carolina University and author of the award-winning book *Predators and Prizes: American Privateering and Imperial Warfare, 1739-1748*, addressed an evening meeting of the society on April 15. His topic was "Pirates and Privateering in Colonial Times."

On May 20, members of the society made a daylong bus tour of historic buildings in Jones County.

Wake County Historical Society

George Fore, architectural conservator for a number of significant projects throughout the Southeast, addressed the society's April 25 meeting. He discussed his research on the original paint scheme for the North Carolina State Capitol. After the presentation he conducted members of the society on a brief guided tour of the building.

New Leaves

Editor's Note: Mr. Brook is administrator, Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section, Division of Archives and History.

World War II and Its Effects on the North Carolina State Department of Archives and History

David Brook

World War II had a profound effect on the programs and personnel of the old State Department of Archives and History and helped to speed appreciably the modernization and development of the agency. The war generated an emphasis on North Carolina's role in national history, stimulated the collection of historical records, opened opportunities for African Americans to participate in the state's historical and cultural programs, and helped to lay the foundation for the state's modern archival and records management program. Throughout that period of national emergency and shortages, the department's executive board and staff, and particularly its director, Dr. Christopher Crittenden, carried out the agency's work with resourcefulness and vision.

When World War II began, the North Carolina Historical Commission (renamed the State Department of Archives and History on February 25, 1943) occupied half the basement and all of the first floor of the new State Education Building erected in 1939 on Raleigh's Capitol Square. Because of financial strictures resulting from the Great Depression, the commission's staff in 1941 consisted of only nine people—the same size it had been since 1922—and its annual budget of \$21,160 was approximately one-third less than pre-Depression annual budgets of more than \$30,000.

The Historical Commission, founded in 1903, had expanded its programs through the years to include the Hall of History (forerunner of the North Carolina Museum of History), established in 1914, and the systematic collection of historical county records, inaugurated in 1915. Its scholarly quarterly journal, the *North Carolina Historical Review*, debuted in 1924, and the highway historical marker program began in 1935. Nineteen thirty-five also saw the enactment by the state's General Assembly of a model bill giving the commission responsibility for the protection of all public records. By 1940 the agency, in keeping with its original legislative mandate, had also developed a research library and had amassed and organized a huge archive of public records and private manuscripts.

Beginning in 1933, federal relief programs supplied additional funding and personnel. With federal assistance archival records were indexed, museum artifacts were cataloged, and archaeological work was undertaken. Most significantly, by 1940 inventories of all of the state's county records were being prepared and published (in advance of all other states in the Union) in the federally

assisted Historical Records Survey. The commission reported that in the period 1938-1940 "more than \$175,000 (eight times the Commission's biennial appropriation) has been spent on various Works Projects Administration [WPA] projects with which the Commission has co-operated. . . ." Nevertheless, Christopher Crittenden, secretary (and staff administrator) of the commission, reported in the agency's 1938-1940 *Biennial Report* that "Large collections received during the biennium have not been worked . . . because of the lack of an adequate staff."

Crittenden, born in 1902, was a native of Wake Forest, North Carolina, and had received his doctorate in history from Yale University in 1930. He was appointed secretary of the Historical Commission in 1935, having been assistant professor of history at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill. Crittenden served with distinction as chief administrative officer until 1968. He helped found and was later president (1946-1948) of the Society of American Archivists (SAA) and was a founder and trustee of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. In those roles he followed in a tradition of nationally renowned predecessors such as Robert Digges Wimberly Connor (1878-1950), the first secretary of the commission and the first Archivist of the United States (1934-1941). Crittenden's immediate predecessor, Albert Ray Newsome (1894-1951), who served as secretary from 1926 to 1935, was, like Crittenden, a founder of the SAA and served as its first president in 1936.



During presentation of the Mayflower Cup, a major North Carolina literary award, on December 6, 1940, Christopher Crittenden (*right*) paused for this group portrait with (*left to right*) Robert D. W. Connor, then Archivist of the United States; Robert B. House, then dean of administration at the Consolidated University of North Carolina; and Albert Ray Newsome, then chairman of the Department of History at the University of North Carolina. Photograph from the Raleigh News and Observer Negative Collection in custody of the Division of Archives and History.

A review of the Historical Commission's (and then department's) scrapbooks for the years immediately preceding the war reveals an emphasis on Old South, Confederate, and North Carolina history. Articles on new highway historical markers, a Confederate flag exhibit, and the launching of a state antiquities society are typical. A North-versus-South mentality was likewise typical, as suggested by an article titled "Pictures North as Enemy of South," which

appeared in the February 10, 1938, issue of the *Raleigh News and Observer*. In the article, Crittenden is quoted as saying that the North had always “exploited” the South economically and that the New Deal seemed to be trying to bring about a fairer sectional distribution of national wealth.



Typical prewar activities of the State Department of Archives and History and Christopher Crittenden included such ceremonial functions as (top) dedicating a DAR monument to the “Henry Clay Oak” in Raleigh on October 20, 1939 (Crittenden is barely visible to the right of the tree), and (left) unveiling a memorial plaque to Virginia Dare in the State Capitol on October 24, 1940. LEFT PHOTO (left to right): Gov. Clyde R. Hoey, Mrs. J. F. Hayden of High Point, Miss Mabel Duke Stephenson, Miss Alice H. Parker, Mrs. J. W. Parker of Farmville, and Crittenden. Photo at left from the *News and Observer* Negative Collection.

Nevertheless, within days after Pearl Harbor Crittenden announced to the press on December 20, 1941, that the role of the North Carolina Historical Commission in the national defense effort was to preserve the “traditions and ideals” of the nation. The state’s history as part of the nation’s history was

further emphasized in February 1942 when Governor J. Melville Broughton spoke before the commission and stressed (as paraphrased in the commission's biennial report) "the importance of preserving the records of the state's part in this greatest of all wars. . . ." In October 1942 the commission responded to the governor's call to action by establishing a war-records collection program. And in December commission member Gertrude S. Carraway of New Bern appealed to state pride in urging public support for the records drive. At the annual meeting of the State Literary and Historical Association she declared that "North Carolina has played a large role in every war in which the United States has been engaged. . . but due to our negligence she has never played a large part in the nation's history book." In pressing her case Miss Carraway astutely added a more personal reason for her audience to be involved: "Not only should we preserve the records of Tar Heels' war deeds but we should record the great changes effected in our mode of life by the war."

Thus, one year into the war the department and its constituents saw the conflict as a national crusade that not only reflected upon the honor of the state but also affected the lives of individual North Carolinians on the home front. Crittenden, with the help of colleagues such as Miss Carraway, skillfully cemented the relationship of North Carolina's history to that of the nation, as well as the life of the individual to the high ideals of the war effort. In an address before the Raleigh Lions Club in March 1942 he praised the history of North Carolinians as "fighters" from the time they landed at Roanoke Island in the 1580s. At an April 1942 YWCA luncheon Crittenden urged North Carolina women to serve the war effort in various civilian capacities as ambulance drivers, nurses, and canteen aides in order to overcome a Germany totally organized for war. In February 1944 Crittenden delivered a pep talk to war mothers. In his address, titled "American Boys in Other Wars," he even lauded the North Carolina Press Association as a "driving force in our march toward victory."

Crittenden's apparent gravitation toward nationalism appears to have been accompanied by a philosophical shift from isolationism to internationalism. In February 1940, before America's entry into the war, he had expressed to a group of Raleigh American Legionnaires the belief that U.S. involvement in the European war would jeopardize American independence and the "right to shape our own destiny." He told the Legionnaires that American involvement in the War of 1812 and World War I had constituted a failure of the nation "to see its own interests realistically." In spite of such prewar sentiments, Crittenden became a loyal and eloquent booster of the national war effort once the nation entered the conflict; by June 1944 he was expressing to members of a Wake Forest DAR chapter his belief that isolationism was an obstacle to world peace.

In addition to generating greater emphasis on historical themes that linked North Carolina to the history of the nation, World War II increased the opportunities for the state's African-American population to participate in the state's historical and cultural programs. Even before the war, department personnel appeared to be more moderate in their treatment of African Americans than were most of their fellow white southerners. In a paper he wrote for a 1978 symposium on public history in North Carolina, nationally renowned black historian John Hope Franklin noted Crittenden's kindness. Dr. Franklin recalled that when he began to do research in the state's archives in 1939, "I could neither sit in the main

search room nor have the services of the pages to bring me the materials that I wanted." Crittenden resolved Franklin's dilemma by generously providing him with a key to the stacks and a private search room. Mattie Erma Edwards Parker, collector of the Hall of History from 1935 to 1942, remembers the arrangement and the cordial relations that existed between Franklin and the commission staff. Mrs. Parker had been a graduate student in history at Radcliffe College, where her adviser was Arthur Schlesinger, Sr., of the Harvard faculty. Inasmuch as Franklin was a graduate student under Schlesinger at Harvard (where he received his doctorate in 1941), he and Mrs. Parker shared a common interest in the Harvard academic community.

Crittenden served as a mentor to Franklin by being the first scholar to encourage him to submit articles to the *North Carolina Historical Review* and by recommending the young black historian's first book to the University of North Carolina Press. Such encouragement was consistent with what appeared to be Crittenden's general support of black scholarly advancement. Toward the end of the war Crittenden also took an active role in fund raising for Shaw University, a Raleigh college for blacks.

Late in 1943 Crittenden entered into a "special arrangement," under which Franklin, then with the Department of History at the North Carolina College for Negroes (forerunner of North Carolina Central University) in Durham, agreed to head the program for the collection of Negro war records. In the department's biennial report for 1942-1944 Crittenden declared that Franklin had been hired because "the records of the Negro race, which constitutes twenty-seven per cent of the state's total population, did not seem to be receiving sufficient attention in most localities. . . ." While the hiring of Dr. Franklin was not totally unprecedented—the same report noted that in 1919 white and Negro collectors had been appointed throughout the state to collect World War I records—it was still a significant step in 1943 that an African American was placed in charge of a statewide program relating to historical records of any nature. And it is clear that African-American Tar Heels welcomed a chance to participate. A March 10, 1944, entry in the department's *Diary of the War Records Program* noted that "the Negroes are particularly responsive and take a great interest in having materials on their part in the war preserved."

Additional evidence of the department's emerging attention to the role of blacks in public affairs is seen in a 1943 news feature titled "Negroes Will Fight." Members of the Archives and History staff (probably Crittenden and Ellen Rollins, who succeeded Mattie Parker as collector of the Hall of History in 1943) wrote the article and submitted it for publication in the major newspapers of North Carolina and five other states of the Southeast. The article was part of the agency's larger effort to present to the public "the historical background of various current events and problems."

Moderating racial attitudes on the part of department staff likewise can be inferred from a major literary award presented to an African American in 1943 by the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association. That organization, affectionately called "Lit and Hist," had been founded in 1900 by the state's social and political elite and had engineered the 1903 legislation that established the North Carolina Historical Commission. The association remained closely tied to the commission and its successor department as a support group and auxiliary. Its

secretary-treasurer was traditionally the department's director, who also sat on the association's governing board as an ex-officio member. The North Carolina Literary and Historical Association was, in the words of Dr. H. G. Jones, who succeeded Crittenden, "the Department of Archives and History with legs."

The literary awards of the Literary and Historical Association were not reserved for uncritical paeans to the state's history. In 1941, for example, the Mayflower Cup had been awarded posthumously to Wilbur J. Cash for his critical examination of southern life and institutions in *The Mind of the South*. Yet, "Lit and Hist" dropped its own World War II bombshell when it named as recipient of its prestigious Mayflower Cup black professor J. Saunders Redding, formerly a teacher at Elizabeth City State Teachers College, for his book *No Day of Triumph*. Among the twenty-nine works nominated for the award, the selection committee had rated Redding's book the best work of nonfiction by a North Carolinian. Although Redding was born in Delaware and educated in the North, he qualified as a resident North Carolinian because of his stay at Elizabeth City State.

Under the headline "Negro Author is Winner of the 1943 Mayflower Cup," the *Raleigh News and Observer* for December 3, 1943, prominently pictured an apprehensive-looking Redding receiving his award. The award spurred much editorial comment—much of it self-congratulatory to the state and people of North Carolina. Perhaps such an attitude was justified in view of the book's unflattering picture of the South and the author's admission that he feared and disliked the "white man."



On the evening of December 2, 1943, M. R. Dunnagan of Raleigh, representing the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, presented to J. Saunders Redding, formerly an instructor at Elizabeth City State Teachers College, the Mayflower Cup for Redding's book *No Day of Triumph*, judged the best book by a resident North Carolinian published in 1943. That a black man received such recognition elicited a good deal of self-congratulatory comment among the state's newspaper editors. Photograph from the *News and Observer* Negative Collection.

Despite Redding's award, which was contemporaneous with the appointment of John Hope Franklin as head of the Negro war records collection drive and with the department's news articles about the Negro's capacity to fight, one cannot infer a major liberalizing trend. Yet, those events of 1943 were important steps toward the eventual inclusion of all North Carolinians in the state's public history programs.

The war brought with it major changes in the regular programs and operations of the Department of Archives and History. By July 1942 New Deal federal relief projects, which had been of considerable assistance to the agency in its cataloging and arranging of museum and archival collections, were closed or consolidated for war work. The Hall of History mounted special war displays, including an exhibition of captured Japanese equipment and war trophies from the 81st (Wildcat) Division of the U.S. Army, whose troops were drawn from the Carolinas. At the urging of its collector, Mattie Parker, the Hall of History extended its hours of operation through the weekends as a morale booster for the civilian population and the tens of thousands of servicemen and -women from nearby military bases. In a May 1986 article for *Carolina Comments*, Mrs. Parker recalled that to avoid detrimental effects on public morale, the department purposely avoided protecting the museum's historical materials from air raids. (And, as a sign of the times, Mrs. Parker and her one remaining WPA worker, a woman, had no qualms about working alone on weekends.)



During the war the Hall of History mounted special war displays, including this exhibit of captured Nazi weaponry and paraphernalia. Photograph from the Albert Barden Photograph Collection in custody of the Division of Archives and History.

Shortages in equipment and staffing caused by the material and manpower needs of the war plagued the department throughout the war years. When staff member De Van Mooneyham resigned in 1942 to enter the military or to work in a war industry, all cataloging of the state's Emergency Relief Administration records ceased for the duration of the war. Because of the lack of available metal,

the highway historical marker program, one of Crittenden's favorites because of its publicity value, was suspended from 1942 to 1947. When markers were again available for purchase in 1946, the department could not reactivate the program for nearly a year in the absence of legislative authorization to rehire for the marker staff position.

Likewise, war-related shortages foreclosed the acquisition of critical equipment such as microfilm cameras and air conditioners; the latter were needed to solve a chronic moisture problem in the basement-level archival storage area. Because of the unavailability of shelving, many records were simply piled on the floor. Ironically, with the American economy on a war footing, state revenues were greatly enhanced and the department's budget was finally freed from its Depression-era exigencies. Crittenden reported to the department's executive board on July 10, 1945, that the agency's legislative appropriation had increased from \$19,361 in 1935-1936 to \$43,517 in 1945-1946. Money was available, but supplies and equipment were not.

Particularly galling to Crittenden was the reluctance of North Carolina's budget bureau to share the state's increased revenue with the department's underpaid staff. In his July 1945 report, Crittenden strongly condemned the state's miserliness and the budget bureau for perpetuating professional-level pay scales lower than those for private-sector clerical workers. Warming to his argument, the irate director accused the state of taking advantage of the devotion of staff to their work and to their family ties in Raleigh and concluded that the state "ought as a matter of simple justice, to pay its employees what their services are actually worth." Only after the war—in 1946—were new classifications and salary ranges approved for department personnel.



The spartan appearance of the Search Room of the State Archives in the 1940s testifies to the budgetary restraints that characterized much of the period. Photograph from the Albert Barden Photograph Collection.

From the standpoint of departmental programmatic concern and activity, priority was given to the war records drive. Having received the blessing of Governor Broughton, the program was launched October 1, 1942, with Elmer D. Johnson, formerly of the UNC Library, as collector of records. The drive proceeded on the basis of collecting on "as broad a base as possible. . . ." With the subsequent cooperation of the state Office of Civilian Defense, Johnson and his successor, Miss Charlie Huss, formerly a WPA administrator, and her assistant, Miss Nell Hines, formerly a history teacher, were able to blanket the state with the help of county defense chairmen, who appointed collectors in each county.

The collecting of war records received much public attention. Articles appeared frequently in the press, workshops were held, manuals were printed, and endorsements were received from a legion of civic and patriotic groups, including the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Co-operation, the Garden Clubs of North Carolina, and the Sons of the American Revolution. The department kept a number of its employees constantly in the field collecting records; by July 1944 Charlie Huss alone had visited eighty-five of the state's 100 counties. The program also provided a platform from which department staff could educate the public about the value of historical records and the need to preserve them from wartime scrap drives.

The war records collection effort was a public relations godsend to the department, whose board minutes for October 2, 1943, noted that the number of local war records programs was ninety-nine and that the drive was "doing much to keep our department before the public." It also gave the department greater national stature. Later in the war Crittenden reported to his executive board that the North Carolina program was regarded as a national model and that the department received from other states frequent inquiries as to how the program was handled. By July 1945, ninety thousand items had been collected by patriotic Tar Heels. With the end of the war, however, the war records program naturally tapered off. The department's biennial report for the period ending June 30, 1948, continued to list donations to the World War II collection. Yet, by then the donations numbered little more than those to the Civil War and World War I collections.

As important as the war records program was to the department and its constituency during the war, it quickly diminished as an item of visible attention—more so than one might have expected. Less than a decade after the end of the war, the war records program received only a one-sentence mention by historian Henry Stroupe in an article on the first half-century of the department's history that appeared in the April 1954 issue of the *North Carolina Historical Review*. Perhaps the Cold War and the Korean War, which followed so closely on the heels of World War II, had a chilling effect on the celebratory and commemorative aspects of the war records program. No similar effort was undertaken for the Korean or Vietnam War.

Toward the end of World War II Christopher Crittenden reported to the department's executive board that "On the whole, in spite of abnormal war conditions, the department in certain ways has even expanded its programs, and is in a stronger position than before the war." Thus, despite the limitations of the times, the department had been able to initiate several important programs that in retrospect have had a far greater impact on the state's cultural life than the highly popular war records collection drive. Perhaps the most significant of the

new initiatives was a comprehensive records management program for North Carolina's state agencies. In the Tar Heel State, as well as nationwide, the expansion of governmental activities during the war had generated large quantities of paper records. That growth in existing records forced agencies and officials at all levels of government to turn to public historians for help in establishing records management programs for disposal and storage.

With the support of Governor Broughton, who asked state agencies to designate records administrators, Crittenden and former Archivist of the United States Robert D. W. Connor, chairman of the department's executive board, began working in 1943 to develop a state program of records management similar to that of the National Archives for federal agencies. Subsequently, Crittenden took a nine-month leave of absence between September 1946 and June 1947 to work on the federal World War II Records Project at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. That experience in working with large quantities of government records gave Crittenden even greater capability in charting the future growth of the North Carolina archives and records program.



Christopher Crittenden, who took a nine-month leave of absence from the state Department of Archives and History beginning in September 1946, returned to his previous position equipped with an enhanced ability to chart the future of the agency through the post-war years. This photograph of Crittenden was made ca. 1950. Dr. Crittenden died suddenly of a heart attack on October 13, 1969.

Other initiatives included early discussion and planning for the reconstruction and restoration of Tryon Palace in New Bern, upgrading the history museum, constructing a new archives and history building, and erecting a new state records center. Finally, in 1945 the department implemented a major staff reorganization that created three divisions: Archives and Manuscripts, Publications, and the Hall of History. Hailed in the July 10, 1945, minutes of the department's executive board for saving "the director from having to supervise each employee," the new division plan laid the administrative foundation for the future expansion of the agency from thirteen employees in 1946 to more than 400—and to seven administrative sections—in 1993.

Planning for the future during the rigors of wartime was indicative of Christopher Crittenden's leadership. In his wartime biennial reports he always prepared a section titled "The Department and the Future." Thus, the energy and goals of the Department of Archives and History were focused on the future, and the hardships created by the national crisis did not become all absorbing. Because of the inspired vision of the department's director and executive board, World War II became a crucible in which professionalism was increased, new constituencies were identified and served, and a new foundation was laid for North Carolina's modern public history program.

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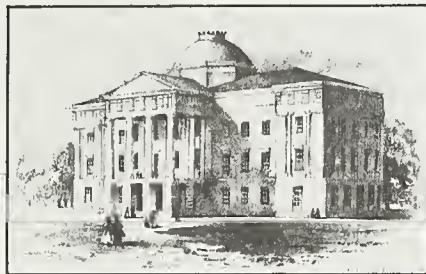
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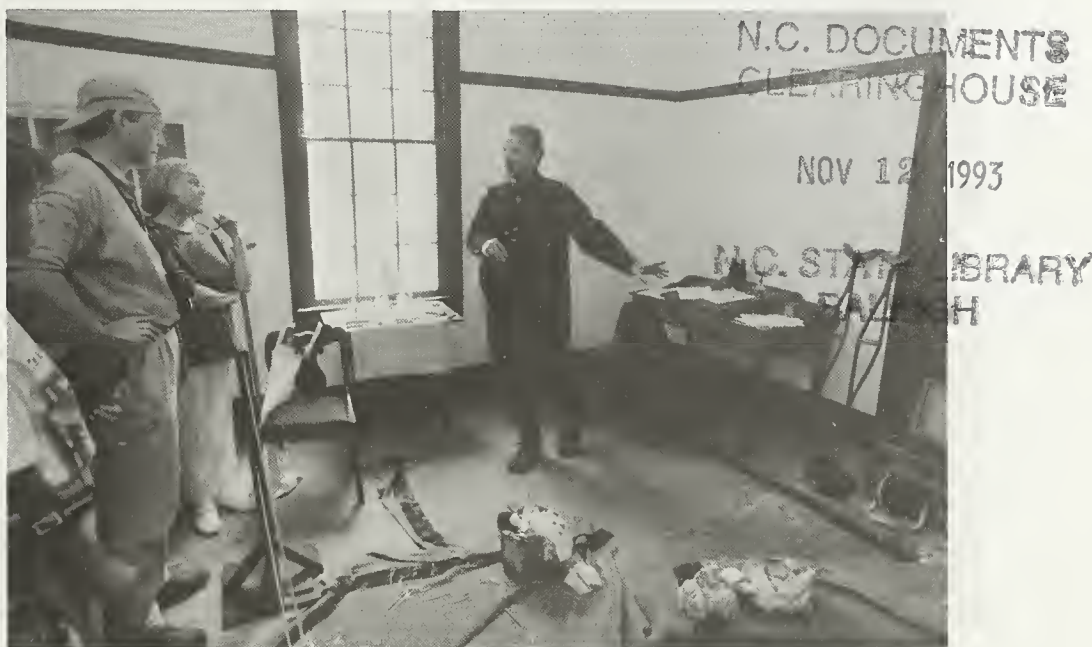
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State's Civil War Battlefields Subjects of Federal Study

The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, a fourteen-member body created by Congress, completed a two-year study of the nation's Civil War sites with visits to several North Carolina battlefields during the weekend of July 9-11. The commission identified Bentonville Battleground State Historic Site as one of eleven Civil War battlefields whose preservation should receive immediate federal assistance.

Congress first became concerned with preservation of Civil War sites in 1988 when congressional intervention was necessary to prevent development of 542 acres of the Second Manassas battlefield in northern Virginia. The high cost of that intervention—\$250,000 per acre—convinced many members of Congress that a proactive rather than a reactive approach to preservation of historic battlefields was necessary. In 1990 Congress created the Civil War Sites Advisory



Members of the federal Civil War Sites Advisory Commission visited several battle sites in North Carolina in July. Here Lynn Bull, a tour guide at Bentonville Battleground State Historic Site in southern Johnston County, describes for the visitors a group of furnishings and artifacts on display in the Harper House at the site. Photograph by Jim Bounds; reproduced courtesy *News and Observer* Publishing Company, Raleigh. (All other photographs by the Division of Archives and History unless otherwise indicated.)

Commission and charged it with identifying the nation's historically significant Civil War sites, determining their relative importance, and assessing the current condition of and threats to those sites. In a final report to Congress, the commission summarized its findings and recommended alternatives for cost-effective preservation and interpretation. The report will form the basis for a national strategy for the preservation of Civil War battlefields.

The commission's visit to North Carolina coincided with the completion of its report, which it officially presented to Congress during a ceremony at the Lincoln Memorial on July 12. In its report the commission identified 384 armed conflicts, which represent all the primary military campaigns and operations of the Civil War, as the principal engagements deemed to be of special strategic, tactical, or thematic importance.

After evaluating the military significance, present condition, and existing threats to each site, the commission assigned to each of the 384 battlefields one of four levels of preservation priority. The commission assigned its highest such category, Priority I, to eleven battle sites judged to be the most significant and best preserved—but also the most severely threatened. Of the twenty North Carolina battlefields enumerated in the report, Bentonville Battleground received the highest rating, appearing sixth on the national listing of eleven Priority I battlefields. (Additional Priority I sites include the battlefields of Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Cold Harbor, Cedar Creek, and Petersburg in Virginia; Port Hudson, Louisiana; Fort Donelson, Tennessee; Perryville, Kentucky; Mobile Bay, Alabama; and Glorieta Pass, New Mexico. The other North Carolina battlefields listed in the commission's report include Fort Anderson, located at Brunswick Town State Historic Site, and Fort Macon State Park, both classified as Priority III, and Fort Fisher State Historic Site, deemed Priority IV.)



After completing a specially arranged tour of portions of the original site of the Battle of Bentonville, Holly A. Robinson, chair of the advisory commission, described various earthworks the group encountered as the best-preserved examples the members had yet seen. The earthworks pictured here, built by Confederate soldiers, lie relatively unmolested in thick woods several miles from the state historic site.

Commission members as a body visited most of the 384 sites surveyed. In addition, they conducted in eleven states a total of sixteen public meetings, during which they received from the public and private sectors testimony on the state of battlefield preservation in the respective areas. During its visit to North Carolina the commission convened such a meeting in Wilmington. Betty Ray McCain, secretary of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, welcomed the commissioners to North Carolina and spoke on the importance of Civil War history as a part of heritage tourism. Dr. William S. Price, Jr., director of the Division of Archives and History, addressed the commission on the current status of the state's Civil War battlefields.

During their visit, commissioners toured several of the state's prominent Civil War sites, including Averagesboro, Bentonville, Fort Anderson, and Fort Fisher. Following an extensive tour of Bentonville Battleground on July 9, commission chair Holly A. Robinson remarked that the battlefield's remaining Union and Confederate trench lines were the best-preserved field fortifications the commissioners had seen. The site currently protects only ninety-five of the approximately 6,000 acres contested during the March 1865 battle; the balance remains largely in private ownership. Moreover, the state owns only ten acres of land on which combat actually took place, despite the fact that the Battle of Bentonville is the largest land battle ever fought on North Carolina soil. In the absence of access to additional areas of the original battle site, interpreting the three days of fighting at Bentonville is extremely difficult, and many visitors are unable to comprehend the magnitude and intensity of the battle.



These photographs illustrate the types of encroachment represented by industrial and commercial development of land adjacent to Bentonville Battleground State Historic Site. The photo at top shows a large natural gas storage tank (a gas line runs through the battlefield) near the former Union headquarters; the view at bottom shows a large turkey shed operated by a commercial poultry processor. The low area in front of the turkey shed was once a swamp in which Union soldiers became entangled while moving against a Confederate position. Photographs by Fred Burgess.

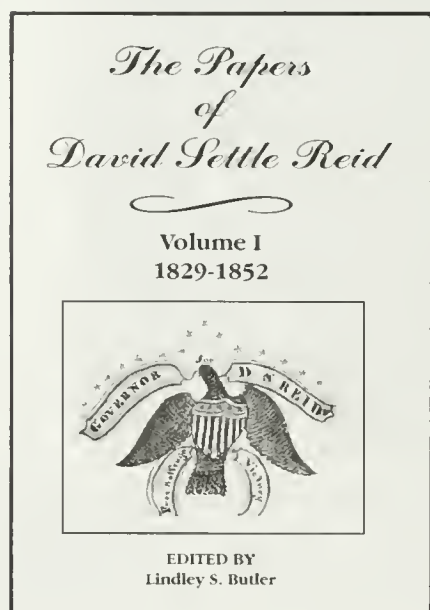
In addition to advocating national legislation that would establish an emergency Civil War battlefield land-acquisition program, the commission also recommended stewardship programs and revised tax codes for private land-owners, as well as increased cooperation among federal, state, and private agencies in securing for permanent preservation historic battlefield property. If approved by Congress, the commission's recommendations would provide Bentonville and other high-priority sites with federal financial and technical assistance before the end of the century.

A&H to Publish First Volume of Reid Papers

The Division of Archives and History will soon publish *The Papers of David Settle Reid*, Volume I, edited by Lindley S. Butler. The 495-page documentary covers the years 1829 through 1852, concluding at the end of Reid's first term as governor. It is prefaced with a thirty-six-page biographical essay written by the editor.

Dr. Butler, historian-in-residence at Rockingham Community College, Wentworth, began researching Reid material under a National Endowment for the Humanities fellowship in 1972. With the help of Lucile Reid Fagg, David Reid's granddaughter, he obtained letters, documents, and photographs that would not have been available from libraries or other sources. Dr. Butler's success in locating those and additional items soon expanded the projected publication project from one to two volumes.

The initial volume of Reid papers includes numerous letters from colleagues and family members. While documenting Reid's progress from aspiring store clerk to governor, it provides perspectives on regional, national, and international issues. In particular Reid's famous partnership with newspaper editor William W. Holden in advancing the "free suffrage" issue in the gubernatorial campaigns of 1848 and 1850 offers new insight into the political culture of antebellum North Carolina. Reid ran for governor of North Carolina reluctantly and only when he could make free suffrage the overriding issue. Prior to 1857 voters were required to own at least fifty acres of real property in order to be eligible to vote in elections for state senators. Reid's vigorous attack on that



The Division of Archives and History will soon publish volume 1 of *The Papers of David Settle Reid*, edited by Lindley S. Butler. The front portion of the volume's dust jacket is shown at left.

voting requirement drove the Whigs from the governor's office for the first time since the mid-1830s and eventually led to the elimination of the property qualification.

The Papers of David Settle Reid, Volume I (illustrations; index; bound in cloth) will be available early in the fall at a cost of \$45.00 plus \$3.00 for postage and handling. To order, write to the Historical Publications Section, Division of Archives and History, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27601-2807.

NAGARA Recognizes Contributions of A&H

At the annual meeting of the National Association of Government Archivists and Records Administrators (NAGARA) in St. Paul, Minnesota, on July 23, 1993, the national archival association presented to the North Carolina Division of Archives and History a commendation and certificate of appreciation that recognizes the many contributions the division has made to NAGARA's ongoing programs and activities, particularly its newsletter *Clearinghouse*, the leading carrier of information pertaining to government records programs in the United States. Given special recognition were David J. Olson, state archivist of North Carolina, and Barbara J. Cain, head of the State Archives' Arrangement and Description Unit; Olson and Cain previously served as editor in chief and editor respectively of the newsletter. NAGARA also presented to Dr. William S. Price, Jr., director of the Division of Archives and History, a similar certificate, which recognized him "for his leadership among government information decision-makers nationwide, service as President, as chair of the Blue Ribbon Committee on the Future of NAGARA, and as NAGARA's first representative to the National Historical Publications and Records Commission." Dr. Price served two terms as president of NAGARA from 1986 to 1988 and was the first person to be twice elected to that office.

Joint Annual Meeting of NCLHA and FNCHS

The joint annual meeting of the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association (NCLHA) and the Federation of North Carolina Historical Societies (FNCHS) will be held on Friday, November 19, 1993. The theme of this year's meeting is "Invention and Creativity." The keynote speaker will be Henry Petroski, Aleksandar S. Vesic Professor of Civil Engineering and chairman of the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering at Duke University. Dr. Petroski is the author of numerous articles and essays on theoretical and applied mechanics and design but is perhaps best known as the author of *The Pencil: A History of Design and Circumstance* and *The Evolution of Useful Things*. Both books have been widely acclaimed for their intriguing insights into such commonplace items as the pencil and paper clip and how engineering affects everyday life. Dr. Petroski's slide/lecture will consider "The Evolution of Useful Things."

Complementing Dr. Petroski's address will be a paper by Dr. Thomas C. Parramore titled "We Will Yet Fly! Tar Heel Aeronauts before the Wright Brothers." Dr. Parramore is a former president of the NCLHA and the author of numerous books and articles. He has in preparation a new study of the Wright Brothers at Kitty Hawk that the Division of Archives and History will publish.

The evening speaker will be Dr. Jeffrey J. Crow, secretary-treasurer of the NCLHA. In commemoration of the 250th anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birth, Dr. Crow's topic will be "A Troubled Legacy: Thomas Jefferson, Slavery, and Race."

For additional information on the meeting, registration, and dinner, write to either the NCLHA or the FNCHS at 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27601-2807.

Entries for Book Awards Announced

The following titles have been entered in the four literary competitions sponsored by the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association (NCLHA) in cooperation with the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of North Carolina, the Historical Book Club of North Carolina, the Roanoke-Chowan Group of Writers and Allied Artists, and the North Carolina Division of the American Association of University Women (AAUW). Winners in each category will be announced during the joint annual meeting of the NCLHA and the Federation of North Carolina Historical Societies, which will take place in Raleigh on November 19, 1993.

Mayflower Award

- Crow, Jeffrey J., Paul D. Escott, and Flora J. Hatley. *A History of African-Americans in North Carolina*. Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1992
- Durden, Robert F. *The Launching of Duke University, 1924-1949*. Durham: Duke University Press, 1993
- Harkey, W. Hugh, Jr. *Greetings from Charlotte*. Charlotte: Hornet's Nest Productions, 1992
- _____. *More Tales from the Hornet's Nest*. Charlotte: Hornet's Nest Productions, 1992
- James, Hunter. *They Didn't Put That on the Huntley-Brinkley! A Vagabond Reporter Encounters the New South*. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1993
- Kratt, Mary Norton. *Charlotte: Spirit of the New South*. Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, 1992
- Lembke, Janet. *Dangerous Birds*. New York: Lyons and Burford, 1992
- Link, William A. *The Paradox of Southern Progressivism, 1880-1930*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1993
- Manning, Phillip. *Afoot in the South: Walks in the Natural Areas of North Carolina*. Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, 1993
- Morris, Glenn. *North Carolina Beaches: A Guide to Coastal Access*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1993
- Powell, William S. *North Carolina: A Proud State in Our Nation*. Lexington, Mass.: D. C. Heath and Company, 1993
- Rankin, Richard. *Ambivalent Churchmen and Evangelical Churchwomen: The Religion of the Episcopal Elite in North Carolina, 1800-1860*. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1993
- Williams, Max R., and Mary Reynolds Peacock, eds. *The Papers of William Alexander Graham*, vol. 8: 1869-1875. Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1992

Sir Walter Raleigh Award

- Eaton, Charles Edward. *A Lady of Pleasure*. New York: Cornwall Books, 1993
- Edgerton, Clyde. *In Memory of Junior*. Chapel Hill: Algonquin Books, 1992
- Hemley, Robin. *The Last Studebaker*. St. Paul, Minn.: Graywolf Press, 1992
- Henderson, William McCranor. *I Killed Hemingway*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993
- Jackson, Muriel R. *The Garden Club*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1992
- Maron, Margaret. *Southern Discomfort*. New York: Mysterious Press, 1993
- Russell, John. *Favorite Sons*. Chapel Hill: Algonquin Books, 1992

Shaw, Bynum. *Oh, Promised Land!* Winston-Salem: Stratford Books, 1992
Wolfe, Thomas. *The Lost Boy*, ed. James W. Clark, Jr. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1992

Roanoke-Chowan Award

Adkins, Janet A. *Sarabelle*. Oriental: Village Graphics, 1993
Applewhite, James. *A History of the River*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1993
Bayes, Ronald H. *Guises: A Chainsong for the Muse*. Orono, Maine: Northern Lights Press, 1993
Byer, Kathryn Stripling. *Wildwood Flower*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1992
Chappell, Fred. C. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1993
Chitwood, Michael. *Salt Works*. Athens, Ohio: Review Books, Ohio University, 1992
Hodge, Lonnie. *Fishing for the Moon*. Charlotte: Sandstone Publishing, 1993
Moore, Lenard D. *Desert Storm: A Brief History*. San Diego, Calif.: Los Hombres Press, 1993
_____. *Forever Home*. Laurinburg: St. Andrews Press, 1992
Pope, Deborah. *Fanatic Heart*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1992
Rose, Susan. *Me and Effie*. Laurinburg: St. Andrews Press, 1993

AAUW Award

Askounis, Christina. *The Dream of the Stone*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1993
Compton, Kenn, and Joanne Compton. *Jack the Giant Chaser*. New York: Holiday House, 1993
Tate, Suzanne. *Danny & Daisy*. Nags Head: Nags Head Art, 1992
_____. *Old Reddy Drum*. Nags Head: Nags Head Art, 1993

Conference on State Historical Collections

To commemorate the 150th anniversary of the North Carolina Collection, the repository will host a national conference titled "For History's Sake: State Historical Collections in the Early Republic" at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, May 19-21, 1994. Papers will trace the collection of materials (both manuscript and printed) on the history of the various states from the American Revolution to the Civil War, leaving future conferences to cover the later periods. For additional information on the 1994 conference, contact Dr. H. G. Jones, curator, North Carolina Collection, UNC Campus Box 3930, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3930.

Archie K. Davis Fellowships Announced

The North Caroliniana Society has announced that the following sixteen scholars are recipients of Archie K. Davis Fellowships for 1993-1994 for their respective fields of inquiry:

ELLEN BARNARD, Emory University, women and educational reform in the New South, 1890-1940
COLLIN G. CALLOWAY, University of Wyoming and Dartmouth College, experiences of native Americans in the Revolution
LYNN JONES ENNIS, Union Institute, history of Penland School of Crafts
KRISTIN HOGANSON, Yale University, gender, militarism, and U.S. foreign policy
TIMOTHY S. HUEBNER, University of Florida, the nineteenth-century southern judicial tradition (including Thomas Ruffin)
LI LI, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, biography of Sophie Lanneau, missionary to China from Wake Forest

VALINDA W. LITTLEFIELD, University of Illinois, black female public school teachers Annie W. Holland and Mary Pauline Fitzgerald Dame
 MICHAEL MCHUGH, Catholic Peace Ministry, Des Moines, ten North Carolina Whigs, 1840-1890
 GORDON B. MCKINNEY, National History Day, University of Maryland, biography of Zebulon Baird Vance
 ELI F. MERRITT, Yale University, the Mississippi River question in the 1780s
 FRANK L. MILLER, Trinity University, biography of Gifford Pinchot
 MICHAEL SHIRLEY, Rhodes College, the Winston-Salem race riot of 1895
 DIANE MILLER SOMMERVILLE, Rutgers University, the rape myth in the nineteenth-century South
 KATHRYN LYNN WALL, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, women's athletics at Chatham Manufacturing Company, 1934-1949
 MAURICE C. YORK, East Carolina University, biography of Francis W. Speight
 JEFFREY R. YOUNG, Emory University, the evolution of southern slave-owner ideology

Information on the fellowships, designed to assist scholars in gaining access to primary resources of North Carolina history, can be obtained from Dr. H. G. Jones, secretary, North Caroliniana Society, UNC Campus Box 3930, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3930. The deadline for applications for 1994 fellowships is March 1.

SNCA Publishes Second Edition of Directory

The Society of North Carolina Archivists (SNCA) recently issued the second edition of its *Archival and Manuscript Repositories in North Carolina: A Directory*. The 149-page publication identifies and describes 133 repositories in North Carolina with archival or manuscript holdings. Entries are arranged by city and provide the following information: address, contact person(s), telephone numbers, hours of operation, description of holdings and collecting interests, restrictions, reference services, copying facilities, equipment allowed, guides, and staffing. The directory also includes indexes by institution name, county, and repository type (e.g., College and University, Religious, and so on), as well as an expanded subject index. All information included in the directory originated in questionnaires filled out and returned by the respective institutions.

Copies of the directory are available at \$15.00 each (\$20.00 each for non-members of SNCA), plus \$2.00 for postage and handling. All orders must be prepaid. To order, write to the Society of North Carolina Archivists, P.O. Box 20448, Raleigh, NC 27619.

Mint Museum to Host Exhibit on Classical Taste in America

Charlotte's Mint Museum of Art will host "Classical Taste in America, 1800-1840," a major exhibition of American interpretations of the classical style of ancient Rome and Greece that came to symbolize the cultural heritage of the young American nation. The exhibition, organized by the Baltimore Museum of Art, will be on display only in Baltimore, Charlotte, and Houston. It consists of more than 250 objects—including furniture, paintings, sculpture, silver, ceramics, period costumes, textiles, glass, and jewelry—representing the arts that came to symbolize the new nation. Many of the objects presently reside in museums and private collections and will be on public view for the first time. Coordinated exhibits, tours, and special events will illustrate the pervasive and enduring influence of the classical style on American culture.

The exhibition will remain on public view at the Mint Museum of Art from November 20, 1993, through March 13, 1994. The following schedule will be observed: Tuesdays and Fridays, 10:00 A.M.-10:00 P.M.; Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M.; Sundays, 12:00 P.M.-5:00 P.M. Admission is by ticket, priced as follows: adults, \$6.00; senior and group rates, \$5.00; children under twelve years old and school groups, no charge. Free on-site parking will be available. The Mint Museum is located at 2730 Randolph Road in Charlotte, one mile south of the Third and Fourth Street exits from Interstate 277. For additional information on the exhibit, telephone (704) 337-2000.

In conjunction with the special exhibition at the Mint Museum, Charlotte's historic Rosedale (ca. 1815), a recently restored example of North Carolina classic architecture, will be open to the public for tours on Tuesdays through Saturdays from 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. and Sundays from 1:00 to 4:00 P.M. Rosedale is located at 3247 North Tryon Street in Charlotte. Admission is \$5.00 for adults, \$4.00 for senior citizens, and \$4.00 for students; children under twelve will be admitted free of charge. The historic residence has never before been open to the general public. For information or tickets, write to Historic Rosedale, P.O. Box 6212, Charlotte, NC 28207, or telephone (704) 335-0325.

Guide to N.C. African-American Baptists Now Available

The North Carolina Baptist Historical Collection, Z. Smith Reynolds Library, Wake Forest University, has recently compiled a guide to its holdings on North Carolina African-American Baptists. The guide contains sections that include general references and others that pertain to African-American associations and churches. It is available from the North Carolina Baptist Historical Collection, P.O. Box 7777, Winston-Salem, NC 27109. The collection would welcome additions of minutes, church histories, and other items relating to North Carolina African-American Baptists.

Virginia Historical Society 1994 Research Fellowship Program

The Virginia Historical Society's resident fellows program provides short-term financial assistance to selected scholars. Awards are given on the basis of the applicants' scholarly qualifications, the merits of their proposals, and the appropriateness of their topics to the society's collections. Applicants whose research promises to result in significant publication receive primary consideration. Because the program is designed to help defray travel expenses, residents of the Richmond metropolitan area are not eligible. Recipients are expected to work on a regular basis in the society's Richmond reading room during the period of the award. Applications from doctoral candidates working to complete their dissertations are welcome.

Applicants should send three copies of the following materials: a résumé, two letters of recommendation, a description of the research project (not to exceed two double-spaced pages and stating the expected length of residency in the library), and a cover letter. All applications must be in the hands of the research fellowship committee by January 15, 1994, to be considered for awards in the summer and fall of 1994. Awards will be made at the rate of \$300 per week and will be announced by March 15. The committee will make partial awards and will

consider reapplications in following years up to the following limits: for doctoral students, a maximum of three weeks in a five-year period; for faculty or independent scholars, a maximum of six weeks in a five-year period. Applications should be sent to: Nelson D. Lankford, chairman, Research Fellowship Committee, Virginia Historical Society, P.O. Box 7311, Richmond, VA 23221-0311. For additional information, telephone (804) 358-4901 or FAX (804) 355-2399.

Obituaries

Richard Cecil Todd, a professor emeritus of history at East Carolina University whose association with the school dated from 1950, died in Greenville on July 18, 1993, at the age of seventy-eight. Dr. Todd, a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was a 1938 graduate of Millersville University (Pennsylvania) and held a master's degree in education (1941) from Pennsylvania State University and a doctorate in philosophy (1950) from Duke University. From 1938 to 1945 he taught history in high schools in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. During the 1949-1950 academic year he was an assistant professor of history at High Point College. He joined the faculty of East Carolina University in 1950 and served as a professor of history there until his retirement in 1977; he had been a professor emeritus since that time.

Dr. Todd was a recognized authority on the financial history of the Confederate government and author of *Confederate Finance* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1954). In 1972 he was selected as an Outstanding Educator of America. Dr. Todd and his wife were benefactors of East Carolina University and Millersville University. On October 15, 1992, ECU began construction of the Todd Dining Hall, named in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Todd. In June 1993 Millersville University named its admission house in honor of the Todds.

Robert John Racavich, lead living history interpreter and rigger at the *Elizabeth II* State Historic Site in Manteo, died June 5, 1993, in an automobile accident involving a drunken driver; he was thirty-one years old. Racavich, a native of Scranton, Pennsylvania, attended Jacksonville University, Jacksonville, Florida, on a music scholarship. There he majored in history and played the trumpet in the university orchestra and band. He had an extensive knowledge of Elizabethan England and was an actor and member of the choir at the outdoor drama *The Lost Colony*. Funeral services for Racavich took place at the site of the *Elizabeth II*. Friends aboard the ship's boat *Silver Chalice* spread his ashes in Roanoke Sound.

Recent Articles on North Carolina History

Paschal Baumstein, "An Abbatial Diocese in the United States," *Catholic Historical Review* 79 (April 1993)

Robin D. G. Kelley, "'We Are Not What We Seem': Rethinking Black Working-Class Opposition in the Jim Crow South," *Journal of American History* 80 (June 1993)

Gregory H. Nobles, "Straight Lines and Stability: Mapping the Political Order of the Anglo-American Frontier," *Journal of American History* 80 (June 1993)

News from Archives and History

Archives and Records

One of the unique programs of the Archival Services Branch of the Archives and Records Section is the Non-Textual Materials Unit. The State Archives was one of the earliest archival institutions to realize the value of audiovisual and iconographic materials for research purposes, and in November 1974 the Archives assumed responsibility for much of the Division of Archives and History's holdings of photographs, motion picture film, sound recordings, videotapes, slides, posters, postcards, and original prints. The section underscored its commitment to the permanent preservation of such materials by assigning a senior archivist to work full time with them. Since 1974 a part-time archivist has assisted the full-time senior employee not only in responding to the ever-growing numbers of researchers who visit the unit but also in arranging and describing additional items received from public and government sources.

Black-and-white photographic negatives comprise the bulk of the unit's holdings and probably number more than 800,000. The negative collection includes thousands of images of historical subjects or properties photographed by division employees, as well as negatives made by Raleigh *News and Observer* staff photographers between 1938 and 1980. Additional significant components of the collection include the Albert Barden Photograph Collection, which is especially rich in Raleigh-related views; the Herbert H. Brimley Photograph Collection, which is statewide in scope and focuses on nature and agricultural enterprises; the H. Lee Waters Motion Picture Film Collection, which chiefly depicts North Carolina cities and towns; and federal and other state agency collections such as the Blue Ridge Parkway Photograph Collection and the old Department of Conservation and Development photographs. The unit's holdings are especially rich in images that depict the coastal and mountain regions of the state.



Stephen E. Massengill (*left*), senior archivist for the Archives and Records Section, works full time with iconographic and audiovisual materials held by the section's Non-Textual Materials Unit. Here he assists Renée S. Bouchard, an intern with the North Carolina Museum of History, in attempting to locate a photograph to illustrate a topic on which she is conducting research.

The Non-Textual Materials Unit is located adjacent to the Search Room in the Archives and History/State Library Building at 109 East Jones Street in downtown Raleigh. Its hours of operation are Mondays through Fridays from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Copies of photographs or other materials are available at reasonable costs. The unit regularly services a variety of clientele ranging from historians to advertising and news agencies. Appointments are not necessary, but patrons who desire to examine a large amount of iconographic material or who have limited amounts of time should notify the Archives in advance by telephoning Stephen E. Massengill, iconographic archivist, at (919) 733-3952 or by FAX at 733-1354.

Historic Sites

Total visitation at state historic sites from January through June 1993 amounted to 363,174, the third-highest sum on record for the period; the satisfactory results are particularly gratifying in light of the continued adverse effects of highway construction or repair projects in the vicinity of several sites. Leading the list were Fort Fisher, the *Elizabeth II*, Spencer Shops, and Brunswick Town. Sites with significant increases for the period were the *Elizabeth II* (up by 14 percent), Bennett Place (14 percent), Iredell House (9 percent), and Fort Dobbs (9 percent). The number of school programs rose as nearly 2,000 groups consisting of just under 60,000 students visited various sites—particularly Reed Gold Mine and Spencer Shops. Some 190,750 additional people attended shows, festivals, or conventions at which the sites (in particular Duke Homestead, Reed, and Spencer) mounted off-site exhibits. About 2,415 disabled people visited the sites. Volunteers donated 24,364 hours of service, the equivalent of more than twenty-three full-time staff members, for the period. Bentonville Battleground and Spencer Shops led in hours of volunteer service. Court-ordered community service involved an additional 245 people.

Historic sites received directly or through support groups a total of \$76,372 (an increase of more than 7 percent) in grants, cash, and in-kind gifts for various special purposes. Spencer Shops received from the Cannon Foundation, the town of Spencer, and other groups and individuals grants representing matching funds for restoration of the Roundhouse. In addition, Spencer received from the North Carolina Humanities Committee funding for an exhibit on women. Among additional recipients were Historic Bath, the Charlotte Hawkins Brown Memorial, Duke Homestead, Fort Fisher, Historic Halifax, and Somerset Place. Donated artifacts included several rail cars at Spencer and a feather tick at Polk Memorial.

On June 9 Historic Edenton and the James Iredell House State Historic Site celebrated the twenty-fifth year of visitor services in the historic town. On June 9, 1968, the Edenton Historical Commission dedicated the Barker House (1782) as the historic town's first visitor center. Since that time the site has welcomed more than a quarter-million visitors. The new visitor center at Historic Edenton (the Ziegler House) opened its doors in October 1992. Unlike the Barker House, which was owned by the Edenton Historical Commission, the Ziegler House is owned by the state. The late Cornelia Privott was a member of the steering committee that formulated the first tours and opened the original visitor center. The tours originally cost \$2.00 per person and in 1976 were raised to \$3.00. In

July 1988 the cost of the tour went to \$5.00 per person, where it remains at present. To celebrate twenty-five years of visitor services, the staff of the Iredell House greeted their visitors on June 9 with free tours and helium balloons. Following the tour, visitors were treated to special anniversary cake and refreshments, a slide presentation titled "Edenton is a Special Place," and a tour of the new facilities. Edenton's Shepard-Pruden Memorial Library featured a large display case filled with items pertaining to the anniversary.

At Fort Fisher, for many years the most-visited state historic site, the section has completed improvements to a much-frequented visitor center nearly thirty years old. The facility now boasts a modern new gift shop that supersedes a cramped sales desk and a spacious orientation area near the building's main entrance. The nonprofit Fort Fisher Restoration Committee donated building materials for the new construction, and the section's Interpretations and Operations branches provided design and fabrication services. The gift shop appears to be a resounding success, with sales up by more than 25 percent in the first few weeks of operation. In addition, some of the exhibits at Fort Fisher have been modified and updated.

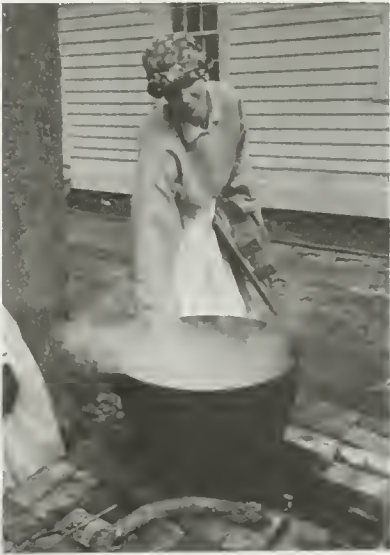


The Historic Sites Section recently completed improvements to the visitor center at Fort Fisher, North Carolina's most-visited state historic site. Visible in the photograph is the visitor center's renovated gift shop/reception area.

In late May, following nearly three months of work, section employees completed a new entrance bridge at the CSS *Neuse*. The new bridge is identical in style of construction to a bridge built four years ago to the stern of the vessel. The new bridge makes the *Neuse* visitor center much more accessible to the public and particularly to handicapped people. The existing bridge had been in use for twenty-one years, and the passage of time and the increase in the number of visitors had begun to make it unsafe. The decking had become uneven, rendering it nearly impassable to wheelchairs or people who encounter difficulty in walking. The new bridge not only corrects those problems but also meets all relevant

building codes pertaining to accessibility for the handicapped. Nearly a dozen workers from the Historic Sites Section assisted regular members of the *Neuse* staff in completing the project.

Somerset Place now offers a hands-on educational program that attracts students from Duke University, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and elementary and high schools throughout eastern North Carolina and Virginia. The students receive a lesson in slave history and go back in time to experience work in a previous century. Each young person assumes the role of an African-American worker of 150 years ago, dons some period attire, and performs some of the tasks associated with that person's duties. Some students are cooks; others are artisans, laundry hands, or field workers. Cooks, for instance, put on long skirts and aprons, carry water in buckets, and prepare cornbread and gingerbread. The program accomplishes much in expanding interpretation at Somerset to include both the historically African-American majority of residents there and the traditional tasks of the plantation worker.



Somerset Place has initiated a novel educational program in which students at area schools and colleges assume the roles of various African-American workers of the mid-nineteenth century. The students, clad in period attire, perform tasks traditionally assigned to the workers at the Washington County plantation. This student is cooking over an open fire.

"To Preserve a Heritage" is the continuing theme of a fund-raising campaign begun July 1 by the Tobacco History Corporation, the nonprofit group that supports the program of Duke Homestead. The corporation is seeking a minimum of \$100,000 to continue restoration and development of the Duke Homestead farm, purchase additional artifacts, and begin construction of an on-site library. The effort is the fourth such drive undertaken by the corporation since its inception in 1972. Previous campaigns have raised more than \$500,000 to assist in the development of the Duke Homestead and Tobacco Museum. Don Griffin, a member of the advisory board with years of successful fund-raising experience locally, will chair the solicitation committee, with assistance from officers of the corporation and members of its board, who will seek contributions from area businesses, foundations, and individuals interested in the preservation of tobacco history. Continued support from the private sector will enable site staff, volunteers, and the Historic Sites Section to focus attention on three projects: an indoor tobacco museum designed to tell the authentic story of the culture, manufacture, and merchandising of tobacco in America; special imaginative programs intended to develop an interest in the history of tobacco; and



As part of its annual special program known as "To Work the Land," Duke Homestead was host to an old-time "Revival at the Homestead" on June 6. A circuit-riding preacher conducted a traditional revival service for visitors, who brought a picnic lunch and blankets for the special service.

development of the Homestead, a living tobacco museum that will depict the life of a typical tobacco manufacturer of the Piedmont in the 1870s. Additional funding can be used specifically for farm construction, to make the projected First Tobacco Factory suitable for visitors, to provide authentic period costumes for staff and volunteers, and to add appropriate rare breeds of animals to the living history farm.

Researchers in dendrochronology, the study of tree rings, have dated the double-crib log barn at Horne Creek Living Historical Farm. The southern yellow pine and oak timbers used in the barn were felled after the growing season of 1846. John Hauser and his family and neighbors most likely raised the barn in the fall and winter of 1846-1847. The structure measures some 20 feet by 51 feet, with a threshing floor area of about 16 feet by 20 feet between two pens. Dr. Herman Heikkenen, an expert who conducted the study, took thirty-two small samples of wood. He measured each annual ring in the wood and entered the resulting data into a computer program. The computer analyzed data from other



Researchers in the science of dendrochronology, the study of tree rings, have completed an examination of timbers used to construct the double-crib log barn at Horne Creek Living Historical Farm in Surry County. Results of the project suggest that the structure was erected in the fall and winter of 1846-1847.

similar trees and structures, searching for a key year in which a significant number of specimens from previous studies coincided in terms of growth rings with the samples removed from the log barn at Horne Creek. The computer then selected 1846 as the year of final growth. The identifiable tree-ring pattern for the Horne Creek area extends back to the seventeenth century.

During the past summer twelve sites initiated an extensive survey of visitors with questions on marketing, visitor experiences, and characteristics of guests. The statewide project, developed by the section's Interpretations Branch with aid from consultants at North Carolina State University, is the first such investigation since a similar survey conducted in 1980. Historic sites not involved in the project this summer will be the subjects of a similar project next year. Completion of the entire project will enable the section to improve services and programs for visitors at sites throughout the state.

The section cordially invites all readers and friends to the following special events:

Fall	HORNE CREEK FARM. Harvesting corn and tobacco; plowing; quilting; making apple butter, cider, and sauerkraut
October	CSS <i>NEUSE</i> . Sundays at the Site. Each Sunday the staff will present demonstrations of activities from the colonial period and talks on topics such as indigo dyeing, surveying, and tanning. Demonstrations from 1:00 to 4:00 P.M.
October 1-3	THOMAS WOLFE MEMORIAL. Wolfe Festival. Commemorating the life and writings of Wolfe
October 3	DUKE HOMESTEAD. Mock Tobacco Auction. An afternoon program recalling the days when tobacco was sold in Durham. Various crafts, along with a mock auction of tobacco by leading auctioneers and tobacco buyers. 2:00-5:00 P.M.,
October 11-15	ALAMANCE BATTLEGROUND. Colonial Living Week. Costumed interpreters provide public and school groups with a unique glimpse of the eighteenth century through living history demonstrations.
Mid-October	SPENCER SHOPS. Antique Car and Truck Show
October 19-21	BRUNSWICK TOWN. Heritage Days. Demonstrations of domestic skills for Brunswick County fourth-graders
October 29, 30	REED GOLD MINE. The Bloody Reign of the Mad Miner. Tours of haunted mines, hayrides, ghost stories, and concessions. \$2.00 donation for mine tour and \$1.00 donation for hayride. 7:00-11:00 P.M.
October 29, November 1	AYCOCK BIRTHPLACE. Education Days. Commemoration of the anniversary of Governor Aycock's birth. Living history demonstrations. Fourth-graders of Wayne County will be special guests.
November 5, 7	FORT FISHER. World War II Veterans Reunion. Tours of the World War II remains of Fort Fisher, Fort Fisher Air Force Base, and the North Carolina Aquarium, along with a special tour of Camp Davis. Special exhibit and lectures on the effects of the war on eastern North Carolina. <i>Fee</i>

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| November 6 | <p>CHARLOTTE HAWKINS BROWN MEMORIAL. Sixth anniversary of the site opening. Sedalia Elementary School gymnasium. Time and program format to be announced</p> <p>HORNE CREEK FARM. Cornshucking. Visitors can participate in this traditional frolic that features the harvesting, shucking, shelling, and grinding of corn. 10:00 A.M.-7:00 P.M. A cornshucking supper (fee) will be served from 4:00 to 7:00 P.M., and historical music and dancing will take place from 5:00 to 7:00 P.M.</p> <p>POLK MEMORIAL. Living History at the Polk Place. Eighteenth-century life-styles and customs. Hands-on activities will be presented to commemorate James K. Polk's birthday.</p> |
| November 6, 7 | <p>TOWN CREEK INDIAN MOUND. Native American Heritage Festival commemorating National Indian Heritage Month. 1:00-5:00 P.M.</p> |
| November 19-21 | <p>CASWELL-NEUSE. Confederate Living History Encampment. Naval and infantry troops will camp on site during the entire weekend, depicting a late-war military camp. Military and flag talks, drills, and weapons-firing demonstrations</p> |

Museum of History

The staff of the North Carolina Museum of History is currently seeking twenty objects to help tell the story of the state's past by representing different facets of North Carolina's history; the objects will form the core of the museum's North Carolina Chronology exhibition. Staff members will develop and construct the exhibit, projected to occupy a 14,000-square-foot gallery on the first floor of the new museum facility, in three major stages before the end of the decade. The first stage, scheduled to open in the spring of 1994, will include two audiovisual programs and a presentation of large artifacts. The second stage will bring the exhibit much closer to its final form, but visitors will be aware that it is a work in progress. In the third stage, audiovisual programs will be updated, and artifacts will be exhibited in more permanent fashion.

The design firm of Ralph Appelbaum and Associates of New York City is assisting in developing the chronology exhibition. The North Carolina Museum of History Associates is funding the firm's work on the project.

The Museum of the Cape Fear in Fayetteville will continue its Quarterly History Series on October 17 with a storytelling session. The theme of the series for this year is the Civil War, and stories will relate to that period and will include the Fayetteville Arsenal. Sessions will begin at 1:00, 2:00, and 3:00 P.M. On October 23 and 24 the museum will host its annual arsenal encampment. Civil War reenactors representing both Union and Confederate soldiers will set up camps, offer weapons demonstrations, and discuss period flags and uniforms. A lantern concert by the 11th North Carolina Regimental Band will begin at dusk on October 23. For additional information, telephone the Museum of the Cape Fear at (919) 486-1330.

State Capitol/Visitor Services

Approximately 6,000 people attended the Independence Day celebration at the State Capitol on July 3. The daylong event featured twenty-three live stage performances, a parade, demonstrations of parachute jumping, and a barbecue cook-off contest.

Restoration of the State Capitol's interior paintwork continues throughout the summer and fall in both the Senate and House chambers, the stair halls, and the third-floor rooms. Some of the older, peeling paint, which has a high lead content, will be removed before repainting begins. Workers will seal off each of the areas to protect the public from the danger of breathing lead-laden dust. Areas not sealed off will remain open for tours.

Tours of the Executive Mansion have been extended through the summer months on Tuesday mornings and Thursday afternoons. For the fall, public tours will be available from September 14 through November 10 beginning at 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, and 11:00 A.M. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

Tryon Palace Historic Sites and Gardens

Since August 26, tours of Tryon Palace Historic Sites and Gardens have included the only remaining structure that was part of the original eighteenth-century palace—the West Wing. The West Wing, which dates from 1770, is the only part of the palace other than the main building's foundations that has existed since Governor Tryon's time. Interpretation of the West Wing will be a regular component of the palace tour on weekdays. Since Tryon Palace opened in 1959 the West Wing has never before been open to the public.

Staff Notes

Dr. Jeffrey J. Crow, administrator of the Historical Publications Section, attended the annual meeting of the Society for Historians of the Early American Republic, July 22-25, at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. During the conference he chaired a session titled "Ideology, Social Change, and the Second Party System." The Historical Publications Section exhibited a select number of its titles at the conference. Dr. Crow also served as a panelist for the Division of Fellowships and Seminars for the National Endowment for the Humanities, August 15-16, in Washington, D.C.

Daniel Freas has resigned as site manager at Horne Creek Living Historical Farm. Meshelia Richardson, formerly building guide at Historic Halifax, has likewise resigned.

Michele Raphoon joined the staff of Tryon Palace Historic Sites and Gardens on June 9 as communications manager. She previously was membership and special events manager at Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design, Smithsonian Institution. Dean Knight, previously associated with the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, is the new operations manager at Tryon Palace; he began work April 14.

Stanley L. Little was appointed office assistant III in the Eastern Office of the Division of Archives and History effective July 15. He previously worked for the Eastern Office from 1983 to 1990.

Cynthia McIntire recently accepted a position as field microfilmer temporarily assigned to the Western Office. She is currently microfilming records in the office of the register of deeds of Cherokee County and will likely remain in the western portion of the state for at least a year. Effective June 7, Martha Walker Fullington, Western Office preservation specialist, requested and received short-term disability status. Peter Austin is working as a temporary employee on the Jackson County survey report and is providing general survey assistance.

Colleges and Universities

Barton College

Dr. Alan Lane has been appointed chairman of the college's Department of History, Social Sciences, and Social Work effective with the fall semester 1993.

Salem Academy and College

Dr. Jerry Pubantz is the author of an editorial titled "Yeltsin's Coup Deserves Skepticism, Not Applause," which appeared in newspapers in Rural Hall and Winston-Salem in April.

Wake Forest University

William K. Meyers and Anthony S. Parent, Jr., were promoted to associate professor effective July 1. Susan Z. Rupp was named assistant professor effective August 1.

The Personal Collections Section of Z. Smith Reynolds Library at Wake Forest University recently acquired significant additions to the Samuel Wait Papers; Wait (1789-1867) was the first president of Wake Forest College. The bulk of the collection consists of correspondence between Wait and his wife, Sarah (Sally) Merriam Wait, 1820-1826. Additional materials, mostly family related, have been added to the John M. Brewer Papers and the Charles M. Brewer Papers. John M. Brewer (1820-1907) was Wait's son-in-law, and Charles M. Brewer (1866-1941) was Wait's grandson.

Western Carolina University

On April 23 Dr. John L. Bell addressed a conference titled "Vietnam: Paris Plus Twenty," which took place at Texas Tech University in Lubbock; his topic was "South Vietnam as a Laboratory for U.S. Army Aviation Development, 1961-1965."

State, County, and Local Groups

Cape Fear Museum

This fall the museum will host a Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition titled "Field to Factory: African-American Migration, 1915-1940." The photographic exhibition contrasts the life black workers left behind them in the rural

South with the challenges they faced when moving to the industrial North. The exhibit will remain on display at the museum from November 19 through January 9, 1994. The Cape Fear Museum is located at 814 Market Street in Wilmington.

Charlotte Museum of History

"Victoriana," the museum's newest exhibit, examines the Victorian Age in America, which spanned the period from about 1837 to about 1901. Included in the exhibit are examples of Staffordshire creamware, pressed and cut glass, moustache cups, a wedding gown from the 1890s, and a variety of furnishings that reflect the era's range of styles and tastes. A sentimental highlight of the exhibit is a child's tea set brought to Mecklenburg County by a returning Civil War soldier following his release from an Ohio prison. "Victoriana" will remain on display at the museum through November 6; there is no admission charge. The Charlotte Museum of History (formerly the Hezekiah Alexander Homesite) is located at 3500 Shamrock Drive in Charlotte. For additional information, telephone (704) 568-1774.

Greensboro Historical Museum

A new exhibit of donated silverware opened at the Greensboro Historical Museum on August 29. Most of the items on display were manufactured in 1851 by the Gorham and Thurber Company of Providence, Rhode Island. Highlighting the exhibit are a number of specialized and unusual serving pieces, such as an elegant hot-water kettle and an ornate covered butter cooler. The exhibit will remain on view for approximately two years. The Greensboro Historical Museum is located at 130 Summit Avenue in Greensboro. For additional information, telephone (919) 373-2043.

Historic Salisbury Foundation

On October 9 and 10 the foundation will sponsor its eighteenth annual October Tour of historic dwellings and sites in Salisbury. The two-day event will also include living history sketches, antique clothing vignettes, musical performances, historic military encampments, specialty foods, and exhibits of regional artworks. Tickets for the tour are \$10.00 plus 50 cents for handling. For tickets or additional information, write to the Historic Salisbury Foundation, P.O. Box 4221, Salisbury, NC 28144-0103, or telephone (704) 636-0103.

Lower Cape Fear Historical Society

At its annual meeting on May 2 Wilmington's Lower Cape Fear Historical Society presented its Clarendon Award to Dr. Alan D. Watson of the University of North Carolina at Wilmington for his book *Wilmington: Port of North Carolina*. The Clarendon Award honors outstanding work in preserving history. The association's Society Cup went to Susan S. Carson of Southport for her book *Joshua's Dream: A Town with Two Names*, published by Carolina Power and Light Company.

New Leaves

Editor's Note: Mr. Massengill is iconographic archivist, Archives and Records Section, Division of Archives and History. He expresses his appreciation to the following people for their kind assistance in helping him obtain the photographs that appear on page 145 of this article: Mervin Hogg, Mary Libb Clark Joyce, Vickie Lennon, Amarette Perry Pierce, Beverly Tetterton, and John M. Yocom.

"Portraits by the Sunlight Made": Daguerrean Artists in North Carolina, 1842-1861

Stephen E. Massengill

*Author's Note: Much of the historical background for this article is based on two major studies of the history of photography: Robert Taft's *Photography and the American Scene* (1938) and Floyd and Marion Rinhart's *The American Daguerreotype* (1981). This essay is not intended to be a study of photography in North Carolina but rather an attempt to identify the early photographers who passed through or established permanent studios in the state. During the past fifteen years historians of photography have compiled lists of photographers from a variety of sources based primarily on geographic location. Those efforts should provide a better understanding of the trade by revealing travel patterns and methods of operation by those early cameramen. Historians of photography, through their organization, Regional Photographic Historians Group (RPHG), and Peter Palmquist's *Photographers: A Sourcebook for Historical Research* (1991), which features Richard Rudisill's "Directories of Photographers: An Annotated World Bibliography," have made appeals for additional directories of regional photographers. It is hoped that this compilation of early artists with North Carolina connections will provide historians with a regional source that will aid in the understanding of the early photographic profession.*

In order to assemble this list of early "shadow catchers" in North Carolina, I consulted numerous sources, including census records, newspapers, city and business directories, tax records, and directories of photographers. The names that appear below (table 3) constitute only a portion of the artists who worked in the state. The listing does not include the unknown number of amateur daguerreans who experimented with the new art form as a pastime rather than as a vocation. In addition, many who were employed in the trade did not list the profession as their primary activity, did not advertise in newspapers, and were not recorded in census data. When I began this study of early photographers in North Carolina, I anticipated finding a modest number of individuals engaged in the profession. To my surprise, I discovered more than 130 cameramen temporarily or permanently quartered in twenty-six towns and cities in the state. Readers are invited to share names of photographers not included in the listing that concludes this article. The mid-nineteenth-century group found in that listing will form part of a larger database on which I am currently working—all photographers with North Carolina ties from the 1840s to the early twentieth century. Also featured at the conclusion of this article are listings indicating the number of persons employed in the occupation of photographer in the United States and North Carolina in 1840, 1850, and 1860, as reported by the federal censuses of those respective years (table 1), and a listing of the major towns and cities in North Carolina, showing the distribution of photographers in each (table 2).

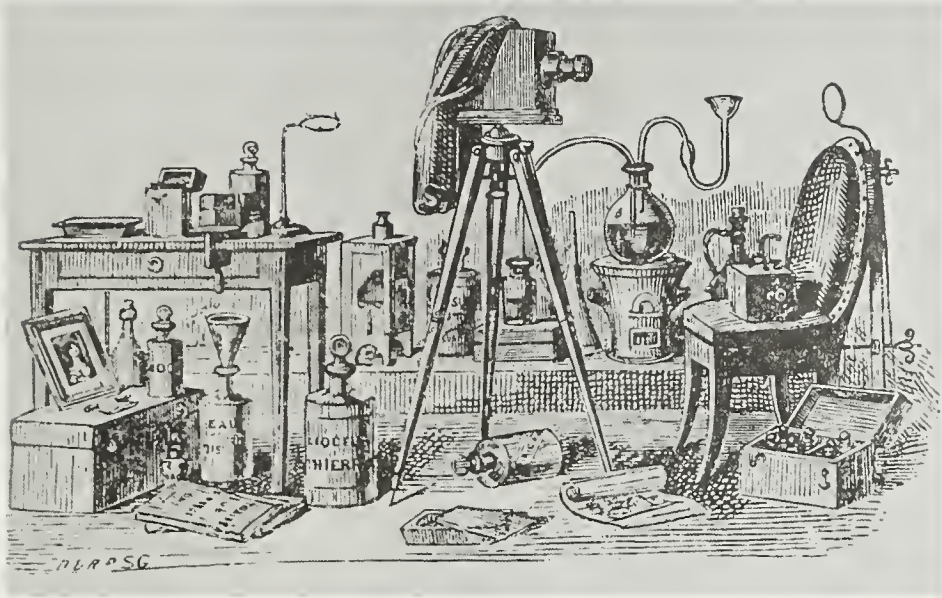
In 1839 French artist Louis Jacques Mandé Daguerre announced the discovery of the “daguerreotype,” one of the earliest and most successful forms of photography. Daguerre’s process, in which images were secured on silvered copper plates exposed directly inside the camera, produced sharp and accurate pictures with a mirrorlike surface. The invention found its way into New York City that same year and was heavily promoted by Samuel F. B. Morse, the distinguished American artist and inventor. During the following two years other American experimenters improved the Daguerre process, and the art spread to the urban centers of Boston and Philadelphia. American inventors were quick to realize the vast commercial potential of the daguerreotype if it could be adapted to portraiture. By 1840 the first commercial portrait studio was opened in New York, and within a few months the first traveling daguerreans* appeared on the scene. Some itinerants, as well as the professionals in the city galleries, offered instructions in the new art to many eager beginners who wished to enter the promising new profession. As the art expanded into the West and South, the number of traveling operators increased; itinerants found their way into North Carolina by 1842.

Most of the early traveling photographers were based in the North, and the most popular time of year for them to venture into the South was during the winter months. That winter migration represented a continuation of a tradition followed by northern portrait painters in earlier times. Those artists appeared most often from about December to May—probably to capture the Christmas trade and escape the colder climate at home. During the summer the daguerreans generally curtailed their activity, but some of them followed well-to-do vacationers to springs, spas, and the coast in search of business. During the early years, much of that business came from the wealthier classes, who were more able to afford the relatively expensive luxury of having their likenesses produced. By the late 1840s, however, a larger segment of the population was able to afford the procedure, which came to be accepted as a popular diversion available to virtually all Americans.

The pioneer itinerant daguerreans traveled mostly in wagons or by stage and followed the main north-south roads and stage routes through North Carolina. The leading transportation arteries were the road that connected Warrenton, Raleigh, and Fayetteville and the highway that linked Virginia to Charlotte via Greensboro and Salisbury. Some operators may also have traveled by rail, availing themselves of the Wilmington and Weldon line and—by the 1850s—the North Carolina Railroad from Goldsboro to Charlotte. Finally, some artists probably sailed by ship into Wilmington, New Bern, and Beaufort. Thus, the leading centers for daguerrean activity in North Carolina were the more populated centers of transportation—Raleigh, Fayetteville, Wilmington, New Bern, Hillsborough, Greensboro, Salisbury, and Charlotte.

The early traveling daguerrean artists in North Carolina set up their makeshift studios in hotels, courthouses, on the second floors of business buildings, and in

*Following Daguerre’s discovery, persons engaged in the profession of picture taker were referred to as “daguerreans,” “daguerrean artists,” or “daguerreotypists.” The term “photographer” did not come into vogue until after the Civil War, when paper prints superseded the daguerreotype. Long after camera artists had branched into other forms such as ambrotypes, tintypes, and paper prints, they were often still referred to as “daguerreans.” The author has used these terms interchangeably throughout the article to avoid repetition.



Shown above are items of equipment typically used by a daguerrean artist about 1847. The vignette is from a publication titled *Daguerreotypie*, by J. Thierry.

private residences. The length of their stay in any given area was usually brief, varying from one week to a few months. Most of the artists published advertisements in local newspapers. Some of the advertisements included colorful poetic verses that described the new art or the artist's gallery. The average price of cased daguerreotype images ranged from three to ten dollars, depending on the size of the image and the quality of the case. To increase their income, some artists offered instruction in the new art; others sold photographic supplies. Many of the itinerant artisans peddled encasements such as frames, pins, and locket. A goodly number of daguerreans made house calls in order to capture images of sick or deceased persons. Other than those occasional visits to the homes of the ill, daguerrean artists recorded few images outside their studios. Only a handful of operators advertised the execution of outdoor views; most preferred the convenience and consistency of portraiture in their own galleries. The majority of the artists practiced their occupation for only a brief time and moved on to other professions. A few of the more talented lensmen fashioned careers out of the new art.

The following paragraphs include brief sketches of a select number of pioneer photographers who operated in North Carolina and made significant contributions to the advancement of the art in the state. All of the earliest photographers in North Carolina were itinerants, and the very earliest one able to be identified with certainty was a Dr. Davis, who ensconced himself at William Pride's hotel in Halifax for a few days in May 1842. Davis offered daguerreotype miniatures for six dollars each and advertised that he would "be happy to wait upon the ladies and gentlemen, and explain the principles of this curious art to sitters." In his newspaper advertisement he included the following bit of poetic advice:

To cherish the mem'ry of friends that are dear,
Their shadows secure ere their forms disappear.

One of the earliest daguerreotypists to visit Raleigh was T. H. Smiley, who had been a student of Samuel F. B. Morse in Philadelphia in 1840. Smiley opened a gallery at the home of Dr. Fabius J. Haywood on the corner of Fayetteville and Morgan streets in late December 1842 and remained there through March 1843. Smiley boasted that his miniature portraits were fashioned with the latest improvements in the art and that his superior likenesses could be obtained without regard to the weather. He invited the citizens of Raleigh to stop by his room and view specimens of his work.



T. H. Smiley, a former student of the great American inventor Samuel F. B. Morse and one of the first daguerreotypists to visit Raleigh, opened a gallery in this house at the corner of Fayetteville and Morgan streets in late 1842. Dr. Fabius J. Haywood, a prominent Raleigh physician and surgeon, owned the house.

A few months later Raleigh received a visit from artist Henry B. Stringfellow, Jr., who opened and briefly occupied studios there and at the Planter's Hotel in Fayetteville. Stringfellow had just returned from the North with a complete apparatus for taking daguerreotype portraits. In November 1843 he paid a return visit to the capital city, where he set up quarters over Benjamin Smith's store. Stringfellow's appeal for public patronage in the *Raleigh Register*, and *North Carolina Gazette* demonstrated the infancy of the art: "Of the fidelity of the resemblance, there is no need to speak; that comes of course, as it is unavoidable. With this invention posterity will be at no loss to ascertain what manner of men were any of their predecessors who were worth remembering. His terms are reasonable, and all are advised to drop in to get their features, be they handsome or ugly, transferred upon a plate that will decay not with eternity. . . ."

The use of color in daguerreotypes was an early ingredient added to the art to make it more competitive with painted miniature portraits. Daguerreans employed various hand-coloring methods to bring added realism to their images. Daguerreotypists often called on artists to apply the coloring, and as the daguerrean art prospered many painters became associated with photographers. Among the first of the pioneer itinerants to offer hand-colored daguerreotype miniatures to the North Carolina public was James Joyner. In June 1843 Joyner operated a temporary gallery on Margaret Street in Hillsborough, at a dwelling near Judge Frederick Nash's residence. His stay was brief because he had engagements at one other town in the South and at two in the North. Returning to the state in November 1843, Joyner set up his operation at New Bern in an office on the third floor at the northeast corner of the Devereux buildings. He also offered instruction in the new art.

One of the leading operators in New York appeared in Fayetteville and Wilmington in 1846. Samuel Dwight Humphrey, daguerreotypist and later photographic editor and dealer in photographic equipment, along with J. L. Bryan, a partner, comprised the firm of Humphrey and Company, which occupied Brick Row at the foot of Haymount in Fayetteville, near Brigg's Hotel; later, in Wilmington, the firm rented a room on Front Street across from the *Chronicle* office. Humphrey claimed to have connections with three of the most successful daguerreotype rooms in the state of New York. He, like many picture takers of the era, supplemented his income by offering instruction in the art for a modest fee and selling photographic apparatus. Humphrey also advertised his willingness to take his camera to private residences for the purpose of recording the likeness of sick or deceased persons.

A local portrait painter who turned to the art of daguerreotypy was Dr. Charles Dorratt. Dorratt arrived in Raleigh from New York in 1840 as copartner in and instructor at the Raleigh Institute, a day school for boys. Dorratt later offered private art instruction and painted portraits on commission. By 1844 he had introduced photography into his studio. In the autumn of 1846 Dorratt offered his talents to members of the North Carolina General Assembly, boasting that "His portraits, combining the latest improvements, with the best materials, cannot be surpassed either in distinctness of outline, or correctness of resemblance." Dorratt subsequently shared space with portrait painter L. T. Voight at Raleigh's City Hall, then located over the town's market house. Dorratt developed chemicals that enhanced the daguerrean process and also peddled photographic equipment.

Another artist who visited North Carolina and subsequently became well known in the photographic world was Samuel Broadbent (1810-1880). Broadbent was a painter of portraits, particularly miniatures, who learned the daguerrean art from his friend Samuel F. B. Morse in New York City and assisted in Morse's gallery during the 1840s. Throughout much of that decade Broadbent traveled south during the winters and subsequently opened his own studio in Philadelphia. He made stops in Fayetteville and Raleigh in April and May 1848.

One unusual team of daguerreotypists may have included the first female practitioner in North Carolina. Dr. J. W. F. Wilde, born ca. 1803 and a resident of Baltimore, and his daughter, Augusta, born about 1832, were itinerant operators in the state between 1849 and 1853, with known stops in Hillsborough, Greensboro, Charlotte, and Asheville. They opened a gallery in Greensboro in March 1851, and their announcement in the *Greensboro Patriot* pointed out the advantages afforded by the presence of a female assistant: "To Ladies, our advantages present strong claims, as they [female subjects] are assisted (in a separate apartment) in their toilette, and prepared for sitting by Miss Wilde, whose experience and success with children produce gratifying results and whose style of coloring is unequaled;—both of which duties are exclusively within the province of a female. . . ."

An artist who periodically practiced photography in Greensboro between 1848 and 1857 was Alexander Starrett (born ca. 1807), a native of Guilford County. Starrett fitted up rooms at William Gott's hotel there, then worked out of an upstairs room in a building opposite the Bland House. In an 1852 advertisement

Starrett employed this clever and poignant verse to encourage the citizens of Greensboro to patronize his establishment:

Here Art, triumphant, our attention claims;
Here Life seems speaking from a hundred frames;
Belles, Merchants, Statesmen throng the pictured walls;
Each face, each form its living type recalls;
Features, complexion, attitude, attire,
Beauty's soft smile and manhood's glance of fire;
Truly reflected from the burnished plate
Astonish life with its duplicate.
Think not those portraits by the sunlight made,
Shades though they are, will not a shadow fade;
No, when the lip of flesh in dust shall lie—
When death's gray film o'erspreads the learning eye
Those life like pictures mocking at decay
Will still be fresh and vivid as to-day.

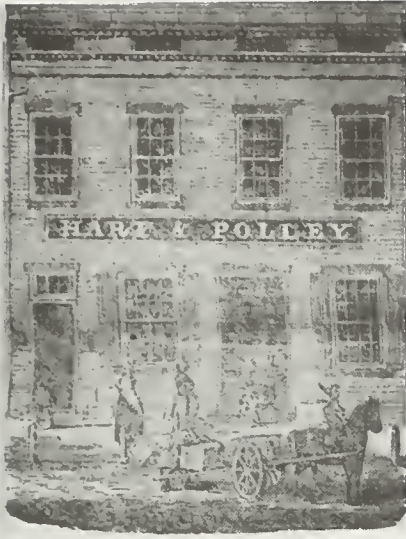
One traveling daguerrean who had made previous visits to North Carolina returned to the state in the fall of 1850 with a new innovation in the profession that he claimed would improve the quality of the art. John S. Woodbridge opened a "Skylight Daguerrean Gallery" on Craven Street in New Bern, near Pollock Street. At his own expense, he constructed a "MAMMOTH SKYLIGHT"—which he claimed was the only one in North Carolina. He equipped his studio with a very large-sized camera that, along with his overhead window, he boasted, would produce images "in a Style heretofore unknown in this section of the state."

A team of itinerant photographers by the name of Weeks (Dr. G. H.) and Griffin made a whirlwind tour of the state during the early months of 1851. The two men entered North Carolina from Farmville, Virginia, and made appearances in Tarboro, Raleigh, Greensboro, and Salisbury. Weeks and Griffin styled their operation a "Locomotive Daguerrean Gallery" while they were in Raleigh, but in Greensboro they erected a skylight gallery at William Gott's hotel. They likewise resorted to light doggerel in advertising their services:

All thanks to him who made the sun,
For all the wonders we have done,
We talk by lightning, ride by steam,
And paint by Sol's unerring beam.

While in Greensboro Dr. Weeks claimed to have discovered a process by which he could produce an image with a less-glossy appearance that was plainer and more distinct. He called that improved process an "Ivory Daguerreotype." By September 1851 Weeks was located at Greeneville, Tennessee.

Jesse H. Whitehurst (ca. 1820-1875), one of the foremost pioneer daguerreotypists and promoters of the art, is believed to have opened the first permanent gallery in North Carolina at Wilmington in January 1853. During the 1840s and 1850s the Virginia native operated a chain of studios between New York City and Wilmington, North Carolina, including establishments at Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Lynchburg, Petersburg, and Norfolk. The award-winning artist surrounded himself with talented photographers and painters and secured Benjamin F. Harrison, reputed to be the best daguerreotypist in North Carolina, to oversee his Wilmington operation. The Whitehurst rooms were located in Mozart Hall above Hart and Polley's store on Front Street. The concern adver-



Daguerrean artist Jesse H. Whitehurst is believed to have opened the first permanent gallery in North Carolina in January 1853 in Mozart Hall, above Hart and Polley's store on Front Street in Wilmington. Engraving from advertisement in *Wilmington Journal*, December 1, 1848.

tised the sale of "WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM DAGUERREOTYPES" in honor of the numerous medals won by Whitehurst's superior work at various fairs and expositions. Moreover, the Whitehurst firm probably was the first of its kind to offer stereoscopic images to North Carolina consumers. In the summer of 1854 Whitehurst had his studio "thoroughly overhauled, and furnished in the best style." He boasted that those improvements would enable his gallery to produce "a Picture superior to those very black or pale likenesses usually taken by itinerant operators with an ordinary light." Whitehurst also resorted to money-making schemes, such as a heavily advertised lottery he operated in 1854 to promote business. For unknown reasons, Whitehurst closed his Wilmington branch in January 1855.

Dominating the photographic business in Raleigh during much of the 1850s were C. B. and T. J. Havens (relationship not determined). In 1854 C. B. Havens formed a partnership with Oliver Perry Copeland (1816-after 1873), a painter of portraits and miniatures, and opened a studio in the newly erected brick building of William J. and A. S. Lougee on Fayetteville Street. With his "SPLENDID SKYLIGHT" and "updated instruments," Havens believed he could produce likenesses equal to any in the United States. Later in the decade T. J. Havens formed successful partnerships with talented artists M. M. Mallon and Joshua P. Andrews, who at different times expertly applied color to Havens's images.

Oliver P. Copeland, a native of Suffolk, Virginia, moved to North Carolina after 1840 to engage in painting and teach art. Following his 1854 association with C. B. Havens, Copeland augmented his portrait-painting studio with daguerreotype apparatus. In a lengthy 1855 newspaper advertisement Copeland described in verse the two art forms available at his gallery:

Come, Ladies fair, and Gentlemen, who want a likeness true
Come to my Portrait Gallery, and I will give it you;
I'll paint your portraits large as life and very cheap will make 'em.
I also take daguerreotypes, and take 'em in a hurry,
And if you'll come and set for one, I'll not your patience worry. . . .

Copeland was practicing his profession in Oxford by 1858. He returned to Virginia in 1861 and practiced photography in the Tidewater region in the 1870s.

The development of the “ambrotype,” a thin collodion negative on glass, led to the rapid decline of the daguerreotype in the mid-1850s. After the new photographic medium was developed, fixed, and dried, it was backed by a dark background and viewed by reflected light, producing a positive image. The ambrotype became the fashionable form of photography for the next few years. It was easier and less expensive to produce than the daguerreotype, and it lacked the irritating glare associated with its predecessor. By 1856 most of the prominent daguerrean artists in the state had adopted the new technology, although many continued to offer the old process.

Esley Hunt (born in Tennessee ca. 1824) was among the first ambrotype artists in North Carolina; he operated a business at Chapel Hill in 1856. One of his advertisements in the *Hillsborough Recorder* pointed out the superiority of the new art form, which he called “The latest and greatest Discovery of the Age.” “E. Hunt would inform the public,” the notice declared, “that he has opened rooms permanently in Chapel Hill, where he is prepared to execute these beautiful pictures in the highest style of the art. The Ambrotype is taken on glass, without being reversed. . . . It can be seen in any light without reflection as it is free from the polish of the silver plate. . . .” By 1860 Hunt had established a gallery in Raleigh, where he collaborated with artist and portraitist Joshua P. Andrews during the early years of the Civil War.

Jesse L. Cowling (ca. 1832-1866) migrated from Norfolk, Virginia, to New Bern in 1856 and by the summer of that year was offering ambrotypes to local citizens from his studio on Craven Street above Jonathan Whaley’s store. In a newspaper advertisement Cowling boasted that his firm was “one of the best in the state for business. We have plenty of light and can operate in all kinds of weather.” “The ambrotype,” Cowling explained, “is made on Glass—is a new and beautiful style of Picture, and colored equal to an oil painting. It can be seen in any light, and is taken in about one-fourth the time required for the Daguerreotype, and it is believed that they cannot possibly fade. . . .” Cowling remained in New Bern during the early years of the Civil War and was dead by 1866.

Another Virginian who excelled in the ambrotype art and who subsequently became one of the best-known photographers in North Carolina was John W. Watson (ca. 1828-1889). Watson launched his career in Richmond about 1851 and within four years had become a traveling daguerrean artist. He was located for brief periods at Hillsborough, Tarboro, New Bern, Beaufort, and Athens, Georgia. Watson sold what he called his “Flesh Tint Raised Ambrotype,” which he described as “something *ENTIRELY NEW*, and acknowledged by all to surpass anything in the Picture line. . . .” He also warned patrons not to postpone having their likenesses made, because “delays are dangerous, Death is always in our midst, and doing his work. Secure the *shadow* while you have the *substance*. . . .” By 1857 Watson had decided to locate permanently at New Bern. He renovated and updated his old quarters on Craven Street, where he continued to produce ambrotypes, as well as a new style of photograph known as the melainotype, popularly known as the “tintype.” The tintype process was developed during the ambrotype period and was a modification of that process. The collodion negative was secured on black japanned iron, rather than glass treated with a black backing. The tintype became very popular, especially during the Civil War, because it was more durable than the two other existing media. John Watson

remained in New Bern until the town was occupied by Union forces in the spring of 1862. About 1864 he moved his business to Raleigh; after the war he became the leading photographic artist in the capital city.

Another skillful portrait painter who turned to the photographic art to enhance his work was David Lowry Clark (1824-1915). Clark, yet another Virginia native, was a student of the renowned American master Thomas Sully in Philadelphia in 1846. He traveled extensively throughout the South as an itinerant portraitist in the 1850s. Clark settled in High Point in the mid-1850s and by 1858 began taking pictures with a new type of camera that involved a novel enlargement process perfected by Baltimore inventor David A. Woodward; the device utilized the sun's rays to fix an image on light-sensitive paper or canvas rather than a metallic or glass surface. Woodward's "solar camera" was part of a nationwide trend in the late 1850s toward the use of paper photographs and the decline of the ambrotype. Paper prints were larger than the old forms, and a number of prints could be obtained from a single negative. With his solar camera, Clark could take a perfect likeness of a subject or make a copy from a daguerreotype or ambrotype, enlarge it, and correctly expose it on sensitized paper or canvas. Clark also continued to sell common ambrotypes and offered to give instructions in the art. Just prior to the war he was affiliated with photographer Calvin A. Price (ca. 1821-1872) at High Point.

Cornelius Murrett Van Orsdell (1832-1883) journeyed from Virginia to Fayetteville, North Carolina, in 1859—about the time paper prints were coming into fashion. Like David Clark, Van Orsdell acquired a Woodward solar camera, which he claimed would make life-sized hand-colored photographs that were more beautiful and less costly than oil paintings. His gallery was located on Hay Street in Fayetteville, "*opposite the Marble Yard.*" After 1862 Van Orsdell moved to Wilmington, where he enjoyed a prosperous career after the war.



Two important photographers who relied on a technological breakthrough known as the "solar camera" in the late 1850s were David Lowry Clark (*left*), a portrait painter who studied under the American master Thomas Sully and subsequently established a photographic gallery in High Point, and Cornelius M. Van Orsdell (*right*), who operated out of a gallery on Hay Street in Fayetteville before moving permanently to Wilmington during the Civil War. Van Orsdell is shown in the ceremonial robes of a Wilmington Masonic order. Photograph of Van Orsdell (ca. 1875) courtesy St. John's Lodge No. 1, Wilmington.

Americans experienced a “golden era of portraiture” in the two decades before the Civil War. A variety of social influences stimulated an intense public hunger for art, and the nascent art of the daguerrean portrait taker rode that wave of popularity. In relatively isolated North Carolina, itinerant daguerreans and, later, talented permanent operators gave local residents, especially those who resided in towns and along transportation routes, the opportunity to acquire the new art forms. The surviving images from the pre-Civil War daguerrean era accurately document and help to define the faces and fashions of that period.

TABLE 1
NUMBER OF DAGUERREOTYPISTS, ARTISTS, AND PHOTOGRAPHERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND NORTH CAROLINA, 1840, 1850, AND 1860

	1840	1850	1860
United States	0	938 daguerreotypists 2,093 artists	2,650 daguerreotypists 4,513 artists 504 photographers
North Carolina	0	8 daguerreotypists 10 artists	25 daguerreotypists 32 artists 4 photographers

In the census of 1850 the only occupation listed is daguerreotypist; however, the vocation of artist often was used interchangeably for portrait artist or daguerrean artist. The census takers in 1860 recorded “daguerreotypists,” “artists,” and “photographers.” The latter term, a relatively new one, signified the practice of collodion photography, which many daguerreotypists had taken up by 1860 in the form of ambrotypes and tintypes. Therefore, in the census of 1860 the trade names of ambrotypist and tintypist occasionally were used to identify a photo artist, and such uses were not recorded in the totals shown above.

TABLE 2
TOWNS IN NORTH CAROLINA
AND NUMBER OF PHOTOGRAPHERS IN EACH, 1842-1861

Ansonville 1	Greensboro 14	Oxford 3
Asheville 5	Halifax 1	Raleigh 15
Beaufort 4	High Point 2	Salem 4
Chapel Hill 4	Hillsborough 15	Salisbury 18
Charlotte 10	Kinston 5	Tarboro 5
Concord 4	Lincolnton 3	Wadesboro 2
Elizabeth City 5	Louisburg 3	Warrenton 4
Fayetteville 19	New Bern 10	Washington 3
Goldsboro 1		Wilmington 17

TABLE 3

ROSTER OF DAGUERREANS ACTIVE IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1842-1861

NAME	PARTNERS	YEARS	LOCATIONS
Alexander, A. W.		1856	Concord
Alexander, I. B.		1843	Charlotte
Alexander, Oswald		1861	Mecklenburg County(?)
Andrews, Joshua P.	Havens [T. J.] & Andrews	1857-1859	Raleigh
Andrews, Joshua P.	Esley Hunt	1859-1864	Raleigh
Aycocke, John C.		1854	Louisburg
Baird, J. N.		1851	Elizabeth City
Baker, _____	Gordon & Baker	1852	Salisbury
Baremore, D.		1852	Hillsborough
Baremore, D.		1853	Washington
Barry, E. T.		1856	Kinston
Barry, E. T.		1857	Chapel Hill
Barry, E. T.		1860-1861	Wilmington
Battley, William		1857-1860	Fayetteville
Baugus, John		1856	Concord
Blackburn, L. B.		by 1860	Wilmington
Blackburn, L. D.		by 1860	Wilmington
Bower, T. C.		1855	Lincolnton
Briggs, Isaac		1852	Salisbury
Broadbent, Samuel		1848	Fayetteville, Raleigh
Brown, George H.		1856	Salisbury
Brush, S. B.		1854-1855	New Bern
Bryan, J. L.	Humphrey & Co.	1846	Fayetteville
Bryan, J. L.		1846-1848	Fayetteville
Buis, William		1856-1857	Salisbury
Burgess, Joseph I.		1857	Elizabeth City
Burney, James		1847-1848	New Bern
Cairns, _____		1850	Hillsborough
Chadwick, E. H.		by 1860	Kinston
Clancy, _____		1850	Hillsborough
Clark, David L.		1859—	High Point
Clark, David L.	Clark & Price [Calvin A.]	1860	High Point
Clark, E. W.	Clark & Hutchins	1846-1847	Wilmington, Raleigh
Coburn, A.		1849	Charlotte
Cochran, _____	Crowl [Levi] & Cochran	1855	Fayetteville
Coffin, Z. S.		1855	Salisbury
Coffin, Z. S.	Coffin's Gallery	1857	Greensboro
Copeland, Oliver Perry		1855-1856	Raleigh
Copeland, Oliver Perry		1858-1859	Oxford
Corley, S. T.		1850	Salisbury
Cory, F. M.	Cory & Newsom	1848	Fayetteville
Cory, F. M.		1849-1850	Fayetteville
Cory, F. M.		1850	Washington, Warrenton
Cory, Thomas D.		1852	Salisbury
Cowling, George W.		by 1860	New Bern
Cowling, Jesse L.		1856-ca. 1862	New Bern
Crowl, Levi	Crowl & Cochran	1855	Fayetteville
Crowl, Levi		1858, 1860-1861	Wilmington
Davis, Dr. _____		1842	Halifax
Dawson, William C.		by 1860	Elizabeth City
DeShong, W. H.		1858	Greensboro
Donnell, R. L.	Donnell's Gallery	1858-1859	Greensboro
Donnell, William C.	Donnell's Gallery	1859-1860	Greensboro
Dorratt, Charles		1846—	Raleigh
Doty, _____	Jeffers & Doty	1855	Kinston
Dugan, R.		1843	Fayetteville
Duke, J. W.		1857	Hillsborough

Ellegood, Thomas C.		1851-1852	Salem
Ellis, _____	Ellis & Lipscombe	1856	Hillsborough
Ezzell, D. J.		by 1860	Chapel Hill
Ferguson, M. M.		1857	Fayetteville
Fink, Daniel M.		1856-1857	Concord
Forbis, H. R.		1860	Hillsborough
Frear, W. H.		1848-1849	Wilmington
French, William C. A.		by 1860	Greensboro
Funk, D. M.		by 1860	Hendersonville
Gabriel, Benjamin		early 1860s	Beaufort
Gladden, J. G.		1859	Charlotte
Gordon, _____	Gordon & Baker	1852	Salisbury
Gorrell, H. C.	Gorrell's Gallery	1858	Greensboro
Gorrell, H. C.	Scott & Gorrell	1858	Greensboro
Griffin, _____	Weeks & Griffin	1851	Raleigh, Greensboro, Salisbury
Gulick, J. W.		1851, 1852	Wilmington
Hammond, S. H.		1853	New Bern
Harrison, Benjamin F.	B. F. Harrison & Co.	1853-1854	New Bern
Harrison, Benjamin F.	Whitehurst's Gallery	1853-1854	Wilmington
Harrison, William	Whitehurst's Gallery	1853-1854	Wilmington
Havens, _____		1851	Raleigh
Havens, C. B.	with O. P. Copeland	1854	Raleigh
Havens, C. B.		early 1860s	Raleigh
Havens, T. J.	Havens & Mallon	1857	Raleigh, Tarboro, Beaufort
Havens, T. J.	Havens' Gallery	1857-1859	Raleigh
Havens, T. J.	Havens & Andrews	1857-1859	Raleigh
Herndon, Edward W.		1859—	Asheville
Horton, B. B.	Horton's Gallery	1859-1860	Wadesboro
Hough, Eugenio K.		1859	Louisburg
Hough, Eugenio K.	Hough & Levois	1859	Hillsborough
Huggins, T.		1848	Wilmington
Hughes, W. P.		1855-1856	Salisbury
Hughes, W. P.		1854, 1857	Charlotte
Hughes, W. P.		1855	Asheville
Humphrey, Samuel D.		1846	Fayetteville, Wilmington
Hunt, Esley (Esly)		1856-1859	Chapel Hill
Hunt, Esley (Esly)	Joshua P. Andrews	1859-1864	Raleigh
Hunt, Esley (Esly)		ca. 1860	Guilford County
Hutchins, _____	Clark & Hutchins	1847	Raleigh
Jackson, Jacob		1861	Orange County(?)
Jeffers, George A.		1854-1855	New Bern
Jeffers, George A.	Jeffers & Doty	1855	Kinston
Jeffers, George A.		1856	Charlotte
Joyner, James		1843	Hillsborough
Joyner, James		1843-1844	New Bern
Keen, L. W.		1854	Asheville
Kennedy, M. E.		1853-1854	Goldsboro
Lancaster, J. M.		1857	Charlotte
Laudy, L. C.		1858-1859	Wadesboro
Levois, _____	Hough & Levois	1859	Louisburg
Lewis, Oscar M.	Sold out to E. W. Herndon	1856-1859	Asheville
Lincolnton Daguerrean Establishment		1845	Lincolnton
Lindsey, Thomas W.		by 1860	Greensboro
Lipscombe, _____	Ellis and Lipscombe	1856	Hillsborough
Lounsbury, Charles S.		1853	Washington, Salisbury
McIntosh, R.		1851	Salisbury
Mallon, M. M.	Whitehurst's Gallery	1854	Wilmington
Mallon, M. M.	Havens & Mallon	1857	Raleigh, Beaufort
Mallon, M. M.	Havens & Mallon	1857-1860	Tarboro

Martin, S. B.		1853	Salisbury
Massalon, J.		1854	Charlotte
Morton, W. B.		1861	Stanly County
Naramore, William W.		1850-1851	Wilmington
Newsom, _____	Cory & Newsom	1848	Fayetteville
Newton, L. H.		1857	Hillsborough
Nott, J. D.	Successor to J. S. Wear	1856-1857	Fayetteville
Osborn, J.		1859	Oxford
Palmer, Jas. A.		1858	Fayetteville
Palmer, John C.		1846-1850s	Raleigh
Palmer, Williamby		1860	Wilmington
Parrish, David		1853-1860	Warrenton
Parrish, Edward P.		1861	Warrenton
Patterson, Alexander		by 1860	Fayetteville
Price, Calvin A.	Clark [D. L.] & Price	1860	High Point
Randolph, J. F.		1857	Kinston
Sampson, R. A.		1853	Elizabeth City
Sampson, R. A.		1854	Tarboro
Sampson, R. A.		1856	Kinston
Scott, _____	Scott & Gorrell	1858	Greensboro
Separk, J. H.		by 1860	Warrenton
Shelburn, R. B.		by 1860	Warrenton
Shelburn, William		1860-1861	Oxford
Shields, J. P.		1858	Hillsborough
Shore, Georgeby		1860	Salem
Simmons, R. P.		1860	Ansonville
Smiley, Thomas H. (L.)		1842-1843	Raleigh
Smiley, _____		1848	Salisbury
Smiley, _____		1849	Charlotte, Lincolnton
Smith, A. C.		1851	Fayetteville
Smith, T. O.		1852	Fayetteville
Smith, _____		1850	Warren County
Starrett, Alexander		1848-1857	Greensboro
Stringfellow, Henry B., Jr.		1843	Fayetteville, Raleigh
Sugg, J. C.		1857	Salisbury
Tanner, N. S.		1852-1853	Hillsborough
Utley, Gabriel		1856	Salisbury, Concord
Van Orsdell, Cornelius M.		1859-ca. 1862	Fayetteville
Vannerson, L.	J. H. Whitehurst	1851	Tarborough
Watson, John W.		1855	Hillsborough, Tarboro
Watson, John W.		1856-1862	New Bern
Watson, John W.		1857	Beaufort
Wear, J. S.		1846	Wilmington
Wear, J. S.		1853-1856	Fayetteville
Wear, J. S.		1855, 1857	Salem
Weeks, Dr. G. H.	Weeks & Griffin	1851	Raleigh, Greensboro, Salisbury
Welfare, Alanson W.		1857—	Salem
Whitehurst, Jesse H.	Whitehurst's Gallery	1853-1855	Wilmington
Wilde, J. W. F.	Wilde & Daughter	1849, 1851	Hillsborough
Wilde, J. W. F.	Wilde & Daughter	1851	Greensboro
Wilde, J. W. F.	Wilde & Daughter	1852-1853	Charlotte
Wilde, J. W. F.	Wilde & Daughter	1853	Asheville
Wilkinson, Neil (Neal)		1855-1861	Charlotte
Wiseman, W. H.		1857	Salisbury
Woodbridge, John S.		1848, 1850-1851	New Bern
Worth, B. G. (G. B.)		1844-1845	Raleigh
Worth, B. G. (G. B.)		1846	Hillsborough
Zuky, Anthony K.		1853-1854	Elizabeth City

Additions to the National Register

(Administered by the State Historic Preservation Office)



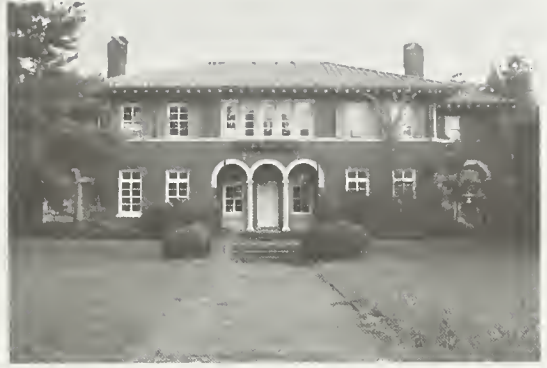
The Pinehurst Race Track (*left*), erected in Pinehurst (Moore County) about 1915, with its accompanying complex of barns and shops, is the oldest continuously operating equine sports facility in North Carolina. It is also the site of the oldest surviving early twentieth-century fair exhibition hall in the state. Belvidere (*right*), erected ca. 1850 near Williamsboro (Vance County), is a handsome two-story frame Greek Revival/Italianate plantation seat attributed to renowned Warrenton builder Jacob W. Holt. The house has been carefully preserved and is largely unaltered.



The Bernhardt House (*left*) stands on East Innes Street in Salisbury (Rowan County). The largely intact dwelling was constructed in 1882 in what was previously an important and affluent residential neighborhood and was subsequently remodeled in the late-Victorian Italianate mode. The Grosvenor Gardens Apartments (*right*), erected on Hillsborough Street in Raleigh (Wake County) in 1939, is the capital city's best-articulated early example of a garden apartment complex. The building is one of four such complexes erected in the city between 1934 and 1939.



The Thomas A. Crews House (*left*), constructed in 1891, is the finest surviving example of vernacular Queen Anne-style architecture in Walkertown (Forsyth County). An accompanying group of outbuildings includes a smokehouse and a washhouse that are among the best examples of their types remaining in the county. The Shaw House (*right*), the original portion of which was built in the early nineteenth century near Southern Pines, is believed to be the oldest surviving house in Moore County. It is an example of the vernacular frame dwellings erected by the Highland Scots, who constituted the majority of the early settlers in the state's Sandhills region.



Rutherfordton-Spindale Central High School (*left*) stands nearly midway between the two Rutherford County towns. It opened in 1925 and served as a consolidated regional high school until a 1938 fire destroyed the interior of the west wing. The school reopened in 1939 and served continuously in its previous role until 1992. A middle school now occupies the campus. The Sigmund Sternberger House (*right*), erected on Summit Avenue in Greensboro (Guilford County) in 1926, is that city's finest example of an Italian Renaissance Revival-style residence.



The (former) United States Post Office Building (*left*) on East Market Street in Smithfield (Johnston County), completed in 1936, is a handsome Federal Revival-style structure that served continuously as Smithfield's main postal facility through December 1967 and continues to be the town's major symbol of the federal government. Clinton's Patrick-Carr-Herring House (*right*) originated as Sampson County's second courthouse, which was built in 1818 and enlarged and modified stylistically in the 1840s. In 1904, when the county announced plans for a third courthouse, Duncan Patrick purchased the structure, moved it, and remodeled it as a dwelling.



Eastern Halifax County's Tillery-Fries House (*left*) began as a typical Federal-style structure about 1800 but was extensively remodeled in the early 1890s by a subsequent owner, who employed the then-popular Colonial Revival style to expand and modernize the residence. The house is one of the state's earliest examples of an early dwelling remodeled in the latter style. John A. Waddell, an associate of renowned Warrenton builder Jacob Holt, erected Buxton Place (*right*) in southern Warren County in 1857. The Greek Revival/Italianate residence is complemented by a group of surviving nineteenth- and twentieth-century agricultural and domestic buildings.

CAROLINA COMMENTS

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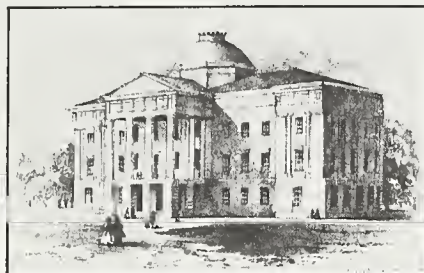
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Carolina Comments



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State Grants to Fund Variety of Local Historical Activities

Among legislation enacted by the General Assembly of 1993 was an appropriation of \$2 million to the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources to be divided evenly between the North Carolina Arts Council and the Division of Archives and History, then—in the case of the division—distributed as grants-in-aid to local communities. Through the operations of the Federation of North Carolina Historical Societies (FNCHS), an umbrella group that encourages and supports member societies in promoting local history, the Division of Archives and History has long been aware of the important work carried out on the local and regional level by numerous grass-roots organizations throughout the state. In making the appropriation, the General Assembly has once again affirmed that vital role.

In the case of the funds allocated to the Division of Archives and History, the appropriation is intended for use by nonprofit historical organizations or local



The 1993 North Carolina General Assembly appropriated \$2 million to be divided evenly between the North Carolina Arts Council and the Division of Archives and History. The division's share is to be distributed as grants-in-aid to local nonprofit historical organizations or government entities and is designed to encourage "the protection, preservation, and interpretation of historic assets with local or regional significance." Shown here is the 1993 House of Representatives in session. (All photographs by the Division of Archives and History unless otherwise indicated.)

government entities to encourage "the protection, preservation, and interpretation of historic assets with local or regional significance." Guidelines prepared by the division state that the grants may be used to aid local history museums and historic sites, help conserve and make accessible historic records, assist with the development and disbursement of historical publications, and promote the preservation of historic properties and archaeological sites across the state.

The grants are being administered by Jo Ann Williford, secretary-treasurer of the FNCHS, who, along with a committee consisting of representatives of the division's professional staff, developed an application form and guidelines and distributed them to approximately 500 organizations. Additional application forms were mailed to those who requested them after publicity concerning the grants program was disseminated through the media. In all, some 700 applications were disbursed.



Jo Ann Williford, assistant to the director of the Division of Archives and History and secretary-treasurer of the Federation of North Carolina Historical Societies, working in conjunction with a special committee composed of members of the division's professional staff, is administering the state grants program. Ms. Williford and the committee have distributed some 700 grant applications to organizations throughout North Carolina.

Following the October 15, 1993, deadline, an internal staff committee chaired by Dr. William S. Price, Jr., director of the Division of Archives and History, reviewed the completed applications. The committee examined each application thoroughly, taking into consideration the quality of the pertinent resource, the soundness of the project governed by the application, the potential benefits to the local community or region likely to result from the project, and the ability of the sponsoring group to carry out the project. The committee ranked the applications in the order of their priority. Every effort was made to represent fairly and without bias the different types of projects and the differing geographic areas competing for consideration. Following the staff review, the applications and staff recommendations will be presented to the North Carolina Historical Commission, the fifteen-member advisory body that oversees the broad activities of the Division of Archives and History, for review and comment at its November meeting. Betty Ray McCain, secretary of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, will then review both staff and Historical Commission recommendations and will make the final decisions concerning funding. Announcements of the recipients of the grants will be made by December 1, 1993.

As generous as this appropriation is, early indications are that requests for grants will exceed the available funding. It is hoped that in coming years fiscal conditions will enable the General Assembly to continue to encourage the preservation and interpretation of the state's history by providing additional funding for worthwhile projects. In the meantime, the projects selected for funding through the present grant program must serve as an encouragement to the many organizations and communities with work left to do.

N.C. Maritime History Council Third Annual Conference

The North Carolina Maritime History Council, a nonprofit association that encourages the study and preservation of the state's maritime heritage, held its third annual conference in Wilmington, November 5-7. The conference featured the following speakers and their respective topics: Dr. Kathy Carter, High Point University, "The Oyster Wars of the Upper Pamlico in the Late Nineteenth Century"; Dr. Alan D. Watson, University of North Carolina at Wilmington, "Pilotage along the North Carolina Coast to 1789"; Dean A. Ruedrich, restoration consultant, Raleigh, "Breaking Ground: Wooden Grave Marker Restoration at the Old Burying Ground in Beaufort"; and Dr. Lindley S. Butler, Rockingham Community College, "The Barbados-North Carolina Maritime Connection, 1664-1667." The conference also featured tours of the USS *North Carolina* Battleship Memorial and Brunswick Town State Historic Site.

Beaufort's Old Burying Ground Undergoes Restoration

The Beaufort Historical Association recently completed a project to repair and restore thirty grave markers and replace fencing in the town's Old Burying Ground on Ann Street. The cemetery, deeded to the town of Beaufort in 1731, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It annually attracts thousands of visitors who are researching their ancestry or who are merely curious about the families and folklore of early coastal North Carolina.



As part of a recent project by the Beaufort Historical Association to restore damaged grave markers and repair broken fencing in the town's Old Burying Ground, restoration consultant Dean A. Ruedrich of Raleigh prepares to reattach a stone grave marker to its base with threaded nylon rods and epoxy. Photograph by Anne Sargent, *Carteret County News* (Beaufort); supplied courtesy Beaufort Historical Association.

**N.C. DOCUMENTS
CLEARINGHOUSE**

JAN 31 1994

The restoration project involved twenty wooden grave markers, which were carefully removed, dried, cleaned, and treated with epoxy consolidants. Some of the markers were deteriorated by moisture below ground level and had to be restored to full length and sound condition through the addition of dowled and epoxied juniper wood. The markers were then soaked in preservatives for added protection. Ten stone markers were restored by cleaning, brushing, and a special process by which portions of the markers were reattached to each other with threaded nylon rods and epoxy. Careful attention to color ensured that the epoxy bonding agent matched the appearance of the stones.

The restoration project was funded in part by a Certified Local Government grant through the Division of Archives and History; the Beaufort Historical Association and the town of Beaufort provided matching grants. Peter Sandbeck, restoration specialist in the Eastern Office of the Division of Archives and History, assisted restoration consultant Dean A. Ruedrich of Raleigh with the project. Additional support came from the staff of Beaufort's North Carolina Maritime Museum.

Video on Arkansas Leaders in History Now Available

The Arkansas Historical Association has produced a video presentation titled "Arkansas Leaders in History," which highlights more than sixty Arkansans recognized for their achievements in politics, economics, education, or the arts. The video sells for \$15.00 for members of the association and educators and \$25.00 for nonmembers. Add \$3.00 for shipping charges. To order, write to the Arkansas Historical Association, Department of History, 416 Old Main, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701.

Obituary

B. F. Jones, professor of history and chairman of the Department of History at Tennessee Technological University, Cookeville, died in Nashville, Tennessee, on May 4, 1993, at the age of sixty-one. Dr. Jones, a native of Lincolnton, North Carolina, served in the U.S. Navy during the Korean conflict and received an A.B. from Wake Forest University. In 1964 he earned a doctorate in history at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and the same year began his teaching career at Tennessee Tech. He was named chairman of the history department there in 1972. His dissertation, "A Cultural Middle Passage: Slave Marriage and Family in the Ante-Bellum South," is recognized as a pioneering study of the slave family.

Recent Articles on North Carolina History

Susan Schmidt Horning, "The Power of Image: Promotional Literature and Its Changing Role in the Settlement of Early Carolina," *North Carolina Historical Review* 70 (October 1993)

Thomas E. Jeffrey, "'A Whole Torrent of Mean and Malevolent Abuse': Party Politics and the Clingman-Mitchell Controversy," Part II, *North Carolina Historical Review* 70 (October 1993)

Memory F. Mitchell, "Freedom Brings Problems: Letters from the McKays and the Nelsons in Liberia," *North Carolina Historical Review* 70 (October 1993)

News from Archives and History

Archives and Records

The State Archives traditionally has enjoyed a unique relationship with the governor's office. Unlike the records generated by most other state agencies, which are stored in the State Records Center pending their ultimate disposition, many records created by the governor and his staff are transferred immediately from the Records Center to the Archives. As a result, the governor's staff has frequent need for those semicurrent records. At any time during the appraisal process the archivist responsible for the transfer, arrangement, and description of those records must be able to lay his or her hands on a particular document, often at a moment's notice.

The State Archives is fortunate to have on its staff Sam L. Shine as full-time governor's records archivist to respond to such requests. Shine, born in Georgia and reared in Tampa, Florida, came to North Carolina in 1961 to attend Raleigh's Saint Augustine's College, where he studied business administration. In 1967 he joined the staff of the Division of Archives and History as a microfilm clerk in the Local Records Section. He was promoted to an archivist position in 1978 and became full-time governors records archivist in 1987.

The North Carolina State Archives, unlike those of other states, in which the records of the state's governors are regarded as private papers, presently holds records dating from the colonial era through the second term (1989-1993) of Governor James G. Martin. The ever increasing volume of materials has resulted in a backlog of records to be worked, but finding aids have been prepared for governors papers from the eighteenth, nineteenth, and most of the twentieth century. Researchers seeking access to the governors records—except for the most recent such documents, which currently are being worked—can examine them in the Archives Search Room during the State Archives' regular hours of operation: Tuesdays through Fridays from 8:00 A.M. until 5:30 P.M. and Saturdays from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. The records of North Carolina's governors are an indispensable source for anyone interested in the history and governance of the state.

The State Archives, in cooperation with the Friends of the Archives, recently broke new ground by conducting a one-day workshop titled "Beyond the Basics: Selected Records and Research Tools in the North Carolina State Archives." More than 100 registrants participated in the first-of-its-kind workshop, which took place in the auditorium of the Archives and History/State Library Building in downtown Raleigh on August 28. Staff members of the Division of Archives and History, primarily from the Archives and Records Section, made informative presentations on alternative research sources among the holdings of the State Archives. Included in the workshop were introductions to state agency records, General Assembly session records, private records and manuscripts, foreign archives, newspapers, non-textual materials, cartographic records, federal records, organizational records, and church records, as well as the Biographical Directory of the North Carolina General Assembly project, the North Carolina Cemetery Survey project, and the Manuscript and Archives Reference System (MARS). The response from participants was so favorable that planning is under way to repeat the workshop in the summer or fall of 1994.

Archaeology and Historic Preservation

Employees of the Restoration Branch of the State Historic Preservation Office, including members from the Eastern and Western offices, participated in a study trip to Colonial Williamsburg and Gloucester County, Virginia, in late August. Staff members included A. L. Honeycutt, Jr., head of the Restoration Branch; Tim Simmons, staff architect; senior restoration specialists Peter Sandbeck, Mitch Wilds, and Paul Fomberg; restoration specialists John Horton, Jeff Adolphsen, and Reid Thomas; and Scott Power, survey specialist. Carl Lounsbury, architectural historian with the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, and Jack Peet, restoration masonry contractor, conducted the retreat, which was arranged by Reid Thomas. The study trip included a review of Jack Peet's masonry work in preparation for a masonry workshop to be scheduled later in the year at the Sutton-Newby House in Perquimans County, as well as a visit to the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's architectural research department.



During a recent study trip to Colonial Williamsburg and Gloucester County, Virginia, employees of the Restoration Branch of the State Historic Preservation Office attended a retreat conducted by Carl Lounsbury, architectural historian with the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, and Jack Peet, restoration masonry contractor. Shown at the retreat are (left to right) John Horton, restoration specialist; A. L. Honeycutt, Jr., head of the Restoration Branch; Jeff Adolphsen, restoration specialist; Lounsbury; and Paul Fomberg, senior restoration specialist.

In addition, participants were treated to a tour of the following Colonial Williamsburg properties: the recently restored courthouse; a current restoration project in the Brush-Everard House; nearby Carter's Grove plantation and particularly the recently reconstructed slave cabins there; and the archaeology museum and archaeological exhibit Wolstenholme Towne, located adjacent to Carter's Grove. They likewise toured Sweet Hall and the ruins of Rosewell plantation in Gloucester County. Sweet Hall, a ca. 1700 pre-Georgian T-shaped manor house constructed of brick, is one of only two houses in Virginia known to employ a knee principal or cruck structural system. Rosewell, which dates to 1726, was considered the finest three-story brick colonial dwelling until it was destroyed by fire in 1916. The remaining ruins, presently undergoing restoration, are still considered to be among the finest examples of brickwork in the United States.

Historical Publications

The Historical Publications Section recently saw through press a third printing (300 copies) of the third revised edition of the *Guide to Private Manuscript Collections in the North Carolina State Archives*, compiled and edited by Barbara T. Cain, with Ellen Z. McGrew and Charles E. Morris. The *Guide*, first published in 1942 and most recently updated in 1981, catalogs the North Carolina State Archives' holdings of private collections, microfilmed private collections, and account books. The third printing includes corrections of minor errors discovered in previous printings. The *Guide* (706 pages; bound in paper) is available at a cost of \$25.00 plus \$2.00 for postage and handling.

The section recently issued a fourth printing (5,000 copies) of *Native Carolinians: The Indians of North Carolina*, by Theda Perdue, first issued in 1985. The 73-page paperbound booklet is a concise examination of the history and heritage of the state's native American peoples and of their long struggle to preserve their threatened cultures. The work draws on the latest archaeological and anthropological research, as well as on historical studies, to tell the story of North Carolina's first residents. The section has also issued a tenth printing (3,000 copies) of *North Carolina as a Civil War Battleground, 1861-1865*, by John Gilchrist Barrett, a popular paperbound booklet last reprinted in 1991. Both volumes sell for \$5.00 plus \$1.05 for postage and handling. To order either title, write the Historical Publications Section, Division of Archives and History, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27601-2807.

Historic Sites

The Governor Charles B. Aycock Birthplace held its "Schoolhouse Centennial" on Sunday, August 22. The Oak Plain School celebrated its 100th year as a historic monument to public education. Each year thousands of schoolchildren still enter its doors to learn. During a special dedication ceremony, James R. McPherson, administrator of the Historic Sites Section, welcomed visitors to the site and recognized members of the Aycock Advisory Committee. Secretary of Cultural Resources Betty Ray McCain introduced the guest speaker, state Superintendent of Public Instruction Bob Etheridge. After delivering a descriptive speech that focused on Charles B. Aycock's victorious crusade in behalf of public education, Mr. Etheridge introduced Wayne County's Teacher of the Year, Judy Mallery. Before and after the ceremony the Aycock High School Marching Band entertained visitors.

The Aycock site staff, assisted by many friends and volunteers, led guided tours of the historic buildings throughout the afternoon. A costumed interpreter dressed as an 1890s "schoolmarm" answered questions and described what a one-room school was like 100 years ago. The fresh coat of paint and bright new shingles on the Oak Plain School drew admiring comments from visitors and participants alike.

Located behind the schoolhouse were four school buses representing the modernization of travel to and from public schools over the past century. Although the original mode of travel—walking to school or perhaps riding aboard a mule-drawn wagon—was not on display, the motorized forms were well represented. The collection of vehicles included a 1929 Model A Ford, a 1931 Hackney bus, a 1940 Thomas bus, and the current 1993 Thomas model. The bus



The Governor Charles B. Aycock Birthplace State Historic Site near Fremont commemorated the centennial of Oak Plain School with special dedication ceremonies on August 22. Participating in the festivities were (left to right) Jeff Clark, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Goldsboro, who offered the invocation; James R. McPherson, administrator of the Historic Sites Section; Judy Mallery, Wayne County Teacher of the Year for 1993; Betty Ray McCain, secretary of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources (shown cutting a ribbon to open the refurbished building); and Bob Etheridge, state superintendent of public instruction, who spoke briefly.

display was made possible through the generosity of the Aycock Advisory Committee, Hugh Howard, the Statesville-Iredell County school system, the Wayne County school system, and Thomas-Built Buses, Inc.

Oak Plain School was built in the Nahunta community in Wayne County in 1893. It was a one-teacher and one-room structure that accommodated seven grades and was used as a school until 1915. The schoolhouse (and the land on which it stood) was then sold at public auction and served as a church for several years. The building was sold again in the 1930s; the buyer, a local farmer, moved it to his property. In 1961 Aycock Birthplace acquired the building and moved it to its present location. During the summer of 1993 the structure received a new shingle roof and a fresh coat of white paint with dark green trim. Paint research by Bill McCrea, restoration specialist with the section, identified that color scheme as original to Oak Plain School.

On September 4 Somerset Place held its fourth daylong homecoming, "A Celebration of Family and Life." The annual event, orchestrated by site manager Dot Redford with support from the Somerset Place Foundation, many volunteers, and section staff, continued a tradition inaugurated in 1986. The program included music by Drums of Africa and the Somerset Children's Choir. The renowned Marie Brooks Dance Theatre Company from the Restoration Dance Theatre in Brooklyn, New York, performed, as did George Higgs, the "Piedmont Blues Man" and one of North Carolina's finest blues musicians. Storyteller Lloyd Wilson regaled the crowd with tales. The homecoming included crafts demonstrations and hands-on activities. Also featured was an exhibit of works by artists from northeastern North Carolina. As many as several thousand descendants of former slaves at Somerset and friends of the historic site attended the homecoming.



Somerset Place in Washington County held its fourth homecoming on September 4. The daylong event brought together descendants of former slaves at Somerset plantation and friends of the historic site. The homecoming featured various forms of entertainment and demonstrations.

Janet Manuel, assistant manager at Town Creek Indian Mound, has been named Historic Sites Employee of the Year for 1993. Ms. Manuel, a graduate of the National Business College in Roanoke, Virginia, has been a permanent staff member at Town Creek since November 1981 and previously served as a temporary administrative assistant at the site from 1973 to 1981. Known for her friendly and helpful manner, she has been a most valuable asset both to the site and the section as a whole.



Janet Manuel, assistant manager at Town Creek Indian Mound, has been named Historic Sites Employee of the Year for 1993. Ms. Manuel has been connected with Town Creek for more than twenty years.

Fire severely damaged the Burial House at Town Creek Indian Mound on the morning of July 30. The flames destroyed the straw roof of the structure, as well as an exhibit located inside it. Three staff members spotted the blaze at approximately the same time, and two of them rushed toward it. They saw two men—the

only visitors who had been on the premises that morning—run through the woods and speed away in an automobile. The third employee saw the suspects leave the parking lot and then spotted the fire. Volunteer firefighters responded quickly to the site's call for help, and no other structures were damaged. State Bureau of Investigation investigators have determined that the fire was deliberately set. Plans are being made to repair the damage, with section personnel set to do much of the work.



Vandals severely damaged the Burial House at Town Creek Indian Mound by deliberately setting it afire on July 30. The fire-damaged structure is shown here. The Historic Sites Section plans to repair the damage as soon as possible.

The James Iredell House State Historic Site recently provided key support to “Wings over Edenton,” the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United States Marine Aviation Base at Edenton. The weekend-long observance featured static aircraft displays, satellite television broadcasts, a U.S. Marine band, a postal kiosk with specially canceled first-day covers, World War II albums, biplane and helicopter rides, Green Beret parachute jumpers, military flyovers, blimps, and enthusiastic crowds. The visitor center at Historic Edenton played host to approximately 600 guests for the festivities. In addition to selling tickets to the air events, the staff provided continuous information to a steady stream of air-show aficionados. Anticipating the influx, the site prepared a welcome packet with much useful information for visitors.

The state Coastal Resources Commission has issued a permit to allow construction of a 3,200-foot-long rock seawall to protect the remains of Fort Fisher. In August the commission revised a portion of its rules against beach “hardening” specifically to aid Fort Fisher, once the largest earthen fortification in the Confederacy. With the state permit in hand, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is now more likely to issue its own permit, also required for the project. Once the two permits are in place, it is hoped that both state and federal governments will provide funding to share the \$10 million cost of the construction work. Actual construction could begin as early as 1995.

In August the House in the Horseshoe staged its annual reenactment of the August 1781 skirmish between tories under David Fanning and the builder of the house, whig leader Philip Alston. Fanning and his band, eager to avenge the death of a friend, caught Alston and his supporters in Alston's dwelling. Unable to escape, and with his family likewise in the house, Alston surrendered and was subsequently paroled by Fanning.



In August the House in the Horseshoe staged its annual reenactment of the August 1781 skirmish between tories under David Fanning and whig leader Philip Alston, builder and original occupant of the house. Here tory reenactors fire on the dwelling.

The Historic Sites Section cordially invites readers and friends to participate in the following upcoming special events scheduled for the various historic sites in coming weeks:

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| December 4, 5 | HISTORIC HALIFAX. Christmas in Halifax. Restored eighteenth-and nineteenth-century structures are decorated in authentic manner for the holidays. |
| December 5 | BENNETT PLACE. Christmas open house. Decorated historic buildings. Costumed guides will serve refreshments in the kitchen. A Confederate band will perform Civil War and Christmas music.
CSS NEUSE. Confederate Christmas in Kinston. Neuse visitor center will be decorated for the holidays. Light refreshments will be served.
POLK MEMORIAL. Eighteenth-century Christmas at the Polk place
REED GOLD MINE. Reed Christmas celebration. Nineteenth-century demonstrations, musical ensembles, refreshments, other activities
SOMERSET PLACE. Christmas open house. Local churches decorate site. |
| December 7, 9 | THOMAS WOLFE MEMORIAL. Christmas open house
AYCOCK BIRTHPLACE. Christmas candlelight tours. Choral group performs in the 1893 schoolhouse. Costumed interpreters make gingerbread and popcorn in the fireplace. 7:00-9:00 P.M. Decorations remain throughout holiday period. |

December 11	DUKE HOMESTEAD. Home for the Holidays. Guests are asked to assist in decorating the 1852 home of Washington Duke. Special displays and activities for children in the visitor center. Refreshments in the Homestead.
December 11, 12	SPENCER SHOPS. Santa Claus Special. \$1.00 train rides, last chance to ride train for season, museum decorated in holiday trimmings
December 12	ALAMANCE BATTLEGROUND. Christmas open house. The eighteenth-century Allen House, specially decorated for the holiday season, provides the setting for traditional Christmas activities. Light refreshments HISTORIC BATH. Christmas open house. Decorated historic buildings, including St. Thomas Church, with costumed demonstrators, special music, and refreshments BRUNSWICK TOWN. Christmas open house. Traditional decorations of eighteenth and nineteenth centuries adorn the visitor center. Live entertainment and refreshments. Open house, 1:00-5:00 P.M. Vespers service in the ruins of St. Phillip's Church, 5:00 P.M. ELIZABETH II. Christmas aboard the <i>Elizabeth II</i> . Guided tours of ship. Costumes, music, and refreshments with Elizabethan flair at visitor center HOUSE IN THE HORSESHOE. Christmas open house featuring eighteenth-century decorations. Come and see the charm and elegance of the Alston House as you view period decorations crafted from natural materials. Costumed interpreters. Festive seasonal refreshments. Militia and artillery demonstrations VANCE BIRTHPLACE. Christmas open house and candlelight tours. Open house, 1:00-6:00 P.M. Christmas music by Reems Creek Shaped-Note Singers
December 12, 16	DUKE HOMESTEAD. Christmas by candlelight. Special evening tour of the Washington Duke Homestead. Music and refreshments in the home. Special choral music in the visitor center. 7:00-9:00 P.M.
December 12, 19	CHARLOTTE HAWKINS BROWN MEMORIAL. Christmas open house. Carols sung by area choirs. Refreshments served
Mid-December	IREDELL HOUSE. Groaning Board. Eighteenth-century-style Christmas decorations, harpsichord music, and a holiday groaning board. Tables are so heavily laden with food that one can almost hear the boards "groan." IREDELL HOUSE. Christmas Candlelight Tour of Private Homes. Self-guided tour of outstanding private residences decorated for the holiday season. <i>Fee</i> . Tickets available from the Historic Edenton visitor center

Museum of History

The Museum of History Section is seeking volunteers to assist the museum staff with the gala opening of the new North Carolina Museum of History on the weekend of April 23 and 24, 1994. The weekend opening will commence Saturday, April 23, with a "Parade of Transportation" that will review the history of transportation in North Carolina from animal-drawn conveyances through steam-powered and motorized vehicles of all sorts. Aboard those vehicles will arrive children from all 100 of the state's counties to participate in a ribbon-cutting ceremony at the front doors of the new facility, facing Bicentennial Plaza.

The weekend festival will also feature outdoor music and dance performances, folkcraft demonstrations, storytelling sessions, and traditional Tar Heel foods. At the center of attention will be people—Heritage Award winners and North Carolinians such as members of the 82d Airborne Chorus and Marching Band; musicians Doc Watson and Etta Baker; the Menhaden Chanteymen; storyteller Orville Hicks; dancer Phil Jamison; and potters; writers; basketmakers; fishers and farmers; workers from the tobacco, textile, and furniture industries; police and firefighters; sports figures and soldiers—all of whose experiences and skills will be highlighted for people of all ages and all backgrounds.

Special activities will also take place inside the building. The new North Carolina Museum of History will open with entirely new exhibits on the following topics: North Carolina women's history; the "North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame"; "The Spirit of Community: North Carolina Folklife"; "The Past in Progress" (phase one of the North Carolina Chronology exhibit); and "Visible Storage," a display of selected artifact types from some of the museum's most extensive but rarely seen collections.

Persons interested in volunteering to assist with the special weekend gala opening will need to attend one evening training session and will then be expected to work for a total of six to eight hours during the weekend. To volunteer for the museum opening or for additional information, contact Janice Williams, Education and Interpretation Branch, North Carolina Museum of History, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 28601-2807, or telephone (919) 715-0200.

The wartime images of Constance Stuart Larrabee, whose photographs helped document the European Theater of World War II, will be on exhibit at the Museum of the Cape Fear in Fayetteville from December 4 through January 9, 1994. The exhibit, organized by the Smithsonian Institution, features sixty-seven black-and-white photos taken in Europe between July 1944 and March 1945. Mrs. Larrabee was a war correspondent for the magazine *Libertas* and traveled in Italy, England, and France. She spent much of her time near the war front, visiting Paris just after its liberation. On December 7 at 7:00 P.M. Mrs. Larrabee will present a program at the museum. Her topic will be her wartime experiences as a photo correspondent in Europe and North Africa.

On Sunday, January 23, 1994, at 2:00 P.M. the Museum of the Cape Fear will feature the video presentation "Total War," which examines the day-to-day life of northern and southern civilians during the Civil War. The Museum of the Cape Fear is located at 801 Arsenal Avenue in Fayetteville. For additional information, telephone (919) 486-1330.

State Capitol/Visitor Services

The Executive Mansion Holiday Open House will take place on the following dates and times:

December 7:	2:00-5:00 P.M.
December 8:	10:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M.
December 9:	10:00 A.M.-7:00 P.M.
December 10:	10:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M.
December 11:	10:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M.
December 12:	2:00-5:00 P.M.

For additional information, telephone (919) 733-3456.

The State Capitol's Holiday Festival will be held the evening of November 19. The Capitol Christmas tree-lighting ceremony, featuring the participation of Governor and Mrs. James B. Hunt, Jr., will take place on Capitol Square at 6:00 P.M. on December 9. The "Twelve Days of Christmas" programs of seasonal music will be held in the Capitol rotunda at midday, December 10-22 (primarily on weekdays). For additional information on the programs, telephone (919) 733-4994.

Western Office

During the last week in September the Western Office relocated to the Barker Hospital building, a National Register property located in the Biltmore Village Historic District two miles south of downtown Asheville. The new address is 1 Village Lane, Suite 3, Asheville, NC 28803. The property is owned by Robert S. Griffin, architect, and is being leased by the state for three years with two one-year renewal options. The new headquarters, conveniently located near Interstate 40, is three or four blocks from the entrance to Biltmore. The new telephone and FAX numbers for the relocated Western Office are (704) 274-6789 and (704) 274-6995 respectively.

Recent Accessions by the North Carolina State Archives

During the months of June, July, and August 1993 the Archival Services Branch of the Archives and Records Section made 406 accession entries. The branch accessioned original records from Mecklenburg, New Hanover, and Robeson counties. The Archives received security microfilm of records for the counties of Beaufort, Buncombe, Cabarrus, Catawba, Chatham, Cleveland, Craven, Dare, Durham, Franklin, Gaston, Gates, Guilford, Henderson, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, New Hanover, Person, Pitt, Rockingham, Vance, Warren, and Wayne; the municipalities of Carrboro, Lenoir, Scotland Neck, Smithfield, Stoneville, and Tryon; and churches in Surry and Wake counties.

The branch accessioned records from various entities within the following state agencies: Adjutant General, 15 items; Department of Administration, 81 cubic feet and 2 volumes; Department of Agriculture, 18 reels; State Auditor, 42 reels; Department of Commerce, 20 reels; Department of Community Colleges, 60.6 cubic feet; Department of Correction, 81 cubic feet; Department of Cultural Resources: Division of Archives and History, 1 cubic foot and 2 reels; Department of Economic and Community Development, 34 cubic feet and 1 reel; State Board of Elections, 22 cubic feet; Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources, 235 cubic feet; General Assembly, 34 cubic feet, 33 reels, and 3 volumes; Governor's Office, 134.4 cubic feet; Department of Human Resources, 15 reels; Department of Insurance, 532.4 cubic feet; Department of Justice, 313 cubic feet; Department of Labor, 4 reels; Department of Natural Resources and Community Development, 144.5 cubic feet; Department of Revenue, 15 cubic feet and 92 reels; Secretary of State, 1 cubic foot and 325 reels; Department of Transportation, 184.5 cubic feet and 3 reels; and Department of State Treasurer, 38.8 cubic feet.

The branch added the Walser H. Allen, Jr., Papers to the Archives' private manuscript collection and made additions to the following existing groups: the Black Mountain College Miscellaneous Collection, the Adelphus J. Burns Papers,

the Dana Blackburn Burns Papers, the William Richardson Davie Papers, the William Andrew Jeffreys and Family Papers, the Betty H. Wiser Papers, and the Miscellaneous Papers. The James Hurst account books and the George Blair account books were microfilmed. The North Carolina Museums Council and the Cherokee Historical Association deposited organization records in the Archives, and a church in Johnston County deposited a history of its congregation. Among additional accessions were Bible records from 16 family Bibles, cemetery records from Guilford and Rowan counties, 22 additions to the newspaper collection, 4 additions to the non-textual materials collection, and 1 addition to the vault collection.

Staff Notes

William R. Garrett joined the staff of the Archaeology and Historic Preservation as a photographer II on August 23; he was previously employed by the North Carolina Employment Security Commission.

In Historic Sites, Lisa Turney has been promoted to site manager at Horne Creek Farm, and Bill Rea received a similar promotion at the *Elizabeth II*. Bobby Jones has retired as carpenter supervisor, and Royal Windley was promoted to that position. Dawn Morris and Beverly Price, building guides at Thomas Wolfe Memorial, and Betty O'Mary, guide at Duke Homestead, have resigned. Tammy Medlin began work as a building guide at Historic Halifax. Christopher Morton has joined the staff of Vance Birthplace as a historic site assistant. James R. McPherson, administrator of the Historic Sites Section, read a paper at the annual meeting of the American Association for State and Local History, held in Columbus, Ohio, in mid-September. Also attending that meeting were William S. Price, Jr., director of the Division of Archives and History; Jo Ann Williford, assistant to the director; Ron Holland, administrator of the division's Western Office; and Hilarie M. Hicks, curator of interpretation at Tryon Palace Historic Sites and Gardens.

In the North Carolina Museum of History, R. Jackson Marshall has been promoted from chief curator of the Curation Branch to administrator of the Curation/Collections Management Group, and Patricia L. Phillips has been elevated to chief curator; both promotions were effective July 19. Ms. Phillips was selected as one of twenty people to attend the annual graduate summer institute hosted by the Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts in Winston-Salem, June 20-July 16. Sally Peterson of the Curation Branch recently served as a member of an advisory panel to plan cultural events to take place in conjunction with the Atlanta summer Olympic Games in 1996. Ed Flowers has resigned as curator of agriculture and industry to attend law school at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. John Campbell of the museum's Collections Management Branch received a scholarship to attend "Legal Problems of Museum Administration," a course offered by the American Law Institute/American Bar Association in Philadelphia, March 24-26. Mitchell Bowden of the same branch attended a workshop titled "Art in Transit" at the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C., June 14-15, then served a two-day apprenticeship with a Takoma Park, Maryland, firm that specializes in packing, shipping, and handling artifacts and fine art. Renée Bouchard, a senior education major at Meredith College, completed a two-month Institute of Government

internship with the museum's Editorial Unit of the museum's Education Branch on August 6; she helped produce the Summer 1993 issue of the newsletter *Crossroads* for the Tar Heel Junior Historian Association. Andrea Hodges, a senior history major at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, began serving a nine-month internship with the Education Branch in September.

Colleges and Universities

Campbell University

Dr. Jeffrey J. Crow, administrator of the Historical Publications Section of the Division of Archives and History, was the featured speaker at Campbell University's annual Friends of the Library Dinner on September 24. He delivered an address titled "A Troubled Legacy: Thomas Jefferson, Slavery, and Race."

Pembroke State University

Three members of the history faculty were recipients of National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) grants for the summer of 1993: Dr. Robert Brown was selected to be a participant in the Paris-based seminar "Gothic in the Ile-de-France Paris"; Dr. Jerome McDuffie was a participant in the NEH institute titled "African Literature and Modern Perspectives," held at Ohio State University; and David Eliades took part in the NEH institute titled "The Thirties," which took place at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

University of North Carolina at Charlotte

The J. Murrey Atkins Library at the UNC-Charlotte recently accessioned the following collections: papers, 1815-1940, of the Alexander and Ramsey families of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, and Knoxville, Tennessee; papers, 1838-1965, of the Banks family, including class notes kept by a student of Rev. James H. Thornwell at Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Columbia, South Carolina, 1861-1862; papers, 1754-1969, of the Davidson family of Rural Hill plantation and the related Hampton and Alexander families; papers, 1842-1947, of the Pharr and Walker families; papers, 1844-1987, of Alice Lindsay Tate, including nineteenth-century papers of the Tate, Holt, Lindsay, and Peyton families and personal papers of Alice Tate, a Charlotte native who moved to New York City in the 1930s to pursue an operatic career; and papers, 1833-1987, of the Tate and Wilson families, including photographs of Cold Stream plantation in Sumter County, South Carolina. The library has also opened for research the papers, 1981-1987, of attorney Leslie J. Winner relating to the landmark legislative-redistricting case *Gingles v. Edmisten*.

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

The Ingersoll Foundation has presented its T. S. Eliot Award for Creative Writing, one of two 1993 Ingersoll prizes, to Fred Chappell, professor of creative writing at UNC-G. Chappell, a native of Canton, North Carolina, and a member of the UNC-G faculty since 1964, is the author of numerous prizewinning novels,

short stories, and volumes of poetry. Chappell received his award at a November 5 dinner in Chicago.

Western Carolina University

In Tahlequah, Oklahoma, on September 1, Dr. William L. Anderson addressed a symposium on Cherokee history; he discussed the European impact on Cherokee culture. Professor Clifford R. Lovin returned to full-time teaching in the Department of History in August after serving the university as dean of the School of Arts and Sciences for the past six years.

State, County, and Local Groups

Greensboro Historical Museum

"Army Town: Greensboro, 1943-1946," a major exhibition on Greensboro's role as headquarters for a strategic Army Air Force camp during and immediately following World War II, opened at the museum on November 11. The exhibit also examines home-front civilian activities in Greensboro during the war. The Greensboro Historical Museum is located at 130 Summit Avenue in downtown Greensboro. For additional information, telephone (919) 373-2043.

Mecklenburg Historical Association

James C. Jordan III, curator of decorative arts at Charlotte's Mint Museum, was guest speaker at the association's evening meeting on September 27; his topic was "The Classical Style in Charlotte." He discussed Mecklenburg County's Rosedale plantation and Latta House, the Mint building, and various classical-style artifacts from private collections.

Museum of the New South

"When Southern Women Went to College, 1880-1930," an exhibition on the education of women at Livingstone College, Salisbury; Queens College, Charlotte; and Winthrop College, Rock Hill, South Carolina, opened at Charlotte's Museum of the New South on October 3. The opening included a brief address by Glenda E. Gilmore of Queens College. On October 9 Valinda Littlefield, doctoral candidate in history at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, delivered an address titled "We're Not What We Seem: African-American Women Educators, 1885-1954." A round-table discussion among women active in regional education followed the address. The exhibit will remain on display at the museum through February 1994. The Museum of the New South is located at Two First Union Center, 301 South Tryon Street in downtown Charlotte.

Wake County Historical Society

Betsy Shaw conducted her traditional Labor Day walking tour of Raleigh's historic City Cemetery on September 6. Many of the capital city's most prominent early citizens are buried there.

New Leaves

Editor's Note: Mr. Topkins is editor of Carolina Comments. He expresses his appreciation to George Stevenson and Stephen E. Massengill of the staff of the Division of Archives and History for their assistance in preparing this article.

"A Regular Member of the Lazy Club": Letters from State Legislator James Holeman to Elizabeth Holeman, 1846-1862

Edited by Robert M. Topkins

James Holeman (March 15, 1800-October 17, 1874), a wealthy farmer who lived near Timberlake in Person County, was the second of ten children born to Richard and Rebecca Margaret Daniel Holeman. He was elected to represent his county in the North Carolina House of Commons in 1846 and 1852 and in the state senate in 1862. Although Person was then a predominantly Democratic county, Holeman won election on all three occasions as a Whig.¹ Holeman's legislative career was unremarkable. He was a member of the relatively unimportant House of Commons Standing Committee on Private Bills in 1846, the House Standing Committee on Propositions and Grievances in 1852, and the permanent Senate Standing Committee on Agriculture in 1862. Holeman introduced a handful of bills and resolutions pertaining to minor matters and offered occasional amendments to other bills, some of which were adopted. He did, however, win favorable mention for his concise speech in opposition to the so-called free suffrage bill while a member of the house of commons in 1852.

Holeman's first wife, Mary Vanhook Holeman, died in 1838 at the age of thirty-one. On December 25, 1840, Holeman took as his second wife Elizabeth Webb (February 1816-January 20, 1903) of Person County.² At the commencement of his first term of service in the North Carolina General Assembly (November 1846), Holeman was forty-six years old, but his wife was only thirty. Holeman's ardor and affection for his second wife are obvious in the letters, as is his disdain for the legislative process, the caliber of men elected to conduct the state's business, and the very capital city in which the governing process takes place.

Of ten letters written by Holeman to his wife during his three separate terms of service in the General Assembly, nine are reproduced here (excluded is a letter dated May 31, 1861, in which Holeman informs his wife of the death of Mary Holeman, his twenty-three-year-old daughter by his first wife). The nine letters, amusingly written in a sprightly style, include numerous witty and biting observations on the character of Holeman's fellow assemblymen, pending legislation (or the glaring lack thereof, as perceived by Holeman), and social and economic conditions in Raleigh before and during the Civil War. The Friends of the Archives, a support group, acquired the Holeman letters in January 1990 and

subsequently donated them to the North Carolina State Archives. The letters are reproduced here exactly as James Holeman wrote them, with no changes to original spellings and punctuations.

Raleigh Novr 19th 1846

Well Shoog

I am now in Raleigh having been fully Initiated into the art and mystery of Legislation and occasionally Strutting the Streets with the utmost dignity. I have nothing particular to write I shall try to take care of myself & you must do likewise. my political ambition is fully gratified and I am now perfectly willing & ready to return however, I find myself greatly embarrassed in relation to the election of Senators. The election of one Senator takes place tomorrow & the other next day. Badger & Mangum will be the men³ I left directions what must be done while I am here If any thing like upper leather is needed you must send to the Tan yard and get it and have yourself and the children's shoes mad[e]—and whatever you need you must get. I am at the city Hotel⁴ have—very little to do as the house remains in session only a few hours every day plenty to eat &c I only need you here to pinch occasionally &c

you must write occasionally how the times are with you &c &c. I have the head ache bad at this moment I am unable to say any thing about when we shall be able to adjourn but I think not before the 10th of January so I must content myself as best I can—I shall write when I have any thing to write

Yours &c Ja^s Holeman

Raleigh Dec. 10th 1846

Dr

Madam

I rec^d a few lines from you some days since and have concluded to write something by way of answer. I hope no apology will be necessary on my part but I am somewhat at a loss to know where to direct my epistle as I am entirely a Stranger to any such person as Miss Elizabeth Webb—and you gave me no directions as to post office. I should be pleased to pay any respects to you according to your request but dislike the time as being rather unfashionable I mean Saturday night, you talk about long lonesome days, what think you of the nights. I hope Miss Webb will be more precise when she shall address me again in giving directions and I shall be happy to pay my respects according to her request on the first opportunity. I have nothing strange or much to write We meet and adjourn from day to day have done but little and I think it is more than probable we shall do but little. We have a good many conceited cattle among us who love to hear themselves take up considerable time. I shall try to visit home Christmas but have no idea at what time the General Assembly will adjourn⁵—you must do the best you can and wait with patience, please to have the hogs attended to as well as you can, have the corn ground to feed them with and dont have them killed unless the weather is cold and it is now as Warm as Summer. You will excuse me for not going in to any particular details of the legislative proceedings as I know they are uninteresting. I was at an overgrown party last night at the Hon. Mr Rayner's where all the good things of this world were in abundance.⁶ The way I handled the girls was a caution. Miss Webb must not pout, I must conclude. The Bell is now ringing to call the wisdom of the state together, and I must obey.

You will be pleased to write me as often as you think necessary and accept my best wishes &c.

Yours &c

Ja^s Holeman

Miss Elizabeth Webb

P.S. Say howdey to miss Sally & the Children⁷ for me,

J.H.



On the evening of December 9, 1846, James Holeman attended a party at the Raleigh residence of Kenneth Rayner, where he found "all the good things of this world. . . ." Rayner's house, shown here, originally belonged to William Polk, a prominent resident of the capital city. Rayner, a wealthy slaveholder of Hertford County, initially employed the house as a summer residence but subsequently lived in it at other times of the year. The house is said to have had seventeen rooms.

Raleigh Oct^r 7th 1852

Well Shoog

I am here in Raleigh a regular member of the lazy club doing nothing and no prospect of finishing the job. I thought yesterday we were about to adjourn on Monday next but I now think it is probable we shall be here until the 1st day of January if no[t] longer. You will see by the papers all that we have done which is just nothing, only elected speaker clerks &c.⁸ The Senate has been wrangling over the contested election of senator from Camden & Currituck until to day when they decided in favor of the Democrat of course⁹ I have taken board at a private house with 4 other western members.¹⁰ I have excellent accommodations and nothing to do. One might suppose that I might be content but that is not exactly the case. To be lounging about the streets is no enjoyment to me. Heat and dust and bad water, is not agreeable. You must take care of yourself and do as well as you can and expect me when you see me. I judge from the Specimen I have seen thus far of the members, we shall have a windy session. I hope Jim¹¹ will attend to the affairs at home as well as he can, and I will come home some of these nights when you dont expect me—I have no news of Interest. W^m H. Haywood departed this life this morning, and I expect the Legislature will do nothing tomorrow, perhaps attend the burial.¹²

Wishing you health and happiness &c I must say farewell

Yours &c Ja^s Holeman

N.B. a committee will report this morning to adjourn on Monday next but I am not able to say what will be done¹³

Raleigh October 29th 1852

Well Bet

I scarcely know what to say to you this morning, a proposition will be made to day to adjourn over until Wednesday next, if that shall carry you may look for me at home tomorrow night, a number of the members are off now making political speeches several have gone home, and the balance had better be at home, myself among the number.¹⁴ I have nothing to write worth notice. I am heartily sick of acting street loafer, lounging about taverns, &c &c. Raleigh is a tiresome place, considerable complained against The Boarding Houses, any amount of drunkards in the Legislature—two of whom are now hardly expected to live, Fops and Rowdies in any quantity. I look upon it as little less than robbery to lounge about here and do nothing to the tune of some Six or seven hundred dollars p^r day, but so it is and so it will be until the people shall send a different sort of men here and as I have no authority over others, I must submit. We have a great many worthless bills before us, and will consume much time, no guess can be made as to when the session will clos[e]—It is as warm as august, no frost here yet. I have been half sick all the time. I have been very hoarse and cough a good deal now. The bell is ringing and I must go.

Yours &c Ja^s Holeman

Raleigh Nov. 18th 1852

My Dear,

How cruel, I have failed to write to you since I left home until now, why, because I had nothing to write that I supposed you felt any interest in. I have nothing to write now, it is now dark and I am just about rubbing up to go to a grand party at the Hon. George E. Badgers, to see what I can see—¹⁵ A goodly number of the members have their Ladies here, and are swelling about the streets and taverns Suppose you come down and swell a little and show off I am very tired of Raleigh. I am not satisfied to stay here and do nothing and rob the treasury, and I am thoroughly satisfied that we shall do nothing worthy of our pay. If we could sell off our legislation at cost we should do a good business. Free suffrage comes off to morrow, what will be the result is uncertain.¹⁶ We have adopted a resolution to adjourn on the 15th Dec^r but it is generally believed we will not get off by that time. We shall have a number of elections coming off in a few days. There is much intrigue going on herein. Lots of drunkards &c. I am about as well as I have been, cough a good deal &c. Write me how all is at home and expect me when you see me.

Yours &c Ja^s Holeman

Raleigh Dec^r 10th 1852

Well Bet,

I wrote you a sweet little epistle some two weeks ago, and rec^d I admit, a very sweet answer, it was honeyed all over, but in examining it a little more minutely I discovered you were disposed to set your 'Cap' now I admit this to be a strange world we live in but I had no idea you would think of setting your 'Cap' so soon after I left home. I must beg of you not to get on the anxious Bench too soon, however, if you begin to feel like a Widow, and want to brush up a little, why I suppose I must submit to my fate, but to be serious, I can give you no certain information when I shall be at home. The two houses adopted a resolution to adjourn on the 15th Inst but they will be compelled to rescind that resolution, as two thirds of the business is yet unfinished So far as I am concerned I shall insist on adjournment on the 15th business or no business though I expect to be overruled. Every prominent man in the state has been or is now here.¹⁷ The taverns are full and a circus company are here now, and I understand they are boarding with a free negro,¹⁸ as to legislation I suppose you care but little about it. Free suffrage was murdered in the Senate on monday last, but it has as many lives as a cat, it has been introduced anew in the commons, and a new fight commences to day at one Oclock. I shall make that old capitol roar against it.¹⁹ I can give you no details of what is going on here in an epistle of this kind. I can only say I am in tolerable health, anxious to get away have lower opinion of mankind now than I ever had before. Look upon legislation as it is carried on here as a humbug. bargain intrigue and corruption is the order of the day. I hereby send you a kiss and farewell,

Yours &c Ja^s Holeman

Raleigh Dec^r 17th 1852

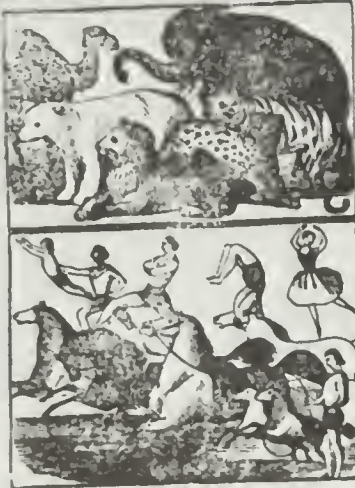
Well madam

You will perceive that I have changed my style of address, reason why, because I had supposed you had set your cap. I shall expect however, to pay you a visit on Christmas day So you must Spruce up, why, because you know I have no particular partiality for widows, and if I happen to see one and she is not tidy I should be off I am here feasting and doing nothing so when I return if I shall have a belly like a major you need not be surprised. I suppose you look occasionally in the papers to hear from the gentleman from Person Well the gentleman from Person is figuring largely here, he is consulted on all important matters. I shall need hoops if I stay here much longer. The adjournment is a question of more interest to the state than any thing else. It is proposed to adjourn on Wednesday next but they will not adjourn till sometime in January.²⁰ I am surfeited with legislation. I am sorry and ashamed, for to tell the truth we have done nothing nor shall we do anything if we stay here till June. I know not who to blame. I have offered no bills. I have been in my seat all the time. I have not lost but one or two votes during the session, so you must have me excused. I am well hope to find you and all ok.—

excuse this epistle, farewell

Yours &c Ja^s Holeman

THE NEW COMBINATION!



ROBINSON & ELDRED,
AND
SANDS, QUICK & CO.

*The most Extensive Menagerie, and the most
elegant and chaste*
CIRCUS COMPANY.

Hitherto either of these splendid Establishments have alone outvalled all competition. They are now combined, and both Exhibitions can be enjoyed in all their magnificence and splendor for the same price as was formerly demanded and paid to witness one.

The Company will exhibit at
Oxford, on Thursday, the 2d Dec.
Tally Ho, 8d "
Woods's. (Forsyth's old place.) 4th "
Hillsborough, Monday the 6th "
Hayes' Store on Tuesday the 7th, and at Morrisville
on Wednesday the 8th.
Raleigh, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 9th,
10th, and 11th of December.
Admission to the whole exhibition of Animals
and Circus, 50 cents; children and servants half price.

All opposition at an end.

The hitherto unheard of combination of these two tremendous establishments is a new era in the history of the exhibition of

Circus and Wild Animals,

and throws all of Barnum's speculations in the shade.

ROBINSON & ELDRED

have hitherto enjoyed the highest popularity and renown for the productions of the most superb feats of Horsemanship, by Master James, Master John, Madame Robinson, Mad'le Henrietta, and the whole of their invaluable Troupe, as well as for the chasteness and decorum which ever characterized their arena performances. But in order more fully to satisfy their Southern patrons, they have effected a combination with the equally celebrated

SANDS, QUICK & CO.,

whose wonderful collection of Rare and Wild Animals is notorious as far surpassing any other in America.

The Great War Elephant BOLIVAR, the largest and best trained of all the sagacious monsters ever yet exhibited, is with this great combined

Southern Menagerie and Circus.

THE HUGE WHITE BEAR,

Weighing 1,500 pounds, and the only specimen now living in America, adds wonder to this superb collection.

Lions, Tigers, Zebras, Hyenas, Leopards, Apes, Monkeys, Orang Outang.

Birds of different climes and species, and an endless variety of Animated Nature, will be exhibited to the delight and improvement of all who visit the canvass.

T. U. TIDMARSH, Agent.

Doors open for Day performance, at 12 o'clock, performance to commence at 1 1/2. Night performance, doors open at 6, performance to commence at 6 1/2.

November 23

5—

On December 10, 1852, Holeman reported to his wife that a circus company was then appearing in Raleigh. The Robinson and Eldred and Sands, Quick and Co. Circus performed in the capital city on December 9, 10, and 11 after having appeared in such places as Oxford, Hillsborough, and Morrisville during the previous week. This newspaper advertisement for the Raleigh appearances promised "the most superb feats of Horsemanship" and "an endless variety of Animated Nature." Advertisement from *Semi-Weekly North Carolina Standard* (Raleigh), December 4, 1852.

Nov^r 24th 1862

Well Bet

I expect to come up to Hillsborough on Saturday next. The train will not arrive there before 8 or 9 o'clock at night. If you will send me a horse to the depot I will come home that night. The boy need not leave home only in time to get to Hillsborough by dark and he must wait until the train arrives, no news of any great importance, a fight is expected at Fredericksburg or some point near there very soon. We have all sorts of folks here. The place is crowded. The fools are not near all dead. Billy Holden has taken charge of the conservatives and they have determined to turn every man out of office who had any thing to say or do with secession, Secretary of State, treasurer &c &c.²¹ all sorts of propositions to regulate prices, tax dogs &c &c.²² There is a perfect howl over high prices, and it is all by those who never made a Bushel of c[orn?] in their lives. Coffee here is 3 Dollars tailoring in proportion, one gentleman had binding p[ut?] on his overcoat. Buttons and cheap velvet collar, for which he paid 17 Dollars. Board from \$2.50 to 4 Dollars pr Day, flour 30 Dollars by retail, bacon 60 c^{ts} chickens \$1 each &c I am well

Yours &c Ja^s Holeman

Tell Jenny how dy²³

Senate chamber Dec^r 9th 1862

Well Bet,

I expect to be at Hillsborough on Saturday next at twelve o'clock you will Therefore send a horse for me at that time without fail. We are talking of adjourning over a few days before christmas until next summer. We have done nothing of importance & I think very little will be done. Conservatives rule by the direction of Holden & company. We have some sharp discussions. I have taken but little hand as yet. The faction having the majority have every thing their own way. We have a lazy time of it. get up at 8 o'clock breakfast at 9 at 10 strut up to the Capitol, remain until 2 and adjourn. This is about the programme from day to day. if we could sell out at cost we would do a cash business, every body is crying out about extortion and every one skimming all he can. I tried to buy some salt this morning and was asked \$30 dollars for a Bushel, every thing here is at fancy prices. enough of this, Send for me and I will be at home Saturday night

Yours &c Ja^s Holeman

I saw Tom.²⁴ he told me he had been at home



This handsomely engraved watch belonged to James Holeman and is presently owned by one of his descendants. According to family tradition, members of the General Assembly presented the watch to Holeman at the conclusion of one of the three sessions in which he served. Photograph courtesy Greg Mast.

NOTES

1. Obituary of James Holeman, *Hillsborough Recorder*, October 28, 1874.
2. Date of marriage recorded in Holeman family Bible; information supplied by Leigh Holeman Gunn, descendant of James Holeman.
3. On November 20, 1846, the North Carolina General Assembly elected George Edmund Badger (1795-1866), a Whig of Wake County, to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of William H. Haywood, Jr., a Democrat of Wake County, who had resigned on July 25, 1846. On November 25 it elected Willie Person Mangum (1792-1861) of Orange County, also a Whig, as North Carolina's other United States senator. *Journals of the Senate and House of Commons of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina at its Session in 1846-47* (Raleigh: Thos. J. Lemay, office of the Raleigh Star, 1847), 298-299.
4. Raleigh's City Hotel was located on the southeast corner of Wilmington and Davie streets, three blocks south of the North Carolina State Capitol. Elizabeth Reid Murray, *Wake: Capital County of North Carolina*, 1 vol. to date (Raleigh: Capital County Publishing Co., 1983), 401, 639.
5. The house did not adjourn for Christmas until December 24. In the meantime, "about twelve or fifteen" members departed for a "jaunt" to Wilmington on Christmas eve, having been "specially invited" there by citizens of the port city. *Raleigh Register, and North Carolina Gazette*, December 25, 1846; *Wilmington Journal*, January 1, 1847. Where James Holeman spent the Christmas recess could not be determined.
6. Kenneth Rayner (1808-1884), a wealthy slave owner of Hertford County and one of North Carolina's leading Whigs, represented that county in the North Carolina House of Commons in the sessions of 1835, 1836-1837, 1838-1839, 1846-1847, 1848-1849, and 1850-1851 and in the North Carolina Senate, 1854-1855. During much of that time he maintained, initially as a summer residence, a sumptuous house in Raleigh that once belonged to William Polk. The house, which stood on the north side of East North Street, facing south at the head of Blount Street, was described as having seventeen rooms. Rayner represented Wake County in the commons in the session of 1865-1866. During a long and distinguished career, he also served as a member of the state constitutional conventions of 1835 and 1861-1862 and of the United States House of Representatives, 1841-1843. Murray, *Wake: Capital County*, 395n, 607n.
7. James Holeman's children from his marriage to Mary Dobbin Vanhook Holeman included his sons Thomas (b. ca. 1831) and James Dobbin Holeman (August 8, 1832-November 15, 1905) and his daughter Mary Ann Holeman Sergeant (b. 1838); "miss Sally" may have been Holeman's younger sister, Sally Holeman, who subsequently married surveyor Silas Link of Orange County. Genealogical material in Holeman Collection, Private Collections (microfilm), State Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh; Seventh Census of the United States, 1850: Person County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, National Archives, Washington, D.C. (microfilm, State Archives).
8. On October 4, 1852, the North Carolina House of Commons elected John Baxter of Henderson County as Speaker; the following day it elected Stephen D. Pool of Pasquotank County as principal clerk and James R. Dodge of Surry County as assistant clerk. All three men were Whigs. *Journal of the House of Commons, 1852*, 3-6; *Semi-Weekly Raleigh Register*, October 6, 1852.
9. By a vote of 25 to 21, the North Carolina Senate voted on October 7, 1852, to seat Henry Marchmore Shaw (d. 1864), Democrat of Currituck County, instead of John Barnard, his Whig opponent, as senator from North Carolina's Second Senatorial District (Camden and Currituck counties). Whig members of the senate contested Shaw's election on the basis of irregularities in the manner in which the election results had been certified in the two counties. *Journal of the Senate, 1852*, 17-19, 20-23. During the 1852 session of the General Assembly the Democrats controlled the senate (as well as the governorship), but the Whigs maintained a narrow majority in the house of commons. Marc W. Kruman, *Parties and Politics in North Carolina, 1836-1865* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1983), 99.
10. Neither the "private house" at which Holeman boarded nor the "4 other western members" with whom he resided could be identified.
11. James Dobbin Holeman was the second child born to James and Mary Dobbin Vanhook Holeman. During the Civil War he served as captain of Company A, Twenty-fourth Regiment North Carolina Troops, and was a member of the North Carolina Senate in 1885.
12. William H. Haywood, Jr. (1801-1852), a Democrat of Raleigh, served several terms in the North Carolina House of Commons in the 1830s, one of them as Speaker. In March 1843 the General

Assembly elected him to the United States Senate. As noted above, he resigned that position on July 25, 1846. On the day after Haywood's death on October 7, 1852, the General Assembly passed a resolution that expressed sympathy to Haywood's family, then adjourned so that members could attend the funeral. *Journal of the Senate, 1852, 23; Journal of the House of Commons, 1852, 29.*

13. A motion to adjourn failed by a vote of 61 to 53. In spite of his often expressed desire to have the house adjourn, Holeman voted with the majority against the motion. *Journal of the House of Commons, 1852, 31-32.*

14. In the house of commons on October 29, 1852, representative Mills H. Eure of Gates County offered a resolution to adjourn until November 8. Eure's resolution noted that "for the last several days, members of both branches of the General Assembly have been leaving daily, and many more have resolved to leave, to-day and to-morrow, to be absent for several days." Eure's resolution failed by a vote of 77 to 26. The following day Holeman applied for and was granted a leave of absence that extended to November 3. *Journal of the House of Commons, 1852, 123-124, 128.*

15. George Edmund Badger, a native of New Bern, represented the borough of New Bern in the house of commons in 1816, was a longtime trustee of the University of North Carolina, and served as a judge of the superior court until 1825, when he resigned and moved to Raleigh to practice law. He spent the rest of his life in the capital city, where he became an active Whig politician and held several important federal and state positions. Badger's residence in Raleigh was located on Edenton Street, between Halifax and Wilmington streets, and faced the State Capitol. *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, s.v. "Badger, George Edmund."*

16. As late as 1850 North Carolina was one of the few American states that restricted the right of suffrage to owners of property. Under the state constitution of 1776, as amended in 1835, all adult white male taxpayers were permitted to vote for representatives in the state house of commons, but only those adult white male taxpayers who possessed a fifty-acre freehold were allowed to vote for state senators. In 1850 David Settle Reid of Rockingham County, a Democrat, was elected governor after campaigning in favor of a constitutional amendment that would extend to all taxpayers the unqualified right to vote for state senators (Reid had narrowly lost the gubernatorial election of 1848 after having introduced the issue during that campaign.) Although Reid had employed the "free suffrage" issue to defeat the incumbent Whig governor, Democratic legislators found it difficult to translate free suffrage into constitutional law. North Carolina's cumbersome process of constitutional amendment required the approval by three-fifths and two-thirds respectively of the members of two successive sessions of the General Assembly, followed by ratification by a vote of the electorate. During the 1850 session of the General Assembly, the Democrats, who controlled both houses for the first time since 1842, passed the free suffrage amendment by the constitutionally mandated three-fifths majority. During the 1852 session the house of commons (then narrowly controlled by the Whigs) scheduled a vote on the question of ratification for November 19. The bill initially passed the house by a vote of 84 to 27; Holeman voted in the minority against the measure. "Mr. Holeman," a pro-Whig Raleigh newspaper reported, "made a short, but strong, common-sense speech against the principle of the bill and the mode of amending the constitution." Joseph B. Cherry, Whig member of the House of Commons from Bertie County, according to the newspaper, characterized Holeman's speech as "presenting . . . the whole subject 'in a nut-shell.'" Kruman, *Parties and Politics in North Carolina*, 86-87, 90-91, 94-95; *Journal of the House of Commons, 1852, 211-212; Semi-Weekly Raleigh Register, November 24, 1852.*

17. The *Semi-Weekly Raleigh Register* reported on December 4, 1852, that Raleigh was "filled to overflowing with strangers." "We notice in our streets," the editor remarked, "a number of the distinguished citizens of the State." In its issue of December 11, 1852, the *Semi-Weekly North Carolina Standard* (Raleigh) reported that "Our City has been crowded this week by persons from a distance, drawn thither by the meetings of the Grand Lodge of Masons, the meeting of the Directors of the Central Railroad, and the Legislature."

18. The circus company to which Holeman refers was Robinson and Eldred and Sands, Quick and Co., which performed in Raleigh on the evenings of December 9, 10, and 11, 1852. Advertisements in *Semi-Weekly Raleigh Register, December 1, 8, 1852, and Semi-Weekly North Carolina Standard, December 1, 4, 8, 1852.*

19. On December 3, 1852, the North Carolina Senate voted by a margin of 33 to 15 to approve the free suffrage bill, but the margin of the vote was insufficient to constitute the mandated two-thirds majority. That same day Democratic representative Samuel P. Hill of Caswell County introduced in the house of commons a new free suffrage bill. His resolution passed the house on its first reading by a vote of 64 to 34 and thus failed to be enacted, inasmuch as it failed to pass by the required three-fifths majority. James Holeman voted against the measure. Yet another attempt—by Democrat Jesse A. Waugh of Forsyth and Stokes counties—to have the house of commons reconsider the vote by which

the body had rejected the new free suffrage bill was “laid upon the table” on December 10 by a vote of 56 to 54. Democratically controlled sessions of the General Assembly in 1854 and 1856 passed the equal suffrage amendment by the required majorities, and in 1857 the people decisively ratified the amendment in a referendum. *Journal of the Senate, 1852, 230; Journal of the House of Commons, 1852, 304, 334-335, 347-348; Hugh Talmage Lefler and Albert Ray Newsome, North Carolina: The History of a Southern State, 3d ed. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1973), 379.*

20. The house of commons adjourned sine die on December 27, 1852.

21. The election of 1862 swept into office a substantial number of candidates who ran under the banner of the new Conservative party, the creation of which had been spearheaded in 1861 by Raleigh editor and former unionist Democrat William Woods Holden in opposition to the policies of the then-dominant pro-secession Democrats. Holden launched the new party with substantial participation by a number of prewar unionist Whigs, but Holeman’s remarks make clear that he was not an admirer of Holden. At the time Holeman wrote this letter the new Conservative coalition controlled the General Assembly and the governorship, as well as the offices of secretary of state and state treasurer, and had engaged in a massive “political housecleaning” designed to rid North Carolina’s state government of the old prewar secessionist Democratic influences. Kruman, *Parties and Politics in North Carolina, 230-240.*

22. On November 19, 1862, William P. Taylor of Chatham introduced in the North Carolina Senate a resolution requiring that the Senate Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to “enquire into the constitutionality, the expediency, and the propriety of so regulating the prices of all the necessities of life, as to bring them within the reach of the poorer classes.” Three days later the senate passed and sent to the house of commons an engrossed resolution prohibiting “the transportation of articles of prime necessity from the State.” *Semi-Weekly Standard, November 21, 25, 1862.*

23. Possibly Jean Holeman Walker, James Holeman’s younger sister.

24. James and Mary Vanhook Holeman’s oldest child, Thomas, then about thirty-one years old.

Additions to the National Register

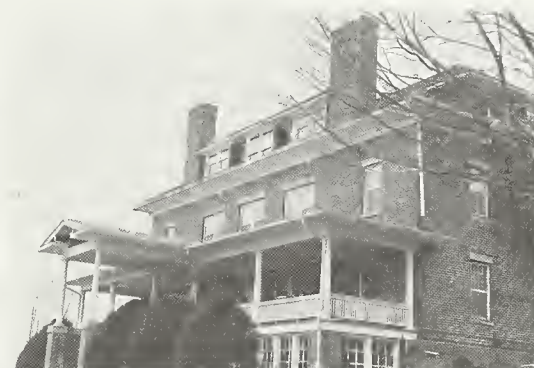
(Administered by the State Historic Preservation Office)



The first three stories of the Raleigh Banking and Trust Company Building (*left*) in downtown Raleigh (Wake County), better known as the Raleigh Building, were completed in 1913 for the Raleigh Banking and Trust Company, then the oldest continuously operating banking institution in Raleigh. The structure’s second phase, eight additional stories, was completed in 1929. The building is a significant reminder of the capital city’s early twentieth-century commercial prosperity. The Ben Farthing Farm complex (*right*), erected during the mid-1930s in Watauga County, is representative of the predominance of agriculture in that county during the second quarter of the twentieth century. It is the most intact and least altered twentieth-century farm in an area in which such farms are disappearing as a result of rapid development.



The Gimghoul Neighborhood Historic District in Chapel Hill (Orange County) consists of thirty-seven residences built between 1924 and the late 1930s as a faculty subdivision by the secret Order of the Gimghouls, a fraternal society of undergraduates. It was the first housing development in Chapel Hill built outside the university village. A portion of the neighborhood is shown at left. Wilmington's (New Hanover County) Audubon Trolley Station (*right*) is the sole surviving reminder of the heavily used public rail passenger service that connected Wilmington and Wrightsville Beach from the 1880s until 1940.



The Knox-Johnstone House (*left*), erected about 1880 in the village of Cleveland (Rowan County), is a largely intact Italianate-style dwelling representative of the agricultural history of the county, largely on the strength of its accompanying frame barn (not pictured), erected during the 1930s. The Eliada Home, located in Asheville (Buncombe County), was established in 1906 to care for children from broken homes. By the 1930s the home consisted of several large dormitories, an extensive dairy farm, and an adjacent camp-meeting complex of several structures. The Main Building of the Eliada Home, erected in 1915, is shown at right.



Chinqua-Penn Plantation (*left*), a rustic twenty-seven-room stone-and-log mansion executed in a hunting lodge style and surrounded by a twenty-three-acre estate, was erected near Reidsville (Rockingham County) between 1923 and the 1930s. The structure contains a series of exotic period rooms in which European and Asian decorative accessories blend with decorative structural work to provide a backdrop for an extensive collection of art objects from throughout the world. Chinqua-Penn is one of the few grand early twentieth-century country estates in North Carolina. The commercial building (*right*) situated at 500 North Tryon Street in downtown Charlotte (Mecklenburg County) is a rare surviving example in that city of a modestly scaled yet stylish early twentieth-century structure erected (1921) strictly for commercial purposes.

CAROLINA COMMENTS

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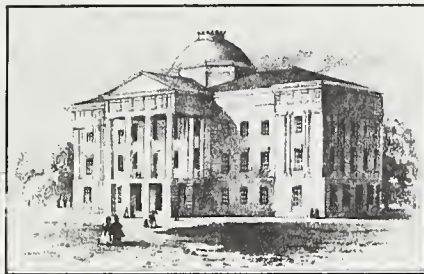
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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS INDEX

AAUW: American Association of University Women
FNCHS: Federation of North Carolina Historical Societies
NCLHA: North Carolina Literary and Historical Association
THJHA: Tar Heel Junior Historian Association

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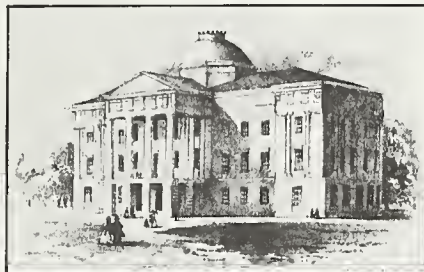
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NCLHA and FNCHS Hold Joint Annual Meeting

The North Carolina Literary and Historical Association (NCLHA) and the Federation of North Carolina Historical Societies (FNCHS) held a joint annual meeting at the North Carolina Museum of Art in Raleigh on November 19, 1993. The joint meeting had as its theme "Invention and Creativity." It was the ninety-third such gathering for the NCLHA and the eighteenth annual conclave for the FNCHS.

The afternoon program commenced with a welcome from Millie M. Barbee of Beaufort, chair of the FNCHS, which was followed by presentation of the NCLHA's student publication awards to various senior and junior high schools throughout North Carolina. Among the winners in the senior high division were Ashbrook High School of Gastonia for *Permanent Waves*, Washington High School of Washington for *Opus '93*, and Northern High School of Durham for *Northern Lights*. Junior high winners included Alexander Graham Middle School of Charlotte for *Illusions*, Ligon Middle School of Raleigh for *Chrysalis*, and Martin Middle



The North Carolina Literary and Historical Association (NCLHA) and the Federation of North Carolina Historical Societies held a joint annual meeting in Raleigh on November 19, 1993. In the meeting's final ceremony, T. Harry Gattton of Raleigh (left), chair of the North Carolina Historical Commission, presented the NCLHA's Christopher Crittenden Memorial Award to Burton F. Beers (right) of Raleigh. (All photographs by the Division of Archives and History unless otherwise indicated.)

School of Raleigh for *Illusions*. John E. Batchelor of Wadesboro presented the awards, which are underwritten by Sam Ragan of Southern Pines.

At the conclusion of the presentation ceremony Henry Petroski, Aleksandar S. Vesic Professor of Civil Engineering at Duke University, delivered the joint meeting's keynote address. Professor Petroski titled his remarks "The Evolution of Useful Things." At the conclusion of the speech Donald R. Lennon of Greenville presented the Hugh T. Lefler Undergraduate Award to Colin W. Shepard of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill for his paper "North Carolina Moravians and the Civil War." Lennon then announced that Kenneth R. Janken, assistant professor of Afro-American studies at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, had won the Robert D. W. Connor Award for his article "African-American Intellectuals Confront the 'Silent South': The *What the Negro Wants* Controversy," which appeared in the April 1993 issue of the *North Carolina Historical Review*. The Historical Society of North Carolina bestows the Lefler award annually for the best paper written by an undergraduate student and also sponsors the Connor award, which honors the best article to appear in the *North Carolina Historical Review* during a one-year period.

Recipient of the 1993 Roanoke-Chowan Poetry Award was James W. Applewhite of Duke University for his volume of poetry titled *A History of the River* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1993). Applewhite previously won the Roanoke-Chowan Award in 1981 for his *Following Gravity* and again in 1986 for his *Ode to the Chinaberry Tree and Other Poems*. E. T. Malone, Jr., of Chapel Hill announced the award. Christina Askounis of the Duke University Writing Program, Durham, received the American Association of University Women Award for juvenile literature for her book *The Dream of the Stone* (New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1993). Elizabeth J. Laney of Chapel Hill presented the 1993 award to Ms. Askounis.



Elizabeth J. Laney of Chapel Hill represented the American Association of University Women in presenting the 1993 AAUW Award for juvenile literature to Christina Askounis (right) of the Duke University Writing Program for Ms. Askounis's book *The Dream of the Stone*.

William S. Price, Jr., served as presenter of American Association for State and Local History (AASLH) certificates of commendation to the Cooleemee Historical Association of Cooleemee for "outstanding work in preserving community and textile history" and to the docents of the Mecklenburg Historical Association of Charlotte for "outstanding volunteer service in interpreting Charlotte/Mecklenburg history." Lynn Rumley accepted the certificate on behalf of the Coolee-



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Winners of American Association for State and Local History (AASLH) certificates of commendation were the Historical Association of Cooleemee (top), represented by (left to right) Lynn Rumley, Ann Cranford, and Thurman Miller, and the Mecklenburg Historical Association (bottom), represented by Carol Trippe (center) and Karen McConnell (right). Presenting the certificates on behalf of the AASLH was Dr. William S. Price, Jr., director of the Division of Archives and History.

me Historical Association, and Carol Trippe accepted on behalf of the Mecklenburg organization. The meeting was then adjourned for a brief break and an NCLHA business session, presided over by Doris Waugh Betts of Pittsboro, outgoing president of the organization. The association then elected Justice Willis P. Whichard of Durham president-elect and Jerry C. Cashion of Raleigh, Jaki Shelton Green of Efland, and H. Mack Bell of Windsor members of its Executive Committee. When the regular afternoon session resumed, Thomas C. Parramore of Raleigh delivered an address titled "We Will Yet Fly! Tar Heel Aeronauts before the Wright Brothers."

The evening portion of the joint annual meeting, held at the headquarters of the Woman's Club of Raleigh, began with a social hour and dinner, at which Doris Betts presided. Jeffrey J. Crow of Cary, administrator of the Historical Publications Section of the Division of Archives and History, delivered an after-dinner address titled "A Troubled Legacy: Thomas Jefferson, Slavery, and Race." At the conclusion of Dr. Crow's remarks Millie M. Barbee, chair of the FNCHS, presented Albert Ray Newsome awards to the Surry County Historical Society

(volunteer category) and the Historic Burke Foundation, Inc., of Morganton (salaried category). Accepting the award on behalf of the Surry County group was Ms. Ruth Minick; Frances Manderson accepted for Historic Burke. The federation bestows the awards annually to historical organizations in North Carolina judged to have conducted the most comprehensive and outstanding programs in local or community historical activity during the previous year. The awards, which consist of certificates and checks in the amount of \$250, are named for Albert Ray Newsome (1894-1951), educator, author, and former secretary of the North Carolina Historical Commission.



Millie M. Barbee (*left in both photos*), chair of the Federation of North Carolina Historical Societies, presented Albert Ray Newsome awards to Ruth Minick (*left*), representing the Surry County Historical Society, and Frances Manderson (*right*), who accepted on behalf of the Historic Burke Foundation. The awards honor superlative programs in local or community historical activity.

Winner of the 1993 Sir Walter Raleigh Award for Fiction was John S. Russell of Raleigh for *Favorite Sons* (Chapel Hill: Algonquin Books, 1992). Mrs. C. Mitchell Oakley of Greensboro presented the award on behalf of the Historical Book Club of North Carolina, which sponsors the award. Marvella D. Dorman of Tabor City



John S. Russell (*left*) of Raleigh received the 1993 Sir Walter Raleigh Award for Fiction for his novel *Favorite Sons*. Betsy S. Oakley (*right*) of Greensboro presented the award to Russell on behalf of the Historical Book Club of North Carolina, sponsor of the award.

then presented to William A. Link of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro the 1993 Mayflower Society Award for Nonfiction. The award honors Dr. Link for his book *The Paradox of Southern Progressivism, 1880-1930* (Chapel Hill:



Winner of the 1993 Mayflower Society Award for non-fiction was William A. Link (*right*) of Greensboro for his book *The Paradox of Southern Progressivism, 1880-1930*. Marvella D. Dorman (*left*) of Tabor City, representing the sponsoring Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of North Carolina, presented the award to Dr. Link.

University of North Carolina Press, 1993). The Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of North Carolina sponsors the award. The R. Hunt Parker Memorial Award, given by the NCLHA for significant lifetime contributions to the literary heritage of North Carolina, went to Elizabeth Spencer of Chapel Hill, author of numerous award-winning novels and short stories. Elizabeth F. Buford of Raleigh made the presentation, which Doris Betts accepted on behalf of Ms. Spencer.

In the final ceremony of the evening T. Harry Gattson of Raleigh, chair of the North Carolina Historical Commission, presented the Christopher Crittenden Memorial Award to Burton F. Beers of Raleigh, longtime professor of history at North Carolina State University. The award, given annually by the NCLHA in appreciation of "significant contributions to the preservation of North Carolina history," recognized Dr. Beers for his many years of service to the history profession.

A&H Publishes New History of Wright Brothers

The Division of Archives and History recently published *Triumph at Kitty Hawk: The Wright Brothers and Powered Flight*, by Thomas C. Parramore. For more than thirty years the division kept in print a brief booklet titled *The Wright Brothers and the Development of the Airplane*, by Barbara Craig. Through eight printings it sold more than thirty thousand copies. Its popularity demonstrated the fascination with which the public continues to view the accomplishments of Wilbur and Orville Wright at Kitty Hawk. In the past three decades several important new studies of the history of powered flight have deepened appreciation for the Wright brothers' technical innovation and ingenuity. Unlike many inventors, the Dayton bicycle makers kept detailed records of their trials, errors, and experiments, and historians have analyzed those records extensively. But a part of the story was still missing.



In 1911 Orville Wright returned to Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, to conduct experiments on a new glider developed to achieve automatic stability. Wilbur Wright, absorbed by the demands of business, did not join his brother on the trip. Journalist Van Ness Harwood captured Orville testing the glider before appreciative residents of the Outer Banks. The special relationship that developed between the Wright brothers and those residents is a key topic explored in Thomas C. Parramore's recently published *Triumph at Kitty Hawk*.

Drawing on the most recent scholarship and his own thorough knowledge of Tar Heel sources, Thomas C. Parramore, professor emeritus at Meredith College, wrote this new account of the Wright brothers' exploits at Kitty Hawk from a North Carolina perspective. Through an examination of local sources (many scattered and obscure), research in the Wrights' papers (some not previously published) and other manuscript sources, and interviews with descendants of the families on the Outer Banks who assisted the Wrights, Dr. Parramore tells for the first time how North Carolinians perceived the odd Ohioans. For their part, the Wrights left amusing accounts of the provincialism and isolation of the Outer Banks at the turn of the twentieth century.

The author needs no introduction to devotees of North Carolina history. For more than three decades he has been one of the state's most versatile historians, publishing textbooks, monographs, and articles on a wide range of subjects. His article "The Tuscarora Ascendancy" won the 1983 R. D. W. Connor Award as the best article to appear in the *North Carolina Historical Review* that year. In addition to serving a five-year term on the *Review's* Advisory Editorial Committee, Dr. Parramore has been elected president of both the Historical Society of North Carolina and the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association. Dr. Parramore received his undergraduate and graduate education at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Triumph at Kitty Hawk (124 pages; bound in paper) sells for \$8.00 per copy, plus \$2.00 for postage and handling. Order from the Historical Publications Section, Division of Archives and History, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27601-2807.

Thirteenth Volume of *North Carolina Troops* Now Available

The Historical Publications Section has published the thirteenth volume of *North Carolina Troops, 1861-1865: A Roster*, edited by Weymouth T. Jordan, Jr. The 752-page hardbound volume contains carefully researched histories of the Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, and Fifty-sixth Regiments N.C. Infantry and the names and service records of the approximately 7,000 Confederate soldiers who served in those units.

The four regiments featured in volume 13 are of considerable interest. Of particular note are accounts of the Fifty-third's participation in Gen. Jubal Early's Shenandoah Valley campaign and attack on Washington, D.C.; the Fifty-fourth's valiant performance at Fredericksburg; the Fifty-fifth's farthest-to-the-front role in the Pickett-Pettigrew charge at Gettysburg; and the Fifty-sixth's misadventures in the Gum Swamp, near Kinston, North Carolina. Among the other battles in which the four regiments took part are Chancellorsville, Plymouth, Wilderness, Third Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. Sixteen new maps by Civil War cartographer Blake Magner are included for all those engagements, as well as for northern Virginia and contiguous areas, central Virginia, southern Virginia, Richmond-Petersburg, and the Shenandoah Valley and contiguous areas. The map of Gum Swamp is believed to be the first of that battlefield to appear in print.



John Wesley Armsworthy saw service in Company H of the Fifty-fourth Regiment N.C. Infantry. He enlisted in Yadkin County in April 1862 at the age of thirty-two; mustered in as a private; was captured near Fredericksburg, Virginia, in May 1863 and briefly confined in prison; promoted to sergeant prior to September 1863; wounded and captured at Rappahannock Station, Virginia, in November 1863; and hospitalized at Washington, D.C., where he died on or about February 1, 1864. This image of Armsworthy (supplied courtesy William R. Horton, Winston-Salem) appears in volume 13 of *North Carolina Troops*.

Volume 13 represents a major step in the evolution of *North Carolina Troops* from a straightforward roster series to a balanced, comprehensive presentation of regimental histories and service records. Professional historians will find the histories of interest for some of the source material they contain; others will find them informative and lively. Individual service records include information such as county of birth and residence; age at time of enlistment; prewar occupation; promotions; desertions; instances of injury and capture; and place, date, and cause of death. The volume is indexed, contains an introduction, and features twelve photographs of North Carolina soldiers. Copies can be ordered for \$38.00 each, plus \$3.00 for postage and handling. Write to the Historical Publications Section, Division of Archives and History, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27601-2807.

Historical Records Report Published

In October 1993 the State Historical Records Advisory Board (SHRAB) published its report on the present conditions of historical records in North Carolina and the challenges of the future. The report, titled *To Secure Our Legacy: The Future of North Carolina's Documentary Heritage*, is a clear call to action to protect and preserve the permanently valuable records and documents of the twentieth century, as well as those of previous and future centuries, regardless of the format in which they were created.

The published study and its conclusions are based in part on statewide surveys sent to all known records repositories in North Carolina and to officials in each county and in part on conclusions reached by a well-attended State Conference on Historical Records, held in Durham in January 1993. Five areas of concern emerged from the data and the discussions:

1. Lack of funding in almost all repositories, both large and small, public and private. Documentation of African American and other minority communities seems especially at risk.
2. Lack of communication among the various organizations and professionals interested in the preservation of historical records throughout the state, as well as between them and the general public.
3. Need for basic archival education in smaller repositories and among businesses, religious groups, and other organizations.
4. Preservation of paper records, especially late nineteenth- and twentieth-century records affected by acidity and environmental contaminants. Many are housed in archives, but a great many more held by private businesses, institutions, and organizations are receiving no archival care.
5. Preservation of electronic records and the use of new technologies in archives and records management.

Fortunately, the SHRAB report lists not only problems but also a plan of action. Proposals include the following:

1. A program for educational assistance, consultancies, and better communications among professionals in the fields of archives, records management, and information, to be established by SHRAB.
2. A regrant program for preservation of endangered records in North Carolina's counties and municipalities, to be funded jointly by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) and the General Assembly.
3. A survey of records and manuscripts not presently receiving archival care, and support for the work of the North Carolina Preservation Consortium.
4. Development by SHRAB of a plan to extend archival services to the significant records of private institutions unable to provide them.
5. Programs to encourage the management, disposition, and preservation of electronic records and provision of training for professionals in the management of records and data.
6. Encouragement by SHRAB and NHPRC of development of computer access to historical records and manuscripts, requiring that such projects be compatible with national standards.

7. Organization of a major outreach effort by all North Carolina records repositories to make the general public aware of the crisis confronting historical records in the state.

The study behind the report is an updating of the first needs assessment survey of historical records in North Carolina, completed in 1983. Grants from NHPRC made possible both studies, and North Carolina has become the first state to complete its ten-year study update. Copies of the report can be obtained free of charge by writing to David Olson, North Carolina State Archives, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27601-2807.

Fort Fisher Remembers World War II

In early November, Fort Fisher hosted a unique commemorative special event that drew some two thousand spectators, including a number of veterans of World War II—many of them from southeastern Pennsylvania or New Jersey. The northern veterans were former members of the U.S. Army's 559th Automatic Anti-Aircraft Battalion, a unit that had trained at Fort Fisher and has held reunions for the past half-century.

More American fighting men of World War II trained in North Carolina than in any other state. While a few wartime bases, such as Fort Bragg, remain active, others have nearly vanished. One such short-lived base was Camp Davis at Holly Ridge, which was located about thirty miles north of Wilmington. Fort Fisher, a Confederate coastal base in the Civil War, was reactivated during World War II to serve as the main firing range for some 6,000 troops training there in anti-aircraft and coastal artillery units. Holly Ridge had a prewar population of twenty-eight, but by February 1941 nearly 25,000 carpenters and other workers were laboring around-the-clock at Camp Davis to build the totally new 1,000-building training center. Fort Fisher, a subordinate facility, received fifty wooden buildings and more than 300 wooden bases for tents to be used to house 2,200 soldiers. Fort Fisher even had a 350-bed hospital. By October 1944 the training had been completed, thousands of artillerymen were in combat overseas, and Camp Davis was deactivated. It opened again briefly in 1945 and then closed permanently.

Little now remains of Camp Davis. All of its buildings have disappeared—burned, demolished, salvaged, or (in a very few cases) converted to new uses in Holly Ridge. Loblolly pine trees now cover the vacant lots of the former base, and the old roads are rough and overgrown. The most significant surviving item from the camp is an immense concrete runway—nearly a mile long—for aircraft hidden behind the pine trees. On U.S. Highway 17 in tiny Holly Ridge a historical marker, an old gatepost, and fading photographs in an old restaurant are all that remind attentive passersby of the former camp.

That neglect changed briefly when a busload of veterans and friends toured the area on the morning of November 6, 1993. Herman Alberti, a lifelong resident of Holly Ridge, former mayor of the town, and employee of the once-busy Camp Davis post office, led the tour. Following a luncheon at the North Carolina National Guard training center in the former U.S. Air Force station adjacent to Fort Fisher State Historic Site, a parade of World War II military vehicles—including a jeep, a half-track weapons carrier, an ambulance, and a half-ton



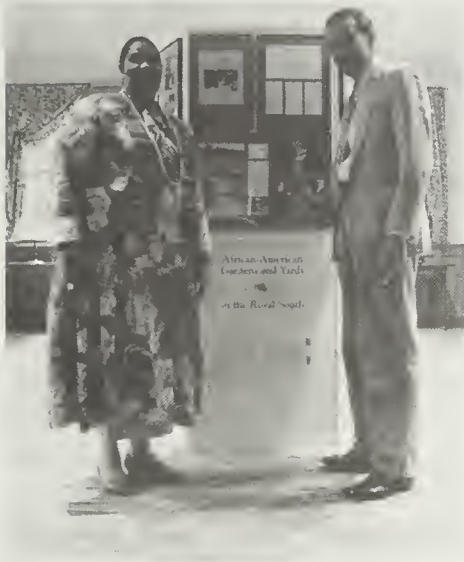
On November 6, 1993, Fort Fisher State Historic Site hosted a daylong special event to commemorate Camp Davis, a short-lived World War II antiaircraft training facility once located nearby. The special program attracted some two thousand spectators, many of whom were veterans of World War II. The program featured a special exhibit of modern military vehicles and weapons.

truck—moved from the training center to the historic site accompanied by reenactors in World War II military garb. Volunteers from the North Carolina Military History Museum at the National Guard facility mounted a special exhibit for the occasion. Uniformed members of Headquarters Company, First Battalion, 120th Infantry, a Wilmington National Guard unit, displayed a number of modern military vehicles and weapons used by today's army. Following the parade several distinguished guests discussed World War II and the contribution of veterans and citizens of southeastern North Carolina.

The fiftieth-anniversary program attracted a considerable amount of media interest and a substantial number of visitors. For veterans of World War II, the occasion was a time for remembrance of things past. For younger visitors, the program provided an opportunity to learn just how close the war was to North Carolina and how dramatic its impact was on coastal towns, villages, and countryside. Leland Smith of the Fort Fisher staff coordinated the special event with assistance from Cliff Tyndall, historic sites representative in the Division of Archives and History's Eastern Office in Greenville. Although the Civil War will remain the focus of Fort Fisher's interpretive programming, the special event opened the door to a fascinating aspect of the site's history.

Stagville Hosts Second Annual Thorpe Lecture

Durham's Stagville Center hosted its second annual Earlie E. Thorpe Memorial Lecture on October 10, 1993. Prof. Richard E. Westmacott of the University of Georgia delivered the lecture, which was titled "African-American Gardens and Yards in the Rural South." The lecture, based on Professor Westmacott's recent book of the same name, featured an exhibit derived from his field studies. The annual lecture honors the memory of Dr. Earlie E. Thorpe, formerly professor of history at North Carolina Central University, whose research involved study of the former slave community at Stagville plantation.



Historian Alice Eley Jones (*left*) and Prof. Richard E. Westmacott (*right*) pause in front of Professor Westmacott's photographic exhibit "African-American Gardens and Yards in the Rural South" at Durham's Stagville Center on October 10, 1993. Westmacott delivered the 1993 Earlie E. Thorpe Lecture at Stagville.

Complementing the lecture was a remembrance of Dr. Thorpe by historian Alice Eley Jones, one of his former students; Ms. Jones also offered a brief overview of the history of African Americans at Stagville and led a tour of the Horton Grove slave quarters at the former plantation, where Prof. E. Victor Maafo of North Carolina Central conducted a traditional libation ceremony.

Tryon Palace Decorative Arts Symposium

"Adorning New Cities: Patronage and the Arts in the Capitals of Early America" is the theme of the twenty-sixth Tryon Palace Decorative Arts Symposium, scheduled for March 20-24, 1994, in New Bern. Inasmuch as 1994 marks the 200th anniversary of the removal of the capital of North Carolina from New Bern to Raleigh, the symposium will commemorate the bicentennial by examining the role of early American capitals as centers of society and demonstrating how the gathering together of prominent citizens and government activities stimulated the fine and decorative arts in those locations.

British author and lecturer Dr. Geoffrey Beard will open the series of slide lectures on March 20 by describing the influence of London as the center of patronage and the decorative arts in the eighteenth-century British world. Dr. Lillian B. Miller, editor of the Peale Family Papers at the National Portrait Gallery, will relate the careers of the renowned American portrait artist Charles

Willson Peale and his children to the capitals in which they painted many of the leading citizens of their day. James C. Jordan III, curator of decorative arts at the Mint Museum of Art in Charlotte, will discuss how imitation in art and decoration was indeed the sincerest form of flattery inasmuch as important patrons influenced the tastes of the society around them. Catherine W. Bishir, author, architectural historian, and employee of the Division of Archives and History, will describe the development of Tryon Palace in New Bern and the first two state capitols in Raleigh under the direction of colonial and state governors. A presentation by scholar and author William Seale will conclude the symposium. Dr. Seale will discuss how the construction and decoration of the new federal capital at Washington stimulated the decorative and fine arts in the early American republic.

The symposium is offered under the joint sponsorship of Tryon Palace Commission and the Division of Continuing Education and Summer School at East Carolina University. To request a brochure or obtain additional information, telephone Tryon Palace Historic Sites and Gardens at (800) 767-1560.

A&H "Old-Timers" Reunion Planned

A reunion of persons employed by the former State Department of Archives and History prior to July 1, 1972, is planned for Saturday, May 28, 1994, in Raleigh. On that date the formerly independent state agency was merged into the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, in which its duties are now performed by the Division of Archives and History.

A reunion of more than 100 employees of the former department last took place on April 9, 1988. Approximately 200 persons qualified as "old-timers" at that time, although some of them could not be located.

For additional information about the 1994 reunion, contact Mrs. Memory F. Mitchell, 2431 Medway Drive, Raleigh, NC 27608.

H. G. Jones Ends Long and Distinguished Archival Career

H. G. Jones, curator of the North Carolina Collection, Academic Affairs Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, retired effective December 31, 1993. Dr. Jones served as curator since 1974, a period of unprecedented growth in the collection and the services it renders. Under his direction, holdings increased from 140,000 to more than 250,000 printed works and other media, and the number of photographs held increased from a few thousand to approximately 450,000. From 1984 to 1987 Jones oversaw renovation of the collection's space and its expansion in Wilson Library; the newly founded North Carolina Collection Gallery opened in 1988 in the collection's former reading room. The State Library designated the North Carolina Collection a full repository for state documents in 1988.

Before his arrival at UNC-Chapel Hill Dr. Jones served as state archivist of North Carolina and then director of the Division of Archives and History, 1956-1974. During his tenure in Raleigh he negotiated the state's acquisition of Thomas Wolfe's Asheville birthplace, an achievement for which he received the Thomas Wolfe Society's Citation of Merit in 1991. From 1969 to 1986 he wrote

884 weekly columns on North Carolina ("In the Light of History") for the Associated Press. His best-known works are *The Records of a Nation: Their Management, Preservation and Use* (1968) and *North Carolina Illustrated, 1524-1984* (1983).

Dr. Jones received numerous awards for his historical writings and for service to the state. He won the Waldo Gifford Leland Prize in 1967 for his book *For History's Sake* and again in 1981 for *Local Government Records: An Introduction to Their Management, Preservation, and Use*. In 1989 he received the American Association for State and Local History's Award of Distinction, and in 1990 the UNC General Alumni Association presented him with its first Faculty Service Award.

Dr. Jones, active for many years in state, regional, and national professional organizations, was the youngest person elected a fellow of the Society of American Archivists (1961) and served as its president in 1968. He helped to found the North Caroliniana Society and has long been its secretary-treasurer. His interest in the people of the Arctic prompted him to establish the H. G. Jones Collection of Inuit Art at the university's Ackland Museum.

Following his retirement, Dr. Jones will serve as Thomas Whitmell Davis Research Historian with the North Carolina Collection. In 1994 he will participate in the commemoration of the collection's 150th anniversary and anticipates publishing *North Carolina: A Bibliography, 1524-1992* with Greenwood Publishing Group.

Robert G. Anthony, Jr., collection development librarian, is serving as acting curator. A search for Dr. Jones's successor has begun.

Southeastern Archaeology Conference

The fiftieth annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC) took place in Raleigh, November 3-6, 1993. The Division of Archives and History's Office of State Archaeology (OSA) jointly hosted the conference with the Research Laboratories of Anthropology (RLA) at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Mark A. Mathis of the OSA served as local arrangements chairman, and Vincas Steponaitis of the RLA served as program chairman for the meeting.

The meeting was the largest ever for SEAC, with attendance by more than 500 archaeologists and related professionals, students, and the public. The meeting featured the presentation of more than 175 formal papers, including papers by OSA archaeologists John W. Clauser, Mark Mathis, and Bill Oliver, as well as Historic Sites archaeologist Linda Carnes-McNaughton. Dr. William S. Price, Jr., director of the Division of Archives and History, participated in a discussion of historical archaeology of nondomestic sites in North Carolina. Betty Ray McCain, secretary of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, delivered an official welcome at the SEAC business meeting.

Preservation/North Carolina Annual Conference

The Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina held its 1993 annual conference on historic preservation in Wilmington, October 22-24. The theme of the meeting was "Expanding the Vision: Celebrating Cultural Diversity." The conference featured speeches, concurrent sessions on a wide range of preservation-related topics, roundtable discussions, and presentations of awards for

achievement in historic preservation. The State Historic Preservation Office and the Federation of North Carolina Historical Societies joined with the foundation and three other professional associations to sponsor the conclave, and a number of employees of the Division of Archives and History participated.

Obituaries

William LeGette Blythe, journalist and author, died in Charlotte on October 31, 1993, at the age of ninety-three. Blythe, a graduate of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, began his writing career in 1922 as a cub reporter for the *Charlotte News*. He joined the staff of the *Charlotte Observer* in 1925 and was literary editor for the paper until he resigned in 1950. He was the author of thirty works, among them novels, dramas, biographies, plays, histories, and short stories. His novel *Alexandriana*, based on the life of John McKnitt Alexander and set in Revolutionary War-era Mecklenburg County, was a Book-of-the-Month Club selection in 1940.

Blythe twice won the Mayflower Award for nonfiction, given annually by the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of North Carolina—in 1953 (with Mary T. Martin Sloop) for *Miracle in the Hills* and in 1961 for *Thomas Wolfe and His Family*. He received the Charles A. Cannon Award for his contributions to the preservation of North Carolina antiquities and also served as the first writer-in-residence at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte. In 1950 Davidson College awarded him an honorary doctorate in literature, and in 1969 UNC-Chapel Hill conferred on him an honorary doctorate of laws.

Edmund Berkeley, author and longtime professor of botany, died in Charlottesville, Virginia, on October 1, 1993, at the age of eighty-one. He was born August 12, 1912, at Red Hill, Albemarle County, Virginia, and graduated from the University of Virginia in 1941. Following service as an officer in the U.S. Navy during World War II, he returned to the University of Virginia and earned an M.S. in biology in 1946. After two years of teaching at Washington and Lee University, he entered the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, from which he received a doctorate in botany in 1951.

Dr. Berkeley's academic career subsequently included teaching at Washington College, the University of the South, the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, and two community colleges in Virginia. Dr. Berkeley and his wife, Dorothy, shared a long and productive scholarly career as biographers, coauthoring nine books and numerous articles, principally in the history of science. Their first book, *John Clayton: Pioneer of American Botany*, was published in 1963, and their most recent production, *The Correspondence of John Bartram, 1734-1777*, appeared in 1992. Additional works include biographies of botanists-naturalists Alexander Garden, Moses Ashley Curtis, George William Featherstonhaugh, and Dr. John Mitchell.

James Oscar Stradley, longtime history instructor at Mitchell Community College, died at his home in Statesville on November 23, 1993, at the age of sixty-seven. Following service in the U.S. Army during World War II, Stradley returned to his hometown of Statesville and attended Mitchell College and Appalachian State Teachers College. He taught for twelve years in the public schools and also compiled an outstanding record as a baseball and basketball coach

before earning his master's degree at Appalachian State. He began teaching at Mitchell College in 1963. Until his retirement in 1987 he specialized in United States and North Carolina history. From 1974 to 1987 he also served as head of the school's social science department. Stradley's numerous workshops on North Carolina history influenced how public school teachers in the Piedmont taught that subject.

Recent Articles on North Carolina History

Wilson Angley, "Colonial Phantom on the Northeast Cape Fear: A Brief History of the Exeter Site," *Tributaries*, No. 3 (October 1993)

Catherine W. Bishir, "Landmarks of Power: Building a Southern Past, 1885-1915," *Southern Cultures* (Inaugural Issue, 1993)

Lindley S. Butler, "The Forgotten Boatmen: Navigation on the Dan River, 1792-1892," *Tributaries*, No. 3 (October 1993)

Kathleen S. Carter, "'The Aristocracy Must Have Soup': The Terrapin Fishery in Pamlico Sound," *Tributaries*, No. 3 (October 1993)

Jane Sherron DeHart, "Oral Sources and Contemporary History: Dispelling Old Assumptions," *Journal of American History* 80 (September 1993)

Mary Seaton Dix, "'And Three Rousing Cheers for the Privates': A Diary of the 1862 Roanoke Island Expedition," *North Carolina Historical Review* 71 (January 1994)

John C. Inscoe, "Generation and Gender as Reflected in Carolina Slave Naming Practices: A Challenge to the Gutman Thesis," *South Carolina Historical Magazine* 94 (October 1993)

Bruce H. Kalk, "Wormley's Hotel Revisited: Richard Nixon's Southern Strategy and the End of the Second Reconstruction," *North Carolina Historical Review* 71 (January 1994)

Walter E. Minchinton, "The Seaboard Slave Trade of North Carolina," *North Carolina Historical Review* 71 (January 1994)

Joe A. Mobley, "Selected Bibliography of Completed Theses and Dissertations Related to North Carolina Subjects," *North Carolina Historical Review* 71 (January 1994)

Charles Price, "A Re-evaluation of the Political Role of the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina," *Journal of the Association of Historians in North Carolina* 1 (Fall 1993)

Richard E. Rankin, "Adam Boyd's Elegy upon the Death of Ann Ivey Moore: An Example of the Southern Elegaic Tradition," *Lower Cape Fear Society Bulletin* 38 (November 1993)

Lala Carr Steelman, "Elias Carr: A Profile," *Journal of the Association of Historians in North Carolina* 1 (Fall 1993)

Alan D. Watson, "Pilotage and Pilots in Colonial North Carolina: The Case of Ocracoke Inlet," *Tributaries*, No. 3 (October 1993)

News from Archives and History

Archives and Records

Although the Department of the Secretary of State's Land Grant Office made its last grant of land in 1957 and subsequently turned that function over to others, that agency retained all records of land granted by the province or state of North Carolina from 1663 to 1957 and maintained a separate search room in which researchers could examine those records. Effective September 24, 1993, that separate search room was closed and the records it contained were transferred to the custody of the State Archives. During the ensuing week Archives employees moved 212 cubic feet of records and 24 cubic feet of index cards. Included in the move were more than 200 volumes of recorded grants and miscellaneous land records and about three-fifths of the existing supporting documents (primary warrants and plats).

During the past few years, nearly half of the supporting documents had already been transferred, removed from their paper shucks, flattened, deacidified, microfilmed, foldered, and boxed as part of an ongoing preservation project. Once filmed, the basic information about each grant was entered into MARS, the Archives' computerized Manuscript and Archives Reference System, which provides researchers with expanded search capabilities. MARS refers researchers to the microfilm for additional information. The 301 reels presently available include warrants and plats for North Carolina grants to 1797 in what are now Tennessee counties, as well as those pertaining to land in Albemarle through Craven County, North Carolina. Since the well-worn grant books are now available on sixty reels of microfilm, they have been retired from public use. All microfilmed records can be used during regular Archives Search Room hours (Tuesdays through Fridays from 8:00 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. and Saturdays from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.).

The supporting documents that have not been filmed are not readily available to researchers and must be transported by hand from a building next door to the Archives and History/State Library Building. Because of staff shortages, the unfiled documents cannot be retrieved between noon and 2:00 P.M. on weekdays or at all on Saturdays. If the names of the county, grantee, and file number are known, however, land grants can be ordered during the week for Saturday viewing. To place an order in advance, telephone (919) 733-3952, FAX (919) 733-1354, or write to the State Archives at 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27601-2807.

In the Arrangement and Description Unit, staff members are preparing for the first time summary descriptions for all records in the Archives created by recent North Carolina governors and their staffs. Thanks to the Friends of the Archives, the State Archives' private support group, Edward L. Lach, this year's Lenox Dial Baker Intern, has begun work on the papers (1985-1993) of Gov. James G. Martin, as well as those from the two preceding terms (1977-1985) of Gov. James B. Hunt, Jr. The resulting brief descriptions of the nature and extent of the various types of records produced by the Governor's Office should prove most helpful. Examples of gubernatorial records in the Archives include general correspondence, speeches, proclamations, press releases, invitations accepted and

declined, inaugural files, Executive Mansion files, records of the first lady, records of the chief of staff, records of the general and legal counsels, and records of special advisers.

Along with series descriptions for all other state agency records in the Archives, the gubernatorial records are being entered into MARS, dumped into the standard USMARC-AMC format, and uploaded into the Research Libraries Information Network, where they will be available to researchers worldwide. (MARS itself is already accessible worldwide via Internet.) Descriptions of the records of all of North Carolina's governors will be part of a forthcoming guide to state agency records, made possible by a grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

Archaeology and Historic Preservation

The Restoration Branch of the State Historic Preservation Office (HPO), the Perquimans County Restoration Association, Stagville Preservation Center, and the Chowan County Courthouse Study Commission were joint sponsors of a two-day workshop on masonry restoration at the historic Chowan County Courthouse in Edenton, October 28-29, 1993. Jack Peet, a third-generation bricklayer and masonry restoration contractor from Williamsburg, Virginia, served as instructor at the workshop. The seventeen participants—who came from throughout North Carolina, as well as Virginia and Georgia—received hands-on instruction in a variety of masonry conservation techniques. Under Mr. Peet's guidance, participants had the opportunity of actually performing work on the 1767 courthouse. A second workshop is being planned for the spring. For information on the projected workshop, contact Reid Thomas at the Eastern Office, Division of Archives and History, 117 West 5th Street, Greenville, NC 27834, or telephone (919) 830-6580.



Participants in a November 17 HPO-sponsored workshop on the National Register of Historic Places included (left to right) Claudia Brown, head of the HPO's Survey and Planning Branch; Marilyn Harper of Washington, D.C., a historian for the National Park Service; and Linda Harris Edmisten, HPO National Register coordinator.

On November 17 the Survey and Planning Branch of the HPO sponsored a daylong workshop on the National Register of Historic Places. Discussions led by Marilyn Harper, historian on the National Register staff, and Claudia Brown and Linda Harris Edmisten of the HPO staff focused on eligibility and boundary

issues related to historic landscapes, particularly those of rural properties. Specific topics included development of historic contexts, recognizing archaeological potential, guidelines for determining agricultural significance, and defining boundaries of farms with considerable acreage. The workshop concluded with a session on technical aspects of preparing nominations to the National Register. Among the participants were approximately twenty professional preservation consultants and staff members of both the HPO and the Planning and Environmental Branch of the North Carolina Department of Transportation.

Historical Publications

On October 21, 1993, Lindley S. Butler, historian-in-residence at Rockingham Community College in Wentworth, presented to Lucile Reid Fagg and the college the first copy of *The Papers of David Settle Reid*, volume 1: 1829-1852. Dr. Butler served as editor of the published papers of the renowned Democratic politician, congressman, and governor of North Carolina, 1851-1854; Mrs. Fagg is Reid's granddaughter. Dr. Butler dedicated the 495-page documentary volume to Mrs. Fagg, who assisted him by making available to him letters, documents, and photographs not available elsewhere. In a brief ceremony hosted by Rockingham Community College, Dr. Butler expressed his appreciation for the opportunity of familiarizing himself with Reid, whose personal qualities of "honesty, strong character, and sense of public service," in Dr. Butler's words, "furnish a model for political leaders in any age." Mrs. Fagg in turn expressed her deep appreciation to Dr. Butler for his work on the book and particularly for dedicating it to her. Dr. Jerry Owens, president of Rockingham Community College, accepted the ceremonial first copy on behalf of the school. The book will be housed permanently in the Historical Collections Room in the Learning Resources Center at RCC, which houses the state's largest collection of historical materials on David Settle Reid outside the State Archives in Raleigh. Volume 1 of the Reid papers, published last summer by the Division of Archives and History, is available through the Historical Publications Section; the hardbound volume sells for \$45.00 plus \$3.00 for postage and handling.



On October 21, 1993, Lindley S. Butler (right), historian-in-residence at Rockingham Community College and editor of volume 1 of *The Papers of David Settle Reid* presented to Lucile Reid Fagg (Reid's granddaughter; center) and the college the first copy of the documentary volume. Dr. Jerry Owens, Jr. (left), president of the college, accepted the ceremonial first copy on behalf of the school.

The Historical Publications Section recently issued a fourth revised edition of *The Old North State Fact Book*, its popular compendium of useful information on North Carolina's history; the state's principal government buildings in Raleigh; its state seal, flag, bird, flower, motto, and similar topics; and its governors from 1585 to the present. The information covered in the *Fact Book* is gleaned from selected sections of the *North Carolina Manual*, issued biennially by the North Carolina Department of the Secretary of State. Copies of the *Fact Book* are available at \$5.00 each, plus \$1.05 for postage and handling.

In November the section issued a thirteenth printing (5,000 copies) of *North Carolina Legends*, by Richard Walser. The new printing brings to 77,000 the number of paperbound copies issued since the book first went on sale in 1980; in addition, some 3,000 hardcover copies of the work have been sold. The 76-page paperbound book sells for \$5.00 plus \$1.05 for postage and handling.

The 1993-1994 catalog of publications from the Division of Archives and History is now in print. Also available is the index to volume 41 (1993) of *Carolina Comments*; both publications are furnished free of charge. To receive either or both of them, or to order any of the titles mentioned above, write to the Historical Publications Section, Division of Archives and History, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27601-2807.

Historic Sites

The 1751 Palmer-Marsh House, a National Historic Landmark and the centerpiece of Historic Bath State Historic Site, reopened in new splendor on December 12 following major repairs occasioned by a major 1989 fire. Secretary of Cultural Resources Betty Ray McCain cut a ribbon at the grand reopening of the building. The house, restored in a \$300,000 effort, is now open and in better



On December 11 Secretary of Cultural Resources Betty Ray McCain (standing at podium) spoke briefly at the official reopening of the Palmer-Marsh House at Historic Bath State Historic Site. Joining the secretary were Elizabeth F. Buford, deputy secretary of the department; Jim Richardson, mayor of Bath; and William Zachman, chairman of the Historic Bath Commission.

condition than before the fire, which destroyed the roof and exposed the structure to the weather. The heroic efforts of firemen and townspeople saved the remainder of the house and the fine collection of antique furniture it contained. Workmen placed a temporary roof over the house, which was allowed to dry slowly and naturally in order to minimize warping and buckling of the old wood. The drying process required many months, during which workers carefully removed plaster from the walls, exposing original timber framing. Experts from the Division of Archives and History, the National Park Service, and Colonial Williamsburg contribute their advice to architects charged with overseeing the extensive repairs. Meanwhile, the furnishings were dried, cleaned, and prepared for reinstallation in the repaired house. In addition to providing a rare opportunity for investigators to see inside an eighteenth-century dwelling, the restoration resulted in the addition of a sprinkler and fire-suppression system and new wiring, as well as the application of the house's original paint colors.

The Palmer-Marsh House at Historic Bath was but one of many structures at state historic sites throughout North Carolina to be enjoyed by visitors celebrating the Christmas season. From the seacoast to the Blue Ridge, historic sites were places of festivity. The variety of holiday programs ranged from a sixteenth-century "Christmas aboard the *Elizabeth II*" to a Santa Claus train at Spencer Shops and a Victorian holiday at the Thomas Wolfe Memorial in Asheville.



State historic sites throughout North Carolina observed the Christmas season with special events and activities. Valerie Jones, who assisted with the holiday program at Duke Homestead, is one of many volunteers who make significant contributions to such programs at the sites each year.

In November the staff and friends of the Charlotte Hawkins Brown Memorial celebrated the sixth anniversary of the opening of the site with a special concert by the African Voices of Victory at Bethany United Church of Christ. The singers of gospel and contemporary music, a year-old group formed at Eastern Guilford High School, recall to mind the Sedalia Singers, formed by Dr. Brown to carry the message of her school, Palmer Memorial Institute, to audiences north and south.

The Reverend Mr. C. H. Richardson, ninety-three-year-old pastor of Mount Bethel Baptist Church, located near Hollister, recently paid a visit on Historic Halifax State Historic Site. He proposed to have the spot at the site known as Magazine Springs cleaned up by members of the Boy Scout troop and Royal Ambassadors of his church. Interest in such a project apparently originated with a Tuscarora Indian from New York who had visited the area. The Tuscarora tribe migrated to New York after the Tuscarora War and observed a tradition that Magazine Springs was a place at which members of the tribe had obtained water during the early 1700s. Folklore held that, long before Halifax became a village, Tuscarora built and used the springs. Stonework remains around the original springs, and the land above the springs was referred to as Indian Point. Researchers believe that the Revolutionary arms factory known as Public Works, as well as supply storehouses, also existed in the vicinity of the springs. Inasmuch as the term "magazine" refers to any military storehouse, Magazine Springs is a name well chosen.

The springs provided drinking water for Halifax for 200 years. Older residents still remember that people gathered in the area to socialize, have picnics, and—on more than one occasion—engage in dueling. After obtaining archaeological clearance, Mr. Richardson's youth volunteers visited the site several times to accomplish their mission of cleaning the springs.

The *Silver Chalice*, the ship's boat of the *Elizabeth II*, participated in the Scuppernong River Festival at Columbia during the fall. Interpreters from the *Elizabeth II* in full-dress sixteenth-century costume, portraying Elizabethan sailors, accompanied the boat. More recently the 24-foot-long *Silver Chalice* was on the Mississippi River near New Orleans, accompanied by a group of tall (sailing) ships, for nine-days of use in conjunction with a new movie currently in production.



During the autumn of 1993 interpreters from the *Elizabeth II* State Historic Site in Manteo, in full-dress sixteenth-century costume, acted as crewmen of the *Silver Chalice*, the ship's boat of the *Elizabeth II* during appearances in eastern North Carolina and on the Mississippi River near New Orleans. During the boat's stay near New Orleans a movie company employed it as a prop for a film currently in production.

Members of North Carolina's Division of Travel and Tourism presented staff development workshops on the topic "Hospitality and Tourism Development" to Historic Sites employees assembled at Spencer Shops and Duke Homestead in November. The program will be repeated in January at CSS *Neuse* for staff in the eastern part of the state.

William G. (Bill) Faulk, longtime retired site manager at Brunswick Town State Historic Site, died at his residence in Southport on October 28, 1993, at the age of sixty-five.

The Historic Sites Section cordially invites readers and friends to the following forthcoming special events:

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| February | CHARLOTTE HAWKINS BROWN MEMORIAL. Black History Month. Weekly daytime seminars for school groups, featuring local role models in education, arts, news media, and politics |
| February 5 | BENTONVILLE BATTLEGROUND. Regional History Bowl. An academic contest among eighth-grade students studying North Carolina history. Regional winners advance to the state championships. |
| Mid-February | HISTORIC EDENTON. One-day Winter Workshop: Dried and Pressed Flowers. Make a dried flower heart wreath to take home. Limited to twenty-five people. <i>Fee</i> . Location: Historic Edenton Visitor Center |
| February 16 | REED GOLD MINE/POLK MEMORIAL. Regional History Bowl |
| February 21 | BRUNSWICK TOWN. Regional History Bowl |
| February 26 | CHARLOTTE HAWKINS BROWN MEMORIAL. Brown Memorial Singers Concert. Featuring favorite hymns and spirituals of Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown. Bethany United Church of Christ (across from site). 8:00 P.M. |
| | DUKE HOMESTEAD. Garden Workshops. Hands-on workshops dealing with traditional agricultural practices. <i>Reservations and fee required</i> . Call (919) 733-7862 or 477-5498 |
| March 7 | CSS NEUSE. Regional History Bowl |
| March 9 | BENNETT PLACE. Regional History Bowl |
| March 12-13 | BENTONVILLE BATTLEGROUND. War on the Home Front. The Civil War from the civilian perspective. Programs on clothing, foodways, and aid societies |
| March 14 | CHARLOTTE HAWKINS BROWN MEMORIAL. Regional History Bowl |
| Mid-March | HISTORIC EDENTON. One-day Winter Workshop: Historic Samplers. Enjoy making your own sampler while learning the history of samplers. Attendance limited to twelve people. <i>Fee</i> . Location: Historic Edenton Visitor Center |
| Mid-March-late May | ELIZABETH II. Voyages. The <i>Elizabeth II</i> , a working square-rigged sailing ship, may be away from its home port in Manteo on short voyages during these months. Call site for information. |
| March 21 | FORT DOBBS. Regional History Bowl |
| March 23 | AYCOCK BIRTHPLACE. Daffodil Festival Open House. Site participates in Fremont Daffodil Festival with local schools. Spinning, weaving, and other living history demonstrations |
| March 28 | VANCE BIRTHPLACE. Regional History Bowl |

Museum of History

In commemoration of Black History Month, the Museum of the Cape Fear in Fayetteville will sponsor a public performance of its third annual African American Chautauqua. The program, which features actors portraying four North Carolinians important to the state's African American history, begins at 7:00 P.M. in the Pate Room at the headquarters branch of the Cumberland County Public Library and Information Center.

The four people portrayed by the Chautauqua were born or lived in North Carolina. Henry Evans was a minister who has been credited with bringing Methodism to Fayetteville in the 1790s. He overcame prejudice and suspicion and subsequently served a multiracial congregation. David Walker, born in Wilmington, wrote *An Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World*, which condemned the hypocrisy of slavery in a Christian republic. In the 1890s Anna Cooper wrote *A Voice from the South*. As an advocate of rights for women and African Americans, she encouraged the education of black women and pride in black contributions to American life. Joseph McNeil was one of four college freshmen who made a simple request for a cup of coffee in a store that served blacks in all departments except the lunch counter and thus participated in the watershed Greensboro sit-ins of 1960.

The Cumberland County Public Library and Information Center is cosponsor of the Chautauqua. The North Carolina Museum of History Associates and the Arts Council of Fayetteville/Cumberland County provided funding for the annual event. For additional information, telephone (910) 486-1330.

Western Office

The staff of the Western Office continued to settle into its new headquarters in the old Clarence Barker Memorial Hospital building located in Asheville's Biltmore Village. Restoration of the exterior and interior continues.

The Lowndes House (ca. 1885) at the Flat Rock Playhouse (the State Theater of North Carolina) in Henderson County is undergoing exterior restoration. The Western Office restoration specialist worked on developing specifications for the project. The initial phase of the work is projected to be completed by spring 1994.

Cynthia McIntire, a field microfilmer assigned to the Western Office, recently completed the microfilming of 300,000 images of documents at the office of the register of deeds of Cherokee County. More recently she conducted a similar project in Mitchell County.

Recent Accessions by the North Carolina State Archives

During the months of September, October, and November 1993 the Archival Services Branch of the Archives and Records Section made 319 accession entries. The branch accessioned original records from Guilford, Jackson, Madison, Perquimans, Robeson, and Watauga counties, as well as security microfilm of records for the counties of Alamance, Ashe, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Caldwell, Catawba, Davidson, Guilford, Iredell, Lee, Johnston, New Hanover, Orange, Pitt, Swain, Wake, Watauga, Wayne, and Yancey; the municipalities of

Benson, Maxton, and Morehead City; and churches in Moore and Orange counties.

The branch received records from the following state agencies: Auditor, 2 volumes; Cultural Resources, 3.2 cubic feet; Governor, 1 cubic foot; Human Resources, 389.1 cubic feet; Public Education, 15 cubic feet; Public Instruction, 543.1 cubic feet; Secretary of State, 576 cubic feet, 213 volumes, and 43 reels; and Treasurer, 110 reels.

The branch accessioned the Walter Bullock Papers and the Whitman Price Papers as new private manuscript collections and made additions to the following existing collections: the Gertrude S. Carraway Papers, the Thornton W. Mitchell Papers, and the Grace J. Rohrer Papers. The North Carolina Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects deposited organization records. Among additional accessions were Bible records from 2 family Bibles; cemetery records from Rockingham, Stokes, and Wilson counties; 1 addition to the military collection; 14 additions to the newspaper collection; 46 cassette tapes; 3 videotapes; and 1 account book.

Staff Notes

David Brook, administrator of the Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section, participated in the first annual national meeting of the American Bar Association's Section of Natural Resources, Energy, and Environmental Law, held in Asheville, September 29-October 3, 1993, by reading a paper titled "The National Historic Preservation Act and Development: Current Issues."

In Historic Sites, Chet Tomlinson is a new building guide at Horne Creek Farm. Linda Carnes-McNaughton attended a symposium on the southern colonial backcountry; the conclave, hosted by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and the U.S. Department of Energy, took place in Columbia, South Carolina.

Colleges and Universities

Duke University

George Wright has been named William R. Kenan Professor of History, vice provost for university programs, and director of the university's African and Afro-American Studies Program. Malachi Hachohen and Sucheta Mazumdar have been named assistant professors. The appointments were effective September 1, 1993.

Wake Forest University

Simone Caron's article "Recent Perspectives on Abortion" appeared in the Fall 1993 issue of the National Women's Studies Association's *NWSA Journal*. David W. Hadley is the author of "Public Lectures and Private Societies: Expounding Literature and the Arts in Romantic London," a chapter in the volume *English Romanticism*, a component of the collection *Preludes and Postludes: Essays in Honor of Edwin Graves Wilson* (East Lansing, Michigan: Colleagues Press, 1993).

State, County, and Local Groups

Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts

The museum held its annual fall seminar in Winston-Salem on November 6. This year's theme was "'Good Nature, Judgment, and Skill': Skillful Workmen in Eighteenth-Century America." Speakers and their respective topics were: Wallace Gusler, director of conservation, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, "Williamsburg Cabinetmakers and Their Architectural Work"; Luke Beckerdite, executive director, the Chipstone Foundation, Milwaukee, "The Architect in Eighteenth-Century America: William Buckland and His Work Force"; and Sumpter Priddy, consultant on fine American art and antiques, Richmond, "Jefferson's Capitol Workmen in Virginia."

New Bern Historical Society

"When Lumbering Was King" was the title of Louis May's lecture at the New Bern-Craven County Library on November 18. The New Bern Historical Society sponsored the evening program, which was open to the public free of charge.

North Carolina Maritime Museum

At the 1993 Southeastern Museums Conference, held October 21, 1993, in Norfolk, Virginia, members of Beaufort's North Carolina Maritime Museum received six awards—one in the realm of exhibits and five for various publications. The awards honored the museum's staff for an exhibition on the USS *Monitor*, a published invitation to attend that exhibition, a summer-events calendar, a brochure on the museum, the museum newsletter, and a poster created to publicize the museum's annual wooden boat show.

Society of North Carolina Archivists

The society's fall 1993 meeting took place October 15 at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte. The morning program began with an address by Christopher Allen of the North Carolina Attorney General's Office titled "The Carolina Origins of Andrew Jackson," followed by a discussion of African American oral history projects in the Carolinas moderated by Linda Simmons-Henry of St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, and featuring the participation of Elaine Nichols of the South Carolina State Museum, Columbia, and Annie Valk of the Duke University Center for Documentary Study, Durham. The afternoon program consisted of two concurrent sessions: "Oral History: A Beginner's Workshop," led by Ed Perzel of UNC-Charlotte, and "Access in the Electronic Universe: Strategies for Using Networks, Databases, and Finding Aids," led by Edwin Southern of the North Carolina State Archives. Participating in the latter session were Sharon MacKintosh of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Dr. Helen R. Tibbo of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and Ted Hampton and Cindy Ledbetter of the UNC-Charlotte Library.

Wake County Historical Society

B. T. Fowler of Raleigh was the guest speaker at the society's October 17 meeting. He offered a slide presentation on old picture postcards of the capital city. Members of the society journeyed to Duplin County on November 6 for a daylong tour of historic sites there.

Additions to the National Register (Administered by the State Historic Preservation Office)



Edenwood (*left*), also known as the Smith-Williams House, is a Greek Revival-style plantation house erected in the mid-nineteenth century in southeastern Wake County. The well-executed plantation house is one of a small number of similar antebellum dwellings that survive in the rural portions of the county. A striking Colonial Revival-style front porch added to the house in the mid-1930s enhances its architectural significance. The Downtown Smithfield (Johnston County) Historic District, a portion of which is shown at right, is a remarkably intact collection of twenty-five traditional early twentieth-century commercial structures situated in an approximately 2½-block area near the intersection of Market and Third Streets. The historic district reflects Smithfield's commercial development between 1882 and the mid-1930s.



The Mayes House (*left*), built about 1902, is the only surviving turn-of-the-century dwelling remaining in the old Second Ward of Charlotte (Mecklenburg County) and is a rare and intact example of the Shingle style of architecture in the Queen City. Valle Crucis Episcopal Mission (*right*), also known as Valle Crucis Conference Center, stands in the Watauga County town of Valle Crucis. The mission consists of the 1896 Mission House (pictured here), two dormitories, a church, a log building, two barns, two houses, and a historical landscape. From 1844 to 1943 the mission exerted a considerable force in the lives of the people of Watauga County by providing the first established church in the area, the first school at which students could receive classical and religious education, and a seminary at which men could train for the ministry.



Snowbird Mountain Lodge (*left*) is a handsome stone, frame, and log hostelry built in 1940-1941 on a superb hilltop location just north of the Snowbird Mountain range near Robbinsville in Graham County. It is the last major hotel or inn constructed in western North Carolina prior to World War II and is an architectural landmark in that county. The Obediah Farrar House (*right*), a Greek Revival-style dwelling erected during the 1850s, belongs to a group of mid-nineteenth-century farmhouses located in northeastern Lee County that exhibit decorative brickwork in the construction of their chimneys.



Oaky Grove (*left*) is a former plantation seat erected in the southeastern Wake County community of Shotwell in 1818 and substantially remodeled about 1900. The house is a visual reminder of the nineteenth-century social history of that community. The Summit Avenue Historic District, a portion of which is shown at right, is one of the most intact late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century neighborhoods in Greensboro. The district's numerous large residences—most of which were erected between 1895 and 1910 in Queen Anne, transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, and a variety of other architectural styles, are among the finest examples of those styles in the city.



The W. E. B. Du Bois School (*left*) stands in the northern Wake County town of Wake Forest. Its original building, dating from 1926 and constructed with financial assistance from the Rosenwald Fund, was known as the Wake Forest Graded School (Colored). The school is associated with the education of Wake Forest's black students from 1926 to 1943 and is revered as the only remaining tangible architectural evidence of the history of the black community in the town. Union Cemetery (*right*) stands in the 900 block of South Elm Street in Greensboro (Guilford County). It is Greensboro's earliest known cemetery for blacks and is also associated with Warnersville, that city's first planned residential subdivision, which was created expressly for purchase by former slaves shortly after the Civil War.

CAROLINA COMMENTS

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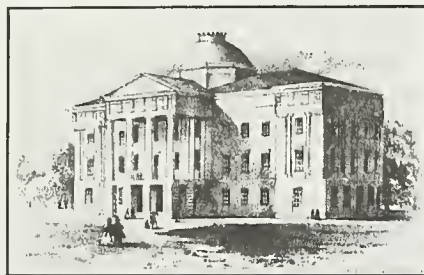
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MARCH 1994

New History Museum to Open with Two-Day Public Celebration

The North Carolina Museum of History will open its new building and exhibitions to the public with a two-day celebration, April 23 and 24, 1994. The opening programming celebrates North Carolina's history as related through the telling of stories. Historians, artisans, folklorists, sports heroes, workers, and a host of citizens from throughout North Carolina will relate tales of the state's citizenry and heritage through songs, performances, talks, displays, and demonstrations. Projected programs complement and showcase the themes, artifacts, and people introduced in the museum's opening exhibitions. The two-day program features the following highlights:

APRIL 23, 11:00 A.M.-6:00 P.M.:

11:00 A.M. The Parade of Transportation, led by a delegation of North Carolina Native Americans and concluding with a Mars Land Rover. The forty-plus-unit parade will



Col. Frederick Augustus Olds (seen here in an original Confederate uniform) had creative, if unorthodox, ideas about collecting and preserving artifacts of North Carolina's history. His private collection of 30,000 items formed the nucleus on which the collections of the North Carolina Museum of History have built for more than ninety years. The museum officially dedicates and opens its new Edenton Street building in a two-day public celebration on April 23 and 24. (All photographs by the Division of Archives and History unless otherwise indicated.)

feature musicians, wagons, fire trucks, farm wagons, school buses, and other antique and modern vehicles.

NOON. Governor James B. Hunt Jr., other state dignitaries, and twelve schoolchildren (each representing one of North Carolina's congressional districts) participate in a ribbon-cutting ceremony to help open the new museum.



Governor James B. Hunt Jr. heads a list of state dignitaries and other participants in a ribbon-cutting ceremony to help open the new North Carolina Museum of History at noon on April 23.

1:00-6:00 P.M. "North Carolina Stories." Musicians, craftspeople, storytellers, historians, and sports figures celebrate the public opening of the building from nine venues scattered over the State Capitol grounds, Bicentennial Plaza, the museum, and surrounding parking lots. Everything except food is free. Highlights include performances by Doc Watson, Chuck Davis and the African American Dance Ensemble, the Cambodian Temple Dancers, and the Menhaden Chanteymen. Crafts demonstrations by winners of the North Carolina Folk Heritage Award, readings by nationally known native writers, reflections by participants in some of North Carolina's more recent history, and appearances by North Carolina sports heroes will be featured. Hands-on activities for children, displays by sections of the Division of Archives and History, and guided tours are also integral parts of the event. Vendors from Wilson and Dare Counties will prepare and sell North Carolina-style barbecue and seafood.

APRIL 24, 1:00-6:30 P.M.:

1:00-5:00 P.M. Opening festivities continue with appearances by Doc Watson, the Badgett Sisters, and the Branchettes. Crafts demonstrations, recordings of oral histories, hands-on children's activities, and tours of the new museum will be offered for visitors. Food vendors will continue to sell barbecue and seafood delicacies.

5:30-6:30 P.M. The formal dedication of the new building by museum administrator John D. Ellington and Secretary of Cultural Resources Betty Ray McCain will take place on Bicentennial Plaza. Performances by the North Carolina Symphony, the 82nd Airborne Band and Chorus, and a flyover tracing North Carolina aviation history will conclude the weekend's special events.

The museum will open initially with 18,000 square feet of exhibitions divided among four galleries. "North Carolina Women Making History" tells the story of the significant contributions made by women to the state of North Carolina. The exhibit will examine the roles of women through the themes of family, household, work, and society, as told from the viewpoint of Native American, African American, and European American women.



The exhibition "North Carolina Women Making History" focuses on the history of women in North Carolina from prehistory to modern times. Among a large array of artifacts and other items relating to the personal and professional lives of women from throughout the state is this lifelike depiction of a Sauratown woman, re-created from information gathered by archaeologists. Illustration by Lynn Srba.

Visitors to the unique North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame should be prepared for action and to use state-of-the-art audio and video components to enable them to hear, see, and feel sports in the making. They can see an authentic Richard Petty stock car, Meadowlark Lemon's Harlem Globetrotter uniform, Arnold Palmer's Ryder Cup golf bag, and a basketball signed by members of the women's gold medal basketball team from the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics. North Carolina native Kay Yow coached the team and donated the basketball to the hall of fame.



Richard Petty of Randleman is perhaps the best-known North Carolinian in the world of sports. One of Petty's NASCAR race cars will be displayed in the permanent "North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame" exhibition in the new museum building. That exhibition celebrates North Carolina's sports and sports heroes.

In the exhibit "The Spirit of Community: North Carolina Folklife," traditional pottery, African American wood carvings, Cherokee baskets, colorful whirligigs, fishing gear, and a debutante's stool are just a few of the many examples of North Carolinians' efforts to create and carry on customs and beliefs. This exhibit will come to life through the use of artifacts, music, and examples of folklife captured on tape and film.



The permanent exhibition "The Spirit of Community: North Carolina Folklife" focuses on the many aspects of folk life in the Tar Heel State. Shown at left is woodcarver Arliss Welford, who will participate in the April opening and whose work will be on display in the museum's new folklife gallery. At top right is an unidentified Tar Heel potter crafting a clay pot. At bottom right are North Carolina bluegrass artists Mac Snow and Paul Sutphin, who will perform at the museum opening and whose music will be featured in the folklife gallery. Photograph of pottery by D. Kent Thompson; others by Sally Peterson.

"Past in Progress" is a two-part presentation that provides an overview of the history of North Carolina and an introduction to exhibitions on the chronological history of the state planned for this gallery space. It features a lively multimedia production and ends by letting visitors walk through the area to see some of the unique artifacts the museum has collected to tell the history of the state. A Native American dugout canoe from Phelps Lake, nuclear reactor panels from North Carolina State University, textile mill equipment from Franklinville, and pharmacy-related artifacts from throughout the state are but a few of the items highlighted.

Galleries are open to visitors every day except Mondays. Guided tours are available for groups on Tuesdays through Sundays by contacting the Capital

Area Visitors Center at (919) 733-3456. Individuals may join tours designated for walk-in visitors at 10:00 and 11:30 A.M. or 1:00 and 2:30 P.M. on Saturdays or at 2:00 and 3:00 P.M. on Sundays.

During April and May the museum will present programs designed to entice, entertain, and educate a variety of audiences. Gallery demonstrations, hands-on workshops for children and adults, illustrated lectures, movies, and tours are planned to complement the opening exhibitions. Programs will take place at the new museum at One East Edenton Street in downtown Raleigh on the dates indicated:

- April 30 "The Great Museum Mystery," a children's workshop by Emily Grant, youth programs coordinator, North Carolina Museum of History. For ages eight through twelve. 10:00 A.M.-NOON. *Fee of \$7.00 per person (\$6.00 for Associates).*
- "The North Carolina Quilting Bee," a gallery demonstration. 1:30-3:30 P.M.
- May 1 "North Carolina Women Making History," an illustrated lecture by Dr. Margaret Supplee Smith, guest curator for the exhibition "North Carolina Women Making History." 2:00-3:00 P.M.
- May 4 "The North Carolina Quilting Bee." 1:30-3:30 P.M.
- May 7 "It's Bedazzling!" a gallery demonstration of Native American beadwork by Scenora Lynch. 1:30-3:30 P.M.
- May 8 Victorian afternoon tea with lecture "The Language of Flowers" by Carol Chamberlain, adult and special programs coordinator, North Carolina Museum of History. 2:00-3:30 P.M. *Fee of \$10.00 per person (\$9.00 for Associates).*
- "It's Bedazzling." 2:00-4:00 P.M.
- May 11 "The North Carolina Quilting Bee." 1:30-3:00 P.M.,
- May 14 "Eighteenth-Century African American Foodways," a children's workshop by Bernetta Wake, Office of African American Interpretation, Colonial Williamsburg, Williamsburg, Virginia. For ages nine through twelve. 10:00 A.M.-NOON. *Fee of \$7.00 per person (\$6.00 for Associates).*
- May 15 "Music of North Carolina: Scottish Ballads," a concert by Flora MacDonald Gammon. 2:00-3:00 P.M.
- May 18 "The North Carolina Quilting Bee." 1:30-3:30 P.M.
- May 21 "Spin-In," a gallery demonstration by the Piedmont Hotwheels Handspinners Guild. 1:30-3:30 P.M.
- May 22 "The Modern Scrapbook: Preserving Memories with a Video Camera," a workshop. 2:00-3:30 P.M. Ages fifteen and up. *Fee of \$5.00 per person (\$4.00 for Associates).*
- "Spin-In." 1:30-3:30 P.M.
- May 25 "The North Carolina Quilting Bee." 1:30-3:30 P.M.
- May 28 "Like a Family," a dramatic presentation by the School of Drama at the North Carolina School for the Arts, Winston-Salem. 3:00 P.M. *Fee of \$10.00 per family or \$5.00 per person (\$4.00 for Associates).*
- May 29 "Herbs Wild and Tame: Then and Now," a demonstration and lecture by Kay Moss. 2:00-3:00 P.M.

Most programs with fees require advance registration. Please call the museum's Education and Interpretations Branch at (919) 715-0200 for additional program information.

Special State Grants-in-Aid Awarded

The 1993 General Assembly enacted legislation under which the Division of Archives and History received a special appropriation of \$1 million to be distributed as grants-in-aid to nonprofit historical organizations or local governmental entities located in local communities throughout North Carolina to encourage "the protection, preservation, and interpretation of historic assets with local or regional significance" (see *Carolina Comments*, November 1993).

Jo Ann Williford, secretary-treasurer of the Federation of North Carolina Historical Societies, an umbrella group that encourages and supports member societies in promoting local history, in conjunction with a committee consisting of representatives of the division's professional staff, developed an application form and guidelines and distributed them to some 700 organizations throughout the state. An internal staff committee chaired by Dr. William S. Price Jr., director of the division, reviewed the more than 400 submitted applications and ranked them in the order of their priority. The staff committee then presented its recommendations to the North Carolina Historical Commission, the eleven-member advisory body that oversees the activities of the Division of Archives and History, for additional review and comment. The Historical Commission finalized the recommendations and submitted them to Betty Ray McCain, secretary of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, in whose sole discretion the final decisions concerning funding were made.

Grants were made to fifty organizations with a wide geographic diversity. The largest grants, in amounts of \$50,000 each, went to the Albemarle-Stanly County Historic Properties Commission of Albemarle, Chinqua-Penn Plantation of Reidsville, and the Thomas Day House/Union Tavern in Milton. The smallest award—\$2,000—went to the town of Faison to assist it in publishing an architectural inventory.

Archives and History Receives Outside Critique

The section administrators in the Division of Archives and History convened at a quarterly meeting on January 12. Dr. William S. Price Jr., division director, presided over a two-hour session at which Millie M. Barbee, executive director of the Beaufort Historical Association and member of the North Carolina Historical Commission, and Paul D. Escott, Reynolds Professor of History at Wake Forest University, critiqued the division's performance in its delivery of services to North Carolina's citizens.

Both evaluators made highly complimentary remarks about the division, its professional and responsive staff, and its leadership in various historical activities throughout the state. But they also made a number of helpful suggestions. Ms. Barbee noted that local groups sometimes have difficulty identifying which office to contact in a large agency. She also recommended greater internal cooperation and communication when more than one office offers assistance to the same local project. Ms. Barbee proposed that the division hold an "open house" so that citizens can visit the various offices. Additionally, she distinguished different attitudes toward state government between eastern and western North Carolina.

Dr. Escott stated that he had made extensive use of the division's archives and publications as both a teacher and a researcher. Indeed, he termed the private



At a meeting of Archives and History section administrators on January 12, Millie M. Barbee and Paul D. Escott critiqued the division's performance in its delivery of services. Participating in the meeting were (seated, left to right) Samuel P. Townsend, administrator, State Capitol/Visitor Services Section; David J. Olson, state archivist of North Carolina; John D. Ellington, administrator, North Carolina Museum of History; Dr. William S. Price Jr, division director; (standing, left to right) Rob Boyette of the Historic Sites Section, representing James R. McPherson, administrator; David Brook, administrator, Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section; Dr. Escott; Jeffrey J. Crow, administrator, Historical Publications Section; Kay P. Williams, administrator, Tryon Palace Historic Sites and Gardens; Larry Misenheimer, division assistant director; and Ms. Barbee.

collections in the State Archives the best source of material on nineteenth-century North Carolina available in the state. As a former chair of the Mecklenburg Historic Properties Commission, he gratefully acknowledged the expert and realistic advice he had gotten from the division. He also noted that grants to local agencies can be extremely important, even in small amounts. Dr. Escott recommended that the division expand its educational materials by making use of the new technologies, especially visual media such as CD-ROM and videocassettes. He urged the division to exercise its leadership by launching new projects to engage the interest of professional historians.

The valuable exchange between staff and critics generated lively discussion. In addition, the meeting took place in the new Museum of History Building, so the participants received a tour of the new exhibits now under construction.

A&H Publishes New History of Guilford County

In January the Historical Publications Section published *Guilford County: A Brief History*, by Alexander R. Stoesen, professor of history at Guilford College. The paperbound publication summarizes the main points of the Piedmont county's history from its creation in 1771 from portions of Orange County to the implementation in 1993 of a planned consolidation of its county school system with those of its two major cities, Greensboro and High Point. The author, who holds a doctorate in history from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and is the author of additional historical works pertaining to the county and city, focuses a large helping of attention on the twentieth century, most notably Guilford's key

GUILFORD COUNTY

A Brief History



ALEXANDER R. STOESEN

The Division of Archives and History issued *Guilford County: A Brief History*, by Alexander R. Stoesen, in January. The volume brings to thirteen the number of titles in the Historical Publication Section's county history series. The front cover of the new publication depicts an equestrian statue of Gen. Nathanael Greene, leader of Patriot forces at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse and a hero of the American Revolution.

place in the history of the Civil Rights movement (particularly the groundbreaking Greensboro sit-ins of 1960 and the Gate City's infamous 1979 "Death to the Klan" rally) and the vast changes in the county's economy and cultural life wrought by the traditional presence of the insurance, textile, apparel, telecommunications, and banking industries. (At present Guilford is the largest manufacturing county in North Carolina, although it stands only third in population.)

Possibly the author's principal theme is the centrality of transportation facilities in Guilford's history. Greensboro and High Point have long been important North Carolina stopovers for early public roads and railroad lines, and those transportation links—now augmented by the county's fortuitous relationship with the Interstate Highway System and the burgeoning airline industry—have influenced the growth, development, and outlook of those cities. The author identifies as another important theme in Guilford's story the county's unusually close involvement with the nation's wars. Guilford's strategic location and status as a transportation center have enhanced its importance during wartime, which has in turn affected the lives of its people in ways both positive and negative.

Still another important aspect of the county's history is its status as a center of higher education. The county and particularly Greensboro have traditionally sought and welcomed the establishment of public and private institutions of higher learning (the Gate City currently is home to five colleges and universities). The author has judiciously devoted a proper measure of attention to Guilford's "other city," High Point, which—beyond its longtime identification with the furniture industry—is frequently overshadowed by Greensboro.

Guilford County: A Brief History brings to thirteen the number of titles in the Historical Publication Section's county history series, inaugurated in 1963. The 89-page work, which features forty-one illustrations and an index, is available for \$5.00 plus \$1.05 for postage and handling. Order from the Historical Publications Section, Division of Archives and History, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27601-2807.

Conference to Mark Anniversary of North Carolina Collection

"For History's Sake: State Historical Collections in the Early Republic" is the theme of a national conference to help commemorate the sesquicentennial of the North Carolina Collection at the University of North Carolina, May 20 and 21, 1994. The conference will treat individually those states with substantial historical activity during the first seven decades of the new republic and will treat regionally those states that exhibited less historical progress. The May 20 dinner will feature a "Salute to Massachusetts," the first state to charter a historical society; the speaker will be Louis Leonard Tucker, director of the Massachusetts Historical Society. At the May 21 evening banquet, Willis P. Whichard, associate justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, will detail the history of the North Carolina Collection, and William C. Friday, former president of the university, will present the North Caroliniana Society Award to the collection for its 150 years of service.

Additional speakers will include Clement M. Silvestro, director emeritus of the Museum of Our National Heritage; James J. Heslin, director emeritus of the New-York Historical Society; Susan Stitt, president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Charles F. Bryan, director of the Virginia Historical Society; Richard J. Cox, editor of the *American Archivist*; Philip P. Mason, director of the Archives of Labor and Urban Affairs; Leslie H. Fishel, president emeritus of Heidelberg College; and Alfred Lemmon, curator of Manuscripts in the Historic New Orleans Collection.

Registration is required, and an informational and registration folder can be requested from the North Carolina Collection, UNC Campus Box 3930, Chapel Hill, NC 27514-8890, or by telephoning (919) 962-1172.

New Bern Spring Historic Homes and Gardens Tour

In addition to restored private dwellings, this year's Spring Historic Homes and Gardens Tour, scheduled for April 8 and 9, will include visits to a loft apartment in a downtown New Bern commercial building, historic churches, private gardens, and the formal gardens at Tryon Palace. Of special interest this year is a special look at a Federal period house currently under restoration; the New Bern Preservation Foundation purchased the structure and moved it to prevent it from being demolished. The foundation and the New Bern Historical Society cosponsor the annual tour. Advance tickets (\$12.00 each) can be ordered by check payable to the New Bern Historic Homes and Gardens Tour and mailed to P.O. Box 207, New Bern, NC 28563. Tickets sold on tour days (10:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M.) will be \$15.00 each. For additional information, telephone (919) 633-6448 or 638-8558.

New ARMA Chapter Chartered

The Eastern Carolina Chapter of the Association of Records Managers and Administrators (ARMA) was chartered on November 18, 1993, to address various issues affecting the management of information and records in eastern North Carolina. The chapter will be based in Greenville and will meet monthly,

except for June through August, to offer educational programs for its membership and to provide a forum for anyone seeking solutions to problems involving the management of records—public or private.

Elected officers of the chapter were Harold E. Williams of Branch Banking and Trust Company, president; Gene J. Williams of East Carolina University, vice-president; and Alice A. Stancil of Burroughs Wellcome, secretary-treasurer. For additional information on the new organization, telephone Ms. Stancil at (919) 758-3436 or write to the chapter at P.O. Box 2531, Greenville, NC 27836-0531.

Audubon's *Quadrupeds of North America* to Be on Display

A complete edition of John James Audubon's last major work, *Quadrupeds of North America*, will be on display at Gallery C in Raleigh from February 20 through March 27, 1994. While the renowned naturalist's *Birds of North America* is a household name, his *Quadrupeds* is still relatively little known. The Raleigh gallery is currently exhibiting a complete edition (155 prints) of the octavo works, which were printed by the new technique of stone lithography, individually tinted by hand with watercolors, and issued between 1849 and 1854. Gallery C is located in Ridgewood Shopping Center at 3532 Wade Avenue in Raleigh. For additional information, telephone (919) 828-3165 or FAX (919) 828-7795.

News from Archives and History

Archives and Records

The North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources has received from the National Endowment for the Humanities a three-year grant in the amount of \$690,602 for the North Carolina Newspaper Project. The funds will help underwrite continued cataloging, fieldwork, and preservation microfilming activities initiated in 1991 as a joint effort of the Division of State Library and the Division of Archives and History. Since 1991 members of the project staff have microfilmed more than one million pages of original newspapers. Between early 1994 and the end of 1996, field teams will travel to approximately ninety of the state's 100 counties to catalog newspapers and identify original newspapers that meet selection criteria for preservation microfilming. The Technical Services Branch of the Archives and Records Section is responsible for conducting the microfilming.

Because of the loss of several positions to mandated budget cuts, the State Archives has developed a program to utilize the services of volunteers. Among various ongoing Archives activities that have benefited from the work of volunteers are cataloging of the governors' papers, marriage bonds and transcripts, and Tennessee land grants; preparation of biographies; writing of histories of state agencies and descriptions of the poster collection; and indexing of estate papers. As many as eight volunteers have been working at any given time, and the amount of time contributed has ranged from one day to five days a week per volunteer. The work of the Archives volunteers is deeply appreciated. For additional information about volunteering, telephone the Archival Services Branch at (919) 733-3952 or send a FAX message via (919) 733-1354.

The section recently reported that unmicrofilmed supporting documents (primarily warrants and plats) that accompanied land records transferred from the North Carolina Department of the Secretary of State to the State Archives in September 1993 would not be readily available to researchers on Saturdays. That policy has now been rescinded, allowing Saturday visitors to the Archives Search Room to conduct research in those materials. Persons seeking specific information about the land records should telephone or FAX the State Archives at the numbers shown above.

Archaeology and Historic Preservation

A report issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1991 indicated that existing channel depths in the Cape Fear and Northeast Cape Fear Rivers were inadequate for vessels that called at Wilmington and proposed that additional dredging begin by the year 2000. In the fall of 1993 the North Carolina Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources, the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, and the Corps of Engineers entered into a partnership to conduct a systematic survey of submerged cultural resources in the two waterways as part of a yearlong planning study; staff members of the Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section's Underwater Archaeology Unit conducted the survey.

The survey was designed to locate and identify any submerged cultural resources that may be affected by the recommended dredging project. Historical and cartographic data compiled by maritime historian and archaeologist Claude V. "Sandy" Jackson helped identify historically significant areas to be surveyed from the Cape Fear ocean bar to the Northeast Cape Fear River above Wilmington. The total length of the project area was thirty-five miles.

The Underwater Archaeology Unit selected ten areas of historical significance within the rivers, prioritized the fieldwork schedule in terms of accessibility and potential yield, and shared its list of priorities with the Corps of Engineers. Using a technologically advanced magnetometer, a Corps of Engineers survey team generated magnetic contour maps for each section of river under consideration and evaluated the maps to determine the potential presence of cultural material. Julep Gilman-Bryan, Martin Peebles, and Howard Scottan served as an underwater archaeological field crew, and Glenn Overton served as principal investigator for field operations; all are employees of the Underwater Archaeology Unit.

The field crew conducted more than 150 dives at eighty different sites during the three-month field investigation. Most targets proved to be modern debris, but fourteen sites proved to be historically significant and warrant additional study. The crew located several unrecorded vessels, including the Civil War ironclads *North Carolina* and *Raleigh*, the blockade-runner *Kate*, and the early twentieth-century schooner-barge *Belfast*. It also discovered several sunken barges, an unidentified nineteenth-century steamer, various items of vessel steam machinery, and previously unrecorded obstructions in both rivers. The Corps of Engineers is presently preparing a major maritime historical report on the Cape Fear River and the findings of the survey.



This decorative design was found on an ironstone plate recovered from the wreck of the Civil War blockade-runner *Kate* in the Cape Fear River near Southport during a series of dives in various portions of the Cape Fear and Northeast Cape Fear Rivers in the fall of 1993. The comprehensive survey also resulted in the identification of fourteen new underwater sites and the discovery of several unrecorded submerged vessels. Drawing by Martin D. Peebles.

Three surviving architectural resources associated with the U.S. Naval Ordnance Testing Facility at Topsail Island in Pender County—the Assembly Building, the Control Tower, and Observation Tower #2—were listed in the National Register of Historic Places on September 14, 1993. Although the structures are less than fifty years old, they were deemed eligible for inclusion in the National Register for their association with the massive secret effort that began at the close of World War II to apply the theory of jet propulsion to the practical development of missile technology. The project, known as “Operation Bumblebee,” was a forerunner of the present U.S. missile program; its surviving resources are essential to understanding the progress of that program over time.

Observation Tower #2 is one of three surviving architectural resources associated with the U.S. Naval Ordnance Testing Facility at Topsail Island, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in September 1993. The testing facility is associated with the nation’s early efforts to apply the principles of jet propulsion to the development of operational missiles.



The architectural resources associated with the Topsail Island testing facility are the only such structures among three contemporaneous Atlantic coast facilities known to survive the conclusion of World War II. The U.S. Naval Ordnance Testing Facility Assembly Building is a 77-foot by 82-foot structure of concrete

and timber truss construction that was erected for the purpose of fabricating and storing missile. Observation Tower #2 and the Control Tower are square, three-story reinforced concrete structures that were used to house the navigational instruments that measured and photographed the test courses of the missiles after they were fired. The three structures were once part of an extensive complex of secret government buildings and proving grounds.

The city of Kinston became North Carolina's thirtieth Certified Local Government (CLG) on January 12, 1994. CLGs participate in a nationwide program of financial and technical assistance to preserve historic properties and other places of significance in the historical and cultural life of the nation. For additional information on the CLG program, contact Lloyd D. Childers, grants administrator, State Historic Preservation Office, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27601-2807, or telephone (919) 733-4763.

Historical Publications

December 17, 1993, marked the ninetieth anniversary of the Wright brothers' historic twelve-second flight at Kitty Hawk. As part of the festivities at the Wright Brothers National Memorial to commemorate that anniversary, Thomas C. Parramore autographed copies of his new book *Triumph at Kitty Hawk: The Wright Brothers and Powered Flight*, published by the Division of Archives and History in the fall of 1993. Newspapers in Raleigh, Charlotte, Greenville, and Elizabeth City marked the anniversary by publishing feature articles on or reviews of the new work. *Triumph at Kitty Hawk* is available at \$8.00 per copy, plus \$2.00 for postage and handling. Order from: Historical Publications Section, Division of Archives and History, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27601-2807.

The Historical Publications Section recently authorized an eighteenth printing (10,000 copies) of *The Pirates of Colonial North Carolina*, by Hugh F. Rankin. The new printing of *Pirates*, the Division of Archives and History's best-selling title, brings to more than 173,000 the number of paperbound copies issued since the volume first appeared in 1960. The section has also reprinted 1,000 copies of "White-DeBry 1590," one of fifteen maps that together comprise its "North Carolina in Maps" facsimile map set, which is available for sale as a unit at \$25.00 each plus \$3.00 for postage and handling.

Historic Sites

At Spencer Shops thousands of volunteer hours, several hardworking museum professionals, a substantial amount of work, and a can-do attitude are making preservation of the Julian Roundhouse a reality at last. After much preparation, actual work has begun, and key developments in the restoration are taking place. A paint-removal contractor has been chosen, and in December workers began stripping the building of old lead-based paint. Structural work began early in 1994. An architectural firm that previously worked on the roundhouse has been selected, as has an exhibit designer. The design firm recently was involved in the "World of Coca-Cola" exhibit at Underground Atlanta.

To date, the North Carolina Transportation History Corporation, a nonprofit support group, has raised about \$585,000 to match previously approved federal

matching funds, under which four dollars in federal money is provided for every one dollar raised privately. The corporation's goal is to raise in excess of a million dollars in order to qualify for more than four million dollars in federal funds. December 3, 1994, will mark the seventieth anniversary of the opening of the roundhouse, and it is hoped that much of the restoration will be completed by that date. The restored roundhouse will house the museum's railroad exhibit. Tracks removed years ago will be replaced, giving the museum the opportunity to store more than one-third of its rolling stock indoors.

The "Bumper to Bumper" automobile exhibit at Spencer Shops, basically a museum within a museum, changes at the beginning of each new year, when vintage cars previously on display are replaced by a new collection of such vehicles. Most cars on exhibit are loaned by collectors, but some vehicles are donated to the museum. By changing the exhibit, the museum seeks to encourage visitors to return year after year. Several factors are considered in the selection process. The exhibit should feature well-known nameplates, such as Chevrolet and Ford, but also include some obscure ones. Unique features, condition, and color are important considerations. The 1994 exhibit features the following automobiles (the owners of the vehicles are shown in parentheses):

- 1901 White Stanhope Steamer (Robert Gibbs, Pleasant Garden)
- 1904 Curved-dash Oldsmobile (John Wilson, Landis)
- 1914 Ford Model T Touring Car (Zeb Barnhart, Lexington)
- 1920 Templar Roadster (Jack Ferree, Cedar Falls)
- 1923 Chevrolet Superior Touring (Mack Lackey, Burlington)
- 1936 Buick Special Coupe (Billy Pugh, Asheboro)
- 1939 Dodge Special Coupe (Len and Nancy McCauley, Greensboro)
- 1941 Buick Roadmaster Convertible (Lewis Jenkins, North Wilkesboro)
- 1948 Lincoln Continental (Museum Collection; donated by Jerry Singer, Clarence Center, New York)
- 1955 Cadillac Fleetwood (Roger Gibbs, Greensboro)
- 1958 Chevrolet Corvette (Ben Tilley, Mount Airy)
- 1958 Nash Metropolitan (Robert Gibbs, Pleasant Garden)
- 1963 Chevrolet Impala Super Sport (Museum Collection; donated by Richard Perkins, Granite Quarry)
- 1967 Pontiac Tempest Custom Convertible (Bob Jackson, Charlotte)
- 1978 Plymouth Fury Highway Patrol Car (Museum Collection; donated by O. A. Corriher, Landis)



This 1958 Chevrolet Corvette is one of fifteen vintage automobiles on display as a rotating permanent exhibit at the North Carolina Transportation Museum at Spencer Shops. The exhibit, known as "Bumper to Bumper," changes with each new year.

The "Pride of Maryland," a nonpolluting, whisper-quiet, solar-powered automobile as long as a Cadillac but weighing only 400 pounds, will be the feature car in the "Bumper to Bumper" display. Aerospace, electrical, and mechanical engineering students at the University of Maryland built the one-of-a-kind car in 1991. The machine has been entered in competitions for solar-powered vehicles in the U.S., Australia, and Japan and made its racing debut in an eleven-day course from Miami to Detroit, in which it posted the fastest qualifying time and finished third among thirty-two entrants. *Popular Science* magazine honored the vehicle with an award for overall engineering excellence, and the Society of Automotive Engineers awarded the car its first-place award for design excellence for engineering safety. Last year the "Pride" made an appearance in the presidential inaugural parade before being retired to make way for a second-generation solar vehicle. The solar car's inclusion as a special feature of the 1994 "Bumper to Bumper" exhibit is its first appearance as a museum exhibit.

At the Charlotte Hawkins Brown Memorial, renovation of Canary Cottage, Dr. Brown's personal residence for more than thirty years, has been completed. The project involved installation of a new heating system compatible with the structure's original radiator network, rebuilding of a porch on the east end of the house, replacement of outside stairs, and cosmetic repairs such as new moldings, plaster, and trim. In addition, sidewalks were enlarged to accommodate handicapped visitors. Much of Dr. Brown's furniture is presently undergoing minor repair and restoration. On the eastern end of the site, Massachusetts Teachers' Cottage is also undergoing a face-lift and exterior repairs. The Durham Service Corps, which provides employment for underprivileged persons, has installed new screening on the porch, scraped and painted the exterior of the structure, and sealed the building against the weather.



Major renovations to Canary Cottage, formerly the personal residence of Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown on the campus of Palmer Memorial Institute, have been completed. Dr. Brown is pictured in front of Canary Cottage, ca. 1940s. Much of the former Palmer campus is now known as the Charlotte Hawkins Brown Memorial, a center for the study of education for African Americans in North Carolina.

Over the past year, staff from Brunswick Town and the home office have been working on a walking tour and outside exhibit plan for Brunswick Town and Fort Anderson. Essential parts of the exhibit are the ruins of the town of Brunswick and Russellborough. Portions of both sites were excavated in the 1950s and 1960s. Foundations were stabilized for presentation to the public; but after almost thirty years of exposure to the elements and visitors, the ruins are in need of additional repair and stabilization. The ruins of Russellborough will receive attention first, and the section has selected a contractor to advise it on the proposed project.

Russellborough is the largest of the exhibited foundations at the site and one of the most impressive. Once the home of two royal governors of North Carolina, it has been known at various times as Castle Dobbs, Castle Tryon, and Belfont. Capt. John Russell began its construction in 1751. Seven years later Gov. Arthur Dobbs acquired the unfurnished house and adjacent land, completed the house, and added various outbuildings. After Dobbs's death in 1765, Gov. William Tryon moved into the vacant house and remained until his own dwelling was completed at New Bern.



This view of excavations undertaken at Russellborough, the former home of two colonial governors of North Carolina, dates to 1968. Since that time the ruins of the dwelling have undergone considerable deterioration. The project currently under way is designed to stabilize the ruins against additional deterioration.

Col. William Dry occupied the house when it was destroyed by fire. The *Virginia Gazette* of April 5, 1776, reported that Capt. John Collet, a Swiss officer in the British army and maker of the famous Collet map of North Carolina, had burned the house, "destroying therein all the valuable furniture, liquors, etc. . . ." The fire that destroyed the wooden portions of the house weakened the brick and mortar used in the foundations and basement flooring. After the fire, dirt accumulated over the foundations, obscuring them from view until their discovery almost two hundred years later. Since their excavation, the foundations have been exposed to rain, sun, and freezing temperatures, which has stressed the brick and mortar even more. The section will authorize research to determine the least intrusive approach to stabilization that also preserves and protects this valuable link to Brunswick Town's past.

The Operations Branch of the Historic Sites Section has established four regional management teams as part of an overall goal to make planning and goal-setting less of a Raleigh-based administrative procedure and more of a statewide process involving the participation of all staff members. Regional field employees elected members of the seven-member teams, which are authorized to become involved in such matters as joint or regional interpretive planning, multi-site projects, regional budgetary priorities, and improvement of procedures and organization.

Initial results are in from a statewide survey of visitors to twelve North Carolina state historic sites (Aycock Birthplace, Bennett Place, Bentonville Battleground, Brunswick Town, Charlotte Hawkins Brown Memorial, Duke Homestead, Historic Edenton, Polk Memorial, Reed Gold Mine, Somerset Place, and the Thomas Wolfe Memorial) conducted during the summer of 1993. The Office of Park and Tourism Research at North Carolina State University has compiled a summary of the findings, which resulted from 1,523 responses. The summary reveals the following facts:

Visitors to North Carolina's historic sites are well educated (nearly half have received at least some college training) and often consist of family members or mutual friends who visit in groups of two adults and one or two children. Slightly more than half of the visitors were on day trips. Guests enjoyed their experiences, as suggested in the high marks they gave to various aspects of the sites and their overall visits. The single highest mark pertained to staff friendliness. Visitors employed traditional sources of information (friends, relatives, state highway maps) to plan their trips, and nearly 90 percent of visitors declared that they would visit the sites again. The average distance traveled to a site was 43.7 miles, and 55 percent of guests were from North Carolina, chiefly Raleigh, Charlotte, and Greensboro. The next most frequent states of origin were Virginia, South Carolina, Ohio, Georgia, Florida, and Pennsylvania (each with from 2 to 6 percent of the total). The mean age of visitors was 42.5 years. Slightly fewer males than females returned the questionnaire. Almost 60 percent of visitors were employed full time, while the next largest group (15 percent) was retired. The largest single group of visitors was in professional/technical employment. Sites most visited by respondents included Fort Fisher, Reed Gold Mine, Spencer Shops, Duke Homestead, and the Thomas Wolfe Memorial.

A new calendar of special events and programs at all North Carolina state historic sites is now available. The free publication can be obtained at sites throughout the state or at the home office in Raleigh (telephone 919-733-7862). The section cordially invites readers and friends to the following special events scheduled at the sites during coming months.

Spring	HORNE CREEK LIVING HISTORICAL FARM. Planting garden vegetables and field crops, making soap, and textile crafts
April-May	AYCOCK BIRTHPLACE. Living History Days. Nineteenth-century domestic and farm chores performed by costumed interpreters. <i>Wednesdays only</i>
April-May	CSS NEUSE. Special school-group tours. Tours of the Gov. Richard Caswell Memorial and the CSS <i>Neuse</i> feature demonstrations and hands-on activities. <i>Call for reservations</i>
Early April	TOWN CREEK INDIAN MOUND. Richmond County Young Artists Exhibit

April 2	HORNE CREEK LIVING HISTORICAL FARM. When Easter Baskets Were Rabbits' Nests. Children of all ages will enjoy coloring eggs with natural dyes and practicing the old custom of making nests for the Easter rabbit. 10:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M
April 9	SPENCER SHOPS. Studebaker Car Show. Exhibit of Studebakers from the 1930s to the 1960s. \$1.00 donation
April 12	HISTORIC HALIFAX. Halifax Day. Celebration of the adoption of the 1776 Halifax Resolves. Patriotic ceremony, awards for historic preservation, and other activities. Special ceremonies to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the Historic Halifax Restoration Association
April 16	REED GOLD MINE. Gold Rush Run. Competitive and fun runs and walks for all ages. <i>Fee</i>
April 17	VANCE BIRTHPLACE. Spring Pioneer Living Day. Demonstrations of 1830s domestic skills and tours by costumed staff
April 23-24	BENNETT PLACE. Surrender Anniversary Observance. Reenactors re-create the surrender negotiations between Gens. Joseph E. Johnston and William T. Sherman that led to the largest surrender of the Civil War. Military and domestic demonstrations. 10:00 A.M.-4:00 P.M
	HISTORIC EDENTON. Antique show. Dealers from the mid-Atlantic region show seventeenth- to nineteenth-century wares. Sponsored by the Edenton Historical Commission and the Edenton Chamber of Commerce. Location: Edenton-Chowan Recreational Center/Old National Guard Armory. <i>Fee</i>
Late April	SPENCER SHOPS. Steam excursions. Two full days of steam fun. Mainline excursions to cities such as Asheville or Lynchburg. <i>Fee</i>
April 26	REED GOLD MINE. Heritage Day. Nineteenth-century demonstrations and exhibits on North Carolina history for fourth-grade students in surrounding counties
April 30	DUKE HOMESTEAD. Market Day. An old-fashioned celebration of spring that features craftsmen and vendors with nineteenth-century wares. An open house will be held at the Homestead. 10:00 A.M.-4:00 P.M
April 30-May 1	FORT DOBBS. Militia Encampment. Eighteenth-century militia encampment, drills, camp life, and weapons demonstrations
May 7	BENTONVILLE BATTLEGROUND. Confederate Memorial Day
May 13	VANCE BIRTHPLACE. 164th anniversary of the birth of Zebulon Baird Vance
May 14-15	ALAMANCE BATTLEGROUND. Eighteenth-Century Live-In and Militia Muster. Costumed interpreters portray experiences of colonists at home and in the military
May 16	ALAMANCE BATTLEGROUND. 223d anniversary of the Battle of Alamance. A special commemorative program that includes a memorial service, a covered-dish picnic, and a guest speaker. 6:00 P.M

May 22

HOUSE IN THE HORSESHOE. Spring living history program. Costumed interpreters demonstrate skills and activities of the eighteenth century, including a militia encampment. NOON-5:00 P.M.

May 23

STATE CAPITOL. History Bowl state championships

Museum of History

Between August 30 and November 1, 1993, employees of the Wal-Mart store on Glenwood Avenue in Raleigh raised \$925 for the North Carolina Museum of History. On December 9 the Wal-Mart employees presented their gift, along with a matching amount from the store. The program is part of the local store's community involvement program, which features such matching grants. Wal-Mart employees selected the museum to be the recipient of their fall 1993 project.



During the late summer and fall of 1993, employees of a Raleigh Wal-Mart store raised \$925 to benefit the North Carolina Museum of History. During a brief in-store ceremony John D. Ellington (second from left) and Kathleen Gray receive checks from Bill Towe (right), manager of the store, and an unidentified Wal-Mart employee (left).

In December the North Carolina Museum of History Associates received notification of a grant in the amount of \$25,000 to help fund the Education and Interpretation Branch's planned Women's History Curriculum project. Utilizing research from the "North Carolina Women Making History" exhibition, members of the Education and Interpretation Branch are creating history lesson plans for eighth-grade teachers. The museum plans to distribute the curriculum-based resource materials to teachers during early 1995. Teachers will also have the opportunity to make special visits to designated state historic sites throughout North Carolina and to participate in a series of workshops designed to augment the materials provided for classroom work.

Staff Notes

Bonnee H. Logan, previously processing assistant III in the Reference Unit, Archival Services Branch, Archives and Records Section, transferred to the Museum of History. Francenia L. Tracy-Walls returned from parental leave to her position as archivist I in the branch's Arrangement and Description Unit. Glenda O. Montague, accounting technician I, transferred from Archival Services to Archives and Records section administration. The foregoing changes in employment status were effective July 1, 1993. On September 14 Sarah E. Minor was hired as a permanent/part-time archivist I in the branch's Non-Textual Records Unit; she resigned on December 31 to accept full-time employment in the section's Technical Services Branch. Trinnie L. Terrell resigned the position of temporary processing assistant on October 1 to accept part-time employment with the Museum of History. Patricia A. Nikolitch resigned as an archivist I effective November 10, and Gregory L. Dyer resigned the position of archival technician effective December 7.

Mark Wilde-Ramsing, archaeologist with the Underwater Archaeology Unit of the State Historic Preservation Office (HPO), attended the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology in Vancouver, British Columbia, January 5-9 and presented a paper titled "Water Horizons: An Update on Developing and Evaluating Public Programming in Archaeology." Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator for the HPO, participated in the seventy-third annual meeting of the Transportation Research Board, held in Washington, D.C., January 8-12.

In honor of Black History Month, Dr. Jeffrey J. Crow, administrator of the Historical Publications Section, spoke at Mitchell Community College in Statesville on February 7. He discussed the publication of *A History of African Americans in North Carolina*, which appeared in 1992.

Nancy A. Murray, assistant operations chief in the Historic Sites Section, has completed the two-year state public manager program and has become a certified public manager. Cheyney Hales has transferred from the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources to the Interpretations Branch of the Historic Sites Section; his new title is video producer/director II. Mark Woolard has been promoted to maintenance mechanic in the Historic Sites Carpentry Unit. James Sykes is a new maintenance mechanic at Somerset Place. David Scofield resigned as assistant manager at Horne Creek Farm.

Valerie L. Jones has been promoted to associate curator of the Museum of History. She will head the Extension Programs Unit in the museum's Education and Interpretations Branch. The promotion was effective December 1, 1993. On the same date, Beverly B. Gower began work as an office assistant IV in the museum's administrative office.

Colleges and Universities

Barton College

Jeff Broadwater spoke at the annual meeting of the Oral History Association in Birmingham, Alabama, on November 4; his address was titled "The Transformation—Almost—of a Segregationist: John C. Stennis and the Civil Rights Movement."

East Carolina University

Todd L. Savitt delivered the following addresses: October 14, 1993, Medical History Club, University of South Carolina, Columbia, "Entering a White Profession: Black Physicians in the New South, 1865-1920"; October 15, Department of Medicine, University of South Carolina, "Western Medicine Discovers Sickle Cell Anemia: The First Two Cases, 1910-1911"; October 22, Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, Baltimore, "The Medical and Surgical Observer (1892-1894) and the Formation of a Black Medical Profession"; November 6, meeting of the Society for Health and Human Values, Rosslyn, Virginia, poster session on previous topic; November 8, docents of Gunston Hall Plantation, Lorton, Virginia, "Medical Life in George Mason's Virginia"; November 19, conference on "Conventional and Alternative Medicine," Missoula, Montana, "Alternative Healing in American History." Susan Levine read a paper at the North American Labor History Conference, held at Wayne State University in Detroit on October 15, 1993. The paper was titled "The Living Wage Debate: Family Economics, Public Welfare, and the 1922 Railroad Shopcraft Strike." William H. Cobb addressed the annual meeting of the Southern Historical Association in Orlando, Florida, on November 13; his topic was "Royal Revenues, 1627-1639, and the French Decision for War." Charles W. Calhoun's article "Civil Religion and the Gilded Age Presidency: The Case of Benjamin Harrison" appeared in *Presidential Studies Quarterly* 23 (Fall 1993).

North Carolina State University

Walter Jackson discussed the central ideas of the American Civil Rights movement at a conference on the life of Martin Luther King, October 22, 1993, at the University of Newcastle in England; later in October he addressed an American history faculty seminar at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge University. James E. Crisp is the author of "Sam Houston's Speechwriters: The Grad Student, the Teenager, the Editors, and the Historians," which appeared in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* 97 (October 1993).

Southern Historical Collection

The Southern Historical Collection, Manuscripts Department, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, has recently made available the following manuscript groups: diary, 1829-1830, of Roswell Elmer (b. 1808), editor of the *North Carolina Spectator and Western Advertiser* (Rutherfordton); records, 1907-1927, of the projects of Franklinton Township Good Roads; records, 1979-1986, of the Greensboro Civil Rights Fund, established following the fatal attack (November 3, 1979) by members of the Ku Klux Klan and of the Nazi Party on a group of demonstrators of the Communist Workers Party; papers, 1910-1951, of Ruth Johnson (ca. 1893-1950s), Wake County teacher, church worker at the Riverdale Christian Church, and manager of the State Book Store (Raleigh); papers, 1861-1865 and 1899, of the McLaurin family of Anson County, whose members served in the Fifty-ninth North Carolina Regiment and the Fourth North Carolina Cavalry during the Civil War; account books, 1890-1901, of John Henry McMullan, physician in Hertford and Edenton; papers, ca. 1940s-1960s, of Kenneth

Claiborne Royall (1894-1971), Goldsboro and Raleigh lawyer, last U.S. secretary of war (1947), and first U.S. secretary of the army (1947-1949); and papers, 1971-1993, of Henry S. M. Uhl (b. 1921), first director (1973) of the Mountain Area Health Education Center (Asheville) and professor emeritus of medicine at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine at Wake Forest University.

The zip code for both the Southern Historical Commission and the North Carolina Collection has been changed to 27514-8890. The campus box numbers remain unchanged: 3926 for the SHC and 3930 for the NCC.

Western Carolina University

Curtis W. Wood addressed the fifth annual Scottish Heritage Symposium in Fayetteville on September 24, 1993; he titled his remarks "The Scotch-Irish and the Transmission of Scottish Culture to the Carolinas." In November 1993 H. Tyler Blethen was reelected to a second term as trustee of the Western North Carolina Historical Association.

State, County, and Local Groups

Chapel Hill Historical Society

"A Chapel Hill Political Perspective" was the topic of Howard N. Lee's talk at the society's February 6 meeting. Lee, formerly a three-term mayor of Chapel Hill, presently serves as a state senator.

Gold History Corporation

The corporation, the support group whose efforts benefit Reed Gold Mine State Historic Site, held its annual meeting on December 13, 1993. The group elected twenty-four members to its board of directors and elected as officers for the coming year Patty Garrison, president; Bill Widenhouse, first vice-president; Edith Walker, second vice-president; and Tish Harris, secretary-treasurer. Total membership currently stands at sixty-two individual/family members and four corporate/associate members. The corporation has promoted the heritage of gold mining in North Carolina for more than twenty years.

Lower Cape Fear Historical Society

William S. Powell, professor emeritus of history at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, discussed the history of that institution at a meeting of the Lower Cape Fear Historical Society in Wilmington on February 20.

Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts

On February 20 and 21 MESDA hosted its second winter seminar on antique furniture. Leaders in the fields of early cabinetmaking technology, eighteenth-century carved furniture, and furniture conservation led three workshops that included demonstrations, illustrations, and object studies. Mack Headley, master of the Anthony Hay Cabinet Shop at Colonial Williamsburg, lectured on planning

and construction practices from the craftsman's perspective; John Bivins, adjunct curator at MESDA, discussed style and technique in eighteenth-century furniture carving; and Carey Howlett, conservator of furniture, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, led a demonstration of hands-on conservation techniques for antique furniture.

New Bern Historical Society

On the evening of January 12, the New Bern Historical Society and the New Bern Preservation Foundation cosponsored a slide/lecture program on North Carolina architecture narrated by Peter B. Sandbeck, supervisor of the Eastern Office of the Division of Archives and History in Greenville and author of *The Historic Architecture of New Bern and Craven County, North Carolina*. On February 17 the two organizations jointly sponsored a second such presentation, led by Reid Thomas, restoration specialist with the Eastern Office. Both lectures took place at the New Bern Public Library, and both featured slides taken for the Preservation/North Carolina Heritage Education Project.

New Bern Preservation Foundation

The annual foundation-sponsored antique show will take place at the Sheraton Grand Hotel/Inn/Marina in downtown New Bern on Saturday, May 14, from 9:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. and Sunday, May 15, from 11:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Proceeds from the show benefit the foundation's ongoing preservation efforts. Admission is \$4.00 per person (\$3.50 in advance). For additional information about the show, telephone the foundation at (919) 633-6448. Advance tickets can ordered by check made payable to the New Bern Preservation Foundation. Write to the foundation at P.O. Box 207, New Bern, NC 28563.

North Carolina Living Historical Farm Committee

The committee has received from the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources a grant in the amount of \$10,041 to assist it in restoring the Hauser House at Horne Creek Living Historical Farm. The award is one of a number of special grants designed to foster the efforts of local historical associations throughout the state.

Wake County Historical Society

Linda Simmons-Henry, coauthor of *Culture Town: Life in Raleigh's African-American Communities*, and Dan Becker, executive director of the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission, spoke at the society's February 20 meeting, held in the chapel of St. Augustine's College in Raleigh.

Editor's Note: Dr. Leuchtenburg is William Rand Kenan Jr. Professor of History at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and a nationally renowned expert on the American presidency. The following article is based on a speech he delivered in Memorial Hall at UNC in commemoration of the university's bicentennial on October 12, 1993.

The Presidents Come to Chapel Hill

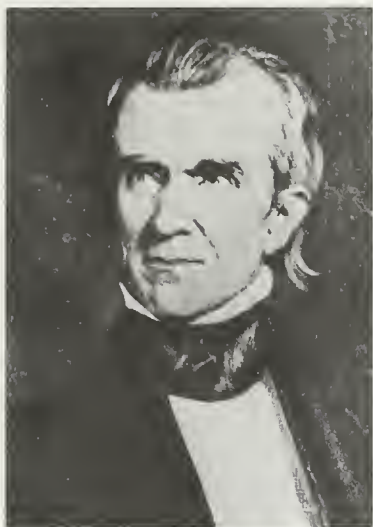
William E. Leuchtenburg

In the late spring of 1847, a current of excitement ran through Chapel Hill: the president of the United States was coming to town—on that day, for the first time ever—and a very special president because, though now of Tennessee, James K. Polk was a Tar Heel born (Mecklenburg County) and a Tar Heel bred, Carolina class of 1818.

As a student at UNC, Polk had made an impression less by native intelligence than by the way he applied himself. To clinch an argument, his fellow students would say the point they were making was as surely true as "that Jim Polk will get up in the morning at first call." An indefatigable self-starter, Polk was graduated with first honors both in mathematics and in the classics; delivered a commencement oration in Latin; and finished first in his class. When you learn there were only fourteen students in that class, that may not seem much of a distinction. But consider that one of Polk's classmates would become the first governor of Florida, another paymaster general of the United States and consul general in Italy, another president of Davidson College, yet another bishop of Mississippi and chancellor of the University of the South. Among his fellow students in his Chapel Hill years were two future governors of North Carolina (one of them John Motley Morehead), as well as the future presiding officers of the Virginia and the North Carolina Senates and the secretary of the navy, who would be with Polk on his historic trip to Chapel Hill in 1847.

Polk's trip through North Carolina was, as he recorded in his diary, "a continual triumphal procession." At each depot his train reached—Warrenton, Henderson, Franklinton—large crowds turned out, and in Raleigh, where he was met in the portico of Yarborough's Hotel by a professor from the University of North Carolina and a student delegation, Polk noted that "the Street between the Capitol & the Governor's House was brilliantly illuminated, & there was a most imposing display of fire works."

At eight in the morning on the next day, the president and his entourage, including an escort of Carolina students, left Raleigh in a dozen carriages and other conveyances bound for Chapel Hill. Leading the procession was a "splendid brass band," which the university had arranged to accompany Polk the whole way from Richmond. Getting from Raleigh to Chapel Hill took the president nine hours. He stopped often on the warm day at farms to rest the horses and to shake hands with well-wishers and took midday dinner along the route. Not until nearly evening did he arrive at the Eagle Hotel in Chapel Hill, where the proprietor, Nancy Hilliard, had constructed an annex in his honor to house him and



James K. Polk, a native of North Carolina and an alumnus of UNC, was the first president to visit the Chapel Hill campus of the university. Polk judged his 1847 visit to be "an exceedingly agreeable one." Portrait of Polk by G. P. A. Healy from *Dictionary of American Portraits* (New York: Dover Publications, 1967), 493.

his large party, which included present and former governors and a naval officer, Matthew Fontaine Maury, the brilliant superintendent of the U.S. Naval Observatory.

When Polk arrived at Miss Nancy's, he found a double line of faculty and students there to greet him. He proceeded to the campus, which had been given a face-lifting for this special occasion, with a coat of tan wash in the Romantic style applied to the buildings. At the chapel, Gerrard Hall, which had been enlarged for his visit, Polk responded graciously, though with characteristic ponderousness, to an address of welcome from the president of the university, David Lowry Swain: "Twenty-nine years have passed since I was here, yet I recognized as I came up a number of particular objects which were still the same in these halls in which I spent three years of my life and to the acquisitions here received I mainly attribute whatever success has attended the labor of my subsequent life." Afterward, he spoke to the only professor from his student years who remained: the noted scientist Elisha Mitchell, after whom Mount Mitchell is named.

Over the next two days, Polk renewed acquaintance with the campus. Accompanied by college chums, he strolled past the buildings of his youth and with his wife returned to his old dorm room on the top floor of South Building, which had been completed only the year before he arrived as a student. He looked in on an examination of the senior class on international and constitutional law conducted by President Swain and learned that at the examination in astronomy Captain Maury was so impressed by the performance of one student that he gave him on the spot a position at the Naval Observatory.

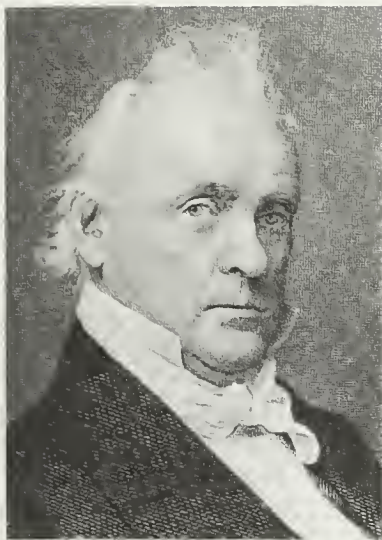
Polk's long stay came to a climax on Commencement Day, a magnet for hundreds of visitors. The correspondent for the New York *Herald* reported: "The little village of Chapel Hill is overflowing with people and they continue to pour in from all quarters, a number of persons having arrived all the way from Tennessee. There are tents pitched and wagons occupied by visitors, as at a camp meeting, for want of accommodations in the houses, which are filled to their fullest capacity, 'Miss Nancy' having the prospect of a thousand guests for dinner." After observing the class of 1847 graduated, the president returned to the White House, where he entered in his diary: "& thus ended my excursion to the University of N. Carolina. It was an exceedingly agreeable one."

While Polk was in Chapel Hill, his secretary of state, James Buchanan, wrote him every day to report on affairs in Washington, so it was altogether fitting that twelve years later Buchanan would be the next president to come here. For Buchanan, the chance to get away came at a propitious time. In the 1858 elections, his party had suffered brutal losses. Afterward, he wrote: "Well! we have met the enemy . . . & we are theirs. . . . Our crushing defeat . . . is so great that it is almost absurd." At the same time Buchanan's party was disintegrating, his personal life was falling to pieces. Kate Thompson, the wife of his secretary of the interior, Jacob Thompson, called Buchanan a "*hardened* old Bachelor," which he was, but the president also craved female companionship. Unhappily for him, his younger sister, Harriet, who had been serving as a surrogate first lady, abandoned him for three months, and a widow who had been dwelling at the White House, and for whom Buchanan expressed some fondness, also left town. Increasingly irritable, the lonely president, his biographer writes, "got on the nerves of his associates," and as a result some cabinet members "tried to get him out of Washington and cooked up a presidential tour to the South." Consequently, on May 30, 1859, Buchanan departed for Baltimore, where he sailed to Norfolk and then proceeded toward Chapel Hill.

He did so at a perilous moment in the history of the republic, with voices calling for the dismemberment of the Union growing every day more strident. The university itself was being shaken by the controversy over slavery. Three years earlier, the precocious young head of the chemistry department had revealed innocently that he favored the Free Soil candidate for president. That comment triggered a series of outraged protests resulting in his dismissal. As Lyle Sitterson has written, students burned him in effigy and, it was said, planned to tar and feather him. A North Carolina newspaper declared that no man who supported a candidate opposed to the extension of slavery "ought to be allowed to breathe the air or tread the soil of North Carolina." To escape a mob of three hundred people in Salisbury, who wanted him turned over to them, he was compelled to flee secretly during the night on a northbound train, leaving behind his native state and the home he had built in Chapel Hill, a place known today as the Horace Williams House.

Though Buchanan bore no small part of the responsibility for bringing on the secession crisis, he identified himself, at a train stop on his way here, as one who was "a supporter of the Constitution and the Union and . . . ever expect to be." He thanked God that there was no danger to the Constitution from North Carolina, a sentiment that produced "loud and prolonged cheers," to which he responded, "God bless the Old North State."

Buchanan and his party, including Secretary Thompson, one of two UNC graduates the president had named to his cabinet, made the trip from Raleigh to Chapel Hill on an oppressively hot day—at first on a train drawn by four locomotives, then by stage. In Chapel Hill, Buchanan was led to President Swain's yard. Archibald Henderson later wrote: "The reception and open-air dinner on the beautiful lawn of the president's mansion were notable. The tables beneath the shade of the mighty oaks were . . . loaded with fruits, confectioneries, and Southern delicacies of every description." At the commencement exercises, Buchanan heard a series of orations by students. One, a young man from New York, spoke on the subject "The Persecution of the Jews" and, it was recorded,



James Buchanan's visit to Chapel Hill in May 1859 appears to have been an invigorating tonic for the fifteenth president, his entourage, and the residents of the village. A cabinet official reported that Buchanan was "perfectly delighted with his trip. . . ." Engraving of Buchanan by John C. Buttre from *Dictionary of American Portraits*, 85.

"dwelt at length upon the unblushing and repeated acts of enmity towards an unoffending people."

Nearly two dozen newspapermen descended on Chapel Hill for the occasion—from the Carolinas, from Richmond, from Washington, even from as far away as New York City. They had a miserable time of it traveling on a wagon without springs that moved at a tortoise's pace. The grueling trip from Durham to Chapel Hill took them six hours. But once they reached the campus, they were agreeably impressed. The commencement exercises, noted one correspondent, were "staged upon a sylvan theater surrounded by dense forests . . . one of the best selected sites for an institution of learning that can be found in the whole country."

The trip did Buchanan a world of good. The press found him "gay and frisky as a young buck," and a cabinet official reported that "the old gentleman was perfectly delighted with his trip. . . . There has not been since the days of Genl. Jackson such an ovation to any President." At the close of the commencement ceremonies, President Swain announced that Buchanan would receive calls under the Davie poplar. He welcomed men and women, especially the latter. The silver-haired president of the United States, beneath the tree, not only "had quite a pleasant time" shaking hands with "the many fair ladies who were introduced to him" but also kissed one "very pretty young lady" and deputized her to kiss all the rest of the women on his behalf. Afterward, Kate Thompson, who got an accounting of the journey from her husband, wrote: "Truly, I think the old Rip Van Winkle waked up for this occasion. . . . He had a good time in N. Carolina for Mr. T. says he kissed hundreds of pretty girls which *made his mouth water!*"

Yet, amid all the frivolity, Buchanan had uttered a prophetic warning. If he could speak to all young men in the land, he told his Chapel Hill audience, he would

advise them to devote themselves to the preservation of the principles of the Constitution, for without those blessings, our liberties are gone. Let this Constitution be torn to atoms; let thirty republics rise up against each other; let the Union separate, and it would be the most fatal day for the liberties of the human race that ever dawned upon any land. Let this experiment be tried, and mankind and every friend would deplore the sad event. I belong to

a passing generation. My lamp of life cannot continue long. I hope I may survive to the end of my Presidential term, but so emphatically do I believe that mankind . . . are interested in the preservation of the Union that I hope I may be gathered to my fathers before I should witness its dissolution.

Buchanan spoke those words less than two years before the firing on Fort Sumter, an event with the most dire consequences for this university. Cornelia Phillips Spencer remarked on the "strange sad spring of 1861" that "besides innumerable violets and jessamines brought into bloom a strange enormous and terrible flower, the blood-red flower of war, which grows amid the thunders." Scores of Carolina students who had greeted Polk, who had cheered Buchanan, lost their lives in the war. "The sad tale of the fallen," one writer later noted, "begins with Lt. William Preston Mangum at Bull Run and ends with Capt. John H. D. Fain and J. J. Phillips on the retreat from Petersburg. It includes five at Shiloh, 14 at Malvern Hill, nine at Sharpsburg, eight at Fredericksburg, five at Chancellorsville, four at Vicksburg, seven at Chickamauga, six at the Wilderness, five at Spotsylvania Court House, nine in the Atlanta campaign, twenty-one at Gettysburg."

On April 14, 1865, Gen. Joseph Wheeler's Confederate cavalry entered Chapel Hill with Union forces in hot pursuit. The Confederates dug rifle pits on the Raleigh road and laid plans to make the campus a battleground. But, outnumbered, the men in gray withdrew, and on the morning of April 17, four thousand blue-jacketed Union cavalry from Sherman's forces entered the village with a handsome, well-comported thirty-year-old general, Smith B. Atkins, riding at their head.

Two days later, the Union general called upon the president of the university, the perdurable David Swain, and there he encountered the president's winsome twenty-one-year-old daughter. They took one look at one another and fell head over heels in love. The Union brigadier made Ellie Swain a present of a spirited riding horse, and every evening he dispatched the regimental band to the university president's home to serenade her. In three weeks Ellie was engaged to the enemy commander who was occupying the town; in four months they were married. So incensed were Confederate loyalists at this apostasy that Cornelia Spencer noted in her diary that "[wedding] invitations were spat upon in one or two houses." To disrupt the marriage ceremony, students tolled the college bell in South Building for three hours, and they hanged President Swain and the general in effigy. A member of the class of 1865 wrote in his diary: "Who can sympathize with . . . a young lady who willingly throws herself into the arms of a Yankee General, while his sword is yet reeking with the blood of its victims, her own relations or at least her own countrymen."

That episode set the stage for the next visit by an American president, because the aging Swain still held office when Andrew Johnson came to Chapel Hill in 1867. For more than one reason, it was appropriate that Swain should be the one to greet President Johnson, a southerner who had aligned himself with the Union during the war. It was Swain, son of a Massachusetts man, who was one of two commissioners appointed to arrange with General Sherman for the surrender of Raleigh and the protection of the capital and of the university. Sherman, formerly superintendent of the State Military Academy of Louisiana, pledged to Swain, "as one college president to another," that the University of North Carolina would not be harmed. On learning of Swain's negotiations with

Sherman, Jefferson Davis ordered the president of the university arrested, and a Confederate general in the closing days of the war, as his infantry division marched down Franklin Street, said that Swain should be hanged. Subsequently, Swain, standing alone in front of the State House in Raleigh, surrendered the keys to the capitol to General Sherman's agent, and in May 1865 he was one of North Carolina's three delegates who met with President Johnson to discuss the Reconstruction regime.



Andrew Johnson's 1867 visit to Chapel Hill was not his first. Forty-one years earlier at the age of seventeen he had passed through the village on his way west from his hometown of Raleigh to a new life in Tennessee and had received food and overnight lodging. On his return trip as holder of the highest office in the land, Johnson found that the cabin that had sheltered him as a youth was still standing.

Andrew Johnson, once viewed in the South as a renegade, had by the time he arrived in Chapel Hill in 1867 made himself much more acceptable to his native section by vetoing the Reconstruction Acts, though his veto had been overridden and military rule imposed. In welcoming Johnson, Swain called the veto message "worthy of the wisdom of Washington and the statesmanship of Jefferson."

In response, President Johnson recalled that this was not his first visit to Chapel Hill. He remembered that, forty-one years earlier, as an impoverished seventeen-year-old tailor's apprentice, he had run away from his master in his hometown of Raleigh in quest of a new life in Tennessee. On his way west, he had walked the main thoroughfare to Chapel Hill, where he wandered down Franklin Street footsore and famished. When he came to the outskirts of the village, he had "begged for supper and lodging." The young stranger was not only taken in and treated kindly but on leaving was given bread and meat to sustain him on his long trek. In the years since he had last seen Chapel Hill, Johnson had, with the help of his wife, learned to read, pursued his trade of tailor, risen in the ranks of the Democratic Party, been chosen by President Lincoln to be military governor of Tennessee, been elected vice-president of the United States, and—as a consequence of John Wilkes Booth's bullet—succeeded Lincoln in the White House. This time, on his second visit to Chapel Hill, he came from Raleigh not on foot but by special train to Durham and then by carriage, not as a penniless lad but as holder of the highest office in the land. In Chapel Hill, he found that the cabin that had sheltered him was still standing. Speaking from the front steps of the Swain mansion, President Johnson concluded: "North Carolina has not been, in the language of school men, exactly my alma mater, but still she is my mother and, God bless her, I am proud of her."

With Johnson in Chapel Hill were three well-known public figures: Secretary of State William Seward, Postmaster General Alexander Randall, and Gen. Dan Sickles. The Philanthropic Society resolved to make members of Seward and Randall, though the gesture of goodwill occasioned unexpected difficulty. When the president of the society put the traditional question "Do you promise to keep the by-laws and transactions of this society a secret?" all save one of the dozen inductees gave their assent and took their seats. Seward remained standing. After an awkward moment, he said: "I do not. I never joined a secret society in my life. I was an anti-Mason and an anti-Know Nothing. I am an anti-secret society man."

A generation later, one who was in the room that day recalled what ensued:

Absolute consternation followed this announcement. Nobody knew what to do or say, or what would happen next. Just when it seemed as if the entire society would collapse Fabius Haywood Busbee, a very bright and fertile boy who is now the attorney of the Southern Railway at Raleigh, . . . arose and said: "Mr. President, I move the Constitution and by-laws be suspended in the case of Mr. Seward." The president put the motion, which he had no right to do, as the constitution . . . provided that it should never be suspended . . . , except upon six weeks' notice, and it was carried by Busbee's vote, everybody else being too dumfounded to cast their ballots. That's the way William H. Seward became a member of the Philanthropic Society.

Dan Sickles proved to be the subject of far greater controversy. The Dialectic Society had no problem with inducting President Johnson, but it drew the line at Sickles, who was blackballed by a small minority of the Dis. They might well have found him unworthy because of his egregious behavior. When he learned in 1859 that his young wife was having an affair with a Washington dandy, he forced her to write out a confession saying that in a bed on the second floor of a house on Washington's Fifteenth Street, "I did what is usual for a wicked woman to do" and had "an intimacy of an improper kind . . . in the parlor, on the sofa." Sickles then hunted down the rake, Philip Barton Key, son of the author of "The Star Spangled Banner" and nephew of Chief Justice Roger Taney. At Lafayette Square near the White House, crying "Key, you scoundrel, you have dishonored my bed—you must die!" he gunned Key down in cold blood as he pleaded for mercy. Sickles then took his wife back into his marriage bed, an act that outraged polite society far more than his original deed. If he could be so forgiving, then why had he murdered in the first place? George Templeton Strong was later to say of Sickles: "One might as well try to spoil a rotten egg as to damage Dan's character." The dissident Dis, then, had good reason for blackballing Sickles. They may well have done so, though, not because they disapproved of his frayed character but rather to protest his role as military governor of the Carolinas, not least because Sickles, rascal though he was, nonetheless championed the rights of the freedmen.

In the teeth of all this controversy, the 1867 commencement came almost as an anticlimax. Only nine years earlier, Bill Snider points out in his excellent history, the University of North Carolina "had the largest enrollment of any college or university in the United States except Yale." But when President Johnson and his party attended the 1867 commencement, the number of "distinguished guests" seated on the stage of Gerrard Hall outnumbered the graduating class, a total of only eleven in that grim postbellum year. Afterward, the Raleigh *Daily Sentinel* declared that there was one significant political lesson to be drawn: for President

Johnson to travel to “the remote place of Chapel Hill in safety will give defamers something to think about.”

Andrew Johnson’s visit, though, may well have had one unhappy consequence for the university. The Reconstruction governor, perhaps out of anger that he had not been invited to join Johnson at the commencement, removed David Swain as president of the university. Not many days later, the carriage horse General Sherman had given Swain as a present bolted, hurling him to the ground, and he did not long survive the fall. So far as we know, though, Ellie Swain lived happily ever after.

Seventy-one years went by before another president came to Chapel Hill while in office, but during that long interval the university received visits from one president-to-be and one president-who-had-been. In January 1909, four years before he entered the White House, Woodrow Wilson, at that time president of Princeton, an institution that had long shared close ties to this university, spoke here at the urging of his nephew, a Carolina undergraduate. At the conclusion of his address, Wilson said: “I wish there were some great orator who could go about and make men drunk with this spirit of self-sacrifice. I wish there were some man whose golden tongue might every day carry abroad the golden accounts of that creative age in which we were born a nation; accents which would ring like tones of reassurance around the whole circle of the globe, so that America might again have the distinction of showing men the way, the certain way, of achievement and confident hope.” One Carolina student in Gerrard Hall that day, a young man so short that he was perched in the crowded gallery on another student’s knee, was mesmerized. Those words, he thought, were aimed directly at him, the president of the senior class—Frank Porter Graham.

In 1915 William Howard Taft, only two years after leaving the White House, inaugurated the distinguished Weil Lectures on American Citizenship. If you turn to Bill Powell’s illuminating pictorial history of the university, you will find a photograph of the portly former president standing next to the slender Edward Kidder Graham on the front porch of the university president’s house. Looking at that picture, you will have no difficulty in comprehending a contemporary jest—that William Howard Taft once got up in a streetcar and gave his seat to three ladies.

Not until a soggy day in December 1938, though, did the first sitting president come to Chapel Hill in more than seven decades. Franklin Delano Roosevelt traveled north by train from the Little White House in Warm Springs, Georgia. So great was the excitement in North Carolina about the approaching visit that at Sanford, as the locomotive of the Seaboard’s streamliner rounded the bend, ten thousand people stood in the rain at the depot to greet the president, and as his motorcade started its thirty-five-mile journey on the slick road to Chapel Hill, many more lined every street, carrying photos of FDR with the word “Welcome,” and in Pittsboro, children, let out from school for the day, waved home-made flags.

Roosevelt was supposed to speak at Kenan Stadium, but uncooperative wet weather drove the ceremonies indoors. An overflow crowd of thousands packed into the newly constructed Woollen Gymnasium an hour before the president arrived, and the best that the thousands more who showed up at the appointed hour could hope for was a seat in Memorial Hall or one of three other buildings to



President Franklin D. Roosevelt addressed an overflow crowd at a student forum held (because of inclement weather) in Woollen Gymnasium at UNC on December 6, 1938. Not visible in this photograph is the dais behind Roosevelt, on which were seated North Carolina Governor Clyde R. Hoey and an assortment of political and university dignitaries. Photograph from the Raleigh News and Observer Negative Collection in custody of the Archives, Division of Archives and History.

which FDR's words were piped in. As the Carolina band played "Hail to the Chief," Roosevelt was dressed in cap and gown and before he spoke received an honorary Doctor of Laws. After an African American WPA chorus sang spirituals, the president, his legs paralyzed, lumbered to the flag-festooned platform. As he did, a Carolina cheerleader led the animated crowd in "thunderous cheers."

The spectators in the stifling, jam-packed gym, overheated by intense klieg lights, knew they were present at an unusual occasion. Roosevelt faced a battery of fifteen microphones and eight newsreel cameras, and his address was carried over 225 radio stations. Twenty telegraph wires transmitted the stories of nearly one hundred reporters, and his words, translated into French, German, Italian, and Russian, went overseas by short wave. The occasion was noteworthy not merely because Roosevelt was the first president to come to Chapel Hill while in office in the twentieth century but because he came at such a critical time. At home, he had just suffered so severe a defeat in the midterm elections that many doubted that the liberal outlook would long survive. Abroad, Hitler had in September humiliated the democracies at Munich. Still worse, the Nazis had only days before carried out their horrifying pogrom against Jews. The president had not delivered an address since the midterm elections, and it was singular that he chose Chapel Hill as his venue and to speak not at a ceremony such as a commencement but to a student forum, though one of the country's best-known, the Carolina Political Union. It was clearly young people, the people who carried hope for the future, he was seeking to reach.

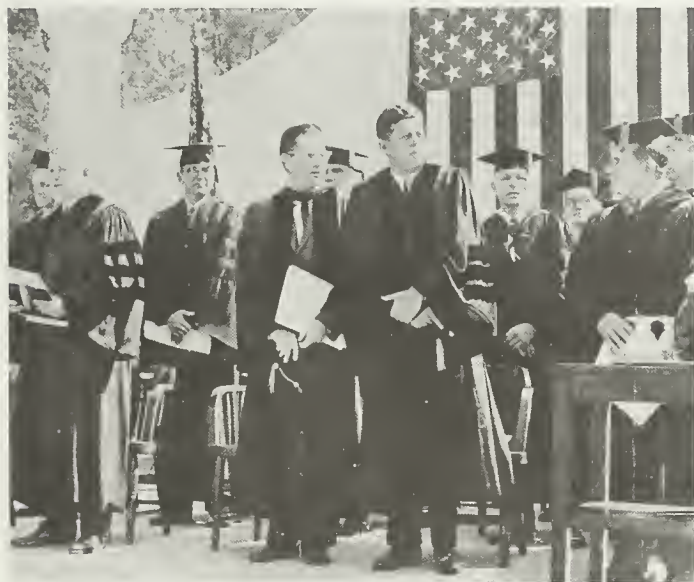
Roosevelt said a number of things on that December day. He identified himself with the university's illustrious president, Frank Porter Graham, who, like himself, had often been abused by the press; he denied reports that his favorite breakfast dish was "grilled millionaire"; he quoted Supreme Court Justice Ben-

jamin Cardozo, "We live in a world of change. . . . there is change whether we will it or not"; and he declared that it was the University of North Carolina's recognition of that reality—that it was "thinking and acting in terms of today and tomorrow and not in the tradition of yesterday"—that brought him so willingly to Chapel Hill.

The climax of his address came when he said: "Because we live in an era of acceleration, we can no longer trust to the evolution of future decades to meet these new problems. They rise before us today, and they must be met today. . . . That is why I . . . associate myself so greatly with the younger generation. That is why I am happy and proud to become an alumnus of the University of North Carolina, typifying as it does American liberal thought through American action."

Nearly a quarter of a century elapsed before the next president came to Chapel Hill, although during that interval the university was graced by a visit from Eleanor Roosevelt. Moreover, no fewer than four future presidents appeared on campus during that period. Both Harry Truman and John F. Kennedy spoke at forums, and in 1942 the United States Naval Pre-Flight School at UNC enrolled both Gerald Ford and George Bush (Ford had spent the summer of 1937 at UNC Law School).

When John F. Kennedy arrived here in October 1961, it was in circumstances quite different from FDR's visit. Whereas Roosevelt had come to North Carolina by train, Kennedy arrived at Raleigh-Durham Airport by jet. He rode down Highway 54 with the young governor of the state, Terry Sanford, by his side, in a limousine with a protective bubble-top that he removed when he reached the outskirts of Chapel Hill just as, alas, he was to remove it on the streets of Dallas two years later. While Roosevelt chose a student forum, Kennedy spoke on University Day, October 12. And while Roosevelt encountered a sullen drizzle that moved his address indoors, Kennedy met balmy Indian summer and hence was able to talk at what Roy Parker later called "that invigorating, indescribably poignant time of year," under a sky of "burnished crispness" in "the achingly-beautiful arena of Chapel Hill's stadium," where, in the words of another writer, "warmed by a docile sun, pensive in cap and gown," Kennedy rose to speak before



John F. Kennedy spoke at an outdoor University Day convocation in Kenan Stadium on October 12, 1961. Shown on the podium with the president are (left to right) Governor Terry Sanford (directly in front of column), University President William C. Friday (beside Kennedy), and University chancellor William B. Aycock (behind table). Photograph courtesy Raleigh News and Observer; reproduced by permission.

forty thousand students and townspeople. Kennedy's visit was different for yet another, and more important, reason. For the first time in all the many years presidents had come to Chapel Hill, the student audience, at long last and much too late, was no longer composed wholly of whites.

In other respects, though, their visits were similar. Like Roosevelt, Kennedy was enthusiastically welcomed. Like Roosevelt, he was awarded an honorary degree, which Chancellor Aycock conferred upon him. It was the first he had received since taking office. (The following year in New Haven, he would receive another honorary degree and respond mischievously, "Now I have the best of both worlds—a Harvard education and a Yale degree.")

Like Roosevelt, too, he made a direct appeal to young people, in this instance with even more evocative imagery, for the youthful president was introduced by the even younger president of the university, Bill Friday. The forty-four-year-old Kennedy—the youngest president ever elected, succeeding the then-oldest man who had ever been in the White House—had a particular attraction to the young. In the 1960 campaign in Ohio, he said: "If we can lower the voting age to nine, we'll sweep the state."

President Kennedy, standing before a huge North Carolina flag, began his address in Kenan Stadium by saying: "North Carolina has long been identified with enlightened and progressive leaders and people." After referring to figures such as Frank Porter Graham, he remarked on the venerable tradition at Chapel Hill "that the graduate of this university is a man of his Nation as well as a man of his time." (Today he would amend that statement to say that "the graduate of this university is a woman of this nation as well as a woman of her time.") He added: "I want to emphasize, in the great concentration which we now place upon scientists and engineers, how much we still need the men and women educated in the liberal traditions, willing to take the long look, undisturbed by prejudices and slogans of the moment, who attempt to make an honest judgment on difficult events."

After these serious comments, Kennedy struck a more jocular note, though the amplifying system worked so poorly that some could not understand his words. One woman asked, "Is he talking in Latin?" The Harvard-educated president drew laughter from the crowd when he referred to himself "as a graduate of a small land grant college in Massachusetts," then added: "Those of you who regard my profession of political life with some disdain should remember that it made it possible for me to move from being an obscure lieutenant in the United States Navy to Commander-in-Chief in 14 years, with very little technical competence." He also said facetiously that he would not "adopt from the Belgian Constitution a provision giving three votes instead of one to college graduates—at least not until more Democrats go to college."

But he became more serious when he declared:

I hope that you will realize that from the beginning of this country, and especially in North Carolina, there has been the closest link between educated men and women and politics and government. And also to remember that our nation's first great leaders were also our first great scholars.

A contemporary described Thomas Jefferson as "a gentleman of 32 who could calculate an eclipse, survey an estate, tie an artery, plan an edifice, try a cause, break a horse, dance the minuet, and play the violin." John Quincy Adams, after being summarily dismissed from the United States Senate, could then become Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory at Harvard . . . , and then become a great Secretary of State.

Kennedy admonished:

This is a great institution with a great tradition and with devoted alumni, and with the support of the people of this State. Its establishment and continued functioning . . . has required great sacrifice by the people of North Carolina. I cannot believe that all of this is undertaken merely to give this school's graduates an economic advantage in the life-struggle.

"A University," said Professor Woodrow Wilson, "should be an organ of memory for the State, for the transmission of its best traditions." And Prince Bismarck was even more specific. "One third of the students of German universities," he once said, "broke down from over-work, another third broke down from dissipation, and the other third ruled Germany."

President Kennedy then peered out at the students in the stadium and, stabbing the air with his forefinger, stated, "I will leave it to each of you to decide in which category you will fall."

Since that golden moment nearly a third of a century ago, no president before today has come here while in office, but two former presidents have: Gerald Ford, returning to the campus of his youth, and Jimmy Carter, the 1984 Weil Lecturer.

At the banquet preceding Carter's talk, I had the honor of giving an address of welcome. I began: "For generations to come, this nation will look back with pride at an American president who came from a state that shares a small part of its border with North Carolina, who matriculated at a distinguished institution, whose nomination by the Democratic Party caught political analysts by surprise, who, once in the White House, chalked up notable accomplishments both in domestic and in foreign affairs, but who was not fully appreciated until after he left office": James K. Polk. In that fashion, I laid claim to Mr. Carter "as an alumnus of this university by historical parallel" and also thereby closed the circle of the presidents who have come to Chapel Hill.



Participating in the university's bicentennial convocation on October 12, 1993—precisely thirty-two years to the day after President John F. Kennedy's visit—was President Bill Clinton, shown here receiving the honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Paul Hardin, university chancellor.

As we march into Kenan Stadium to hear President Clinton this evening, let us remember that there will be spirits of the past marching with us—Jim Polk; Jamie Buchanan; that onetime tailor's apprentice, Andrew Johnson; Woodrow Wilson, who so inspired Frank Porter Graham; Bill Taft; FDR; young Jack Kennedy; Jerry Ford; Jimmy Carter; and all of those undergraduates who heard them, on all of those occasions past—all here to join with us in celebrating this glorious moment: the 200th birthday of the University of North Carolina.

CAROLINA COMMENTS

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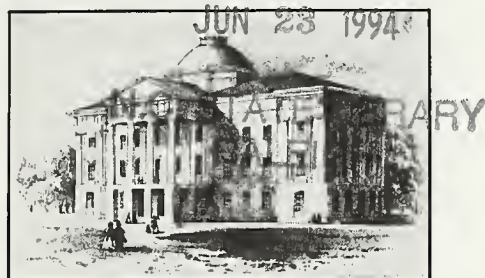
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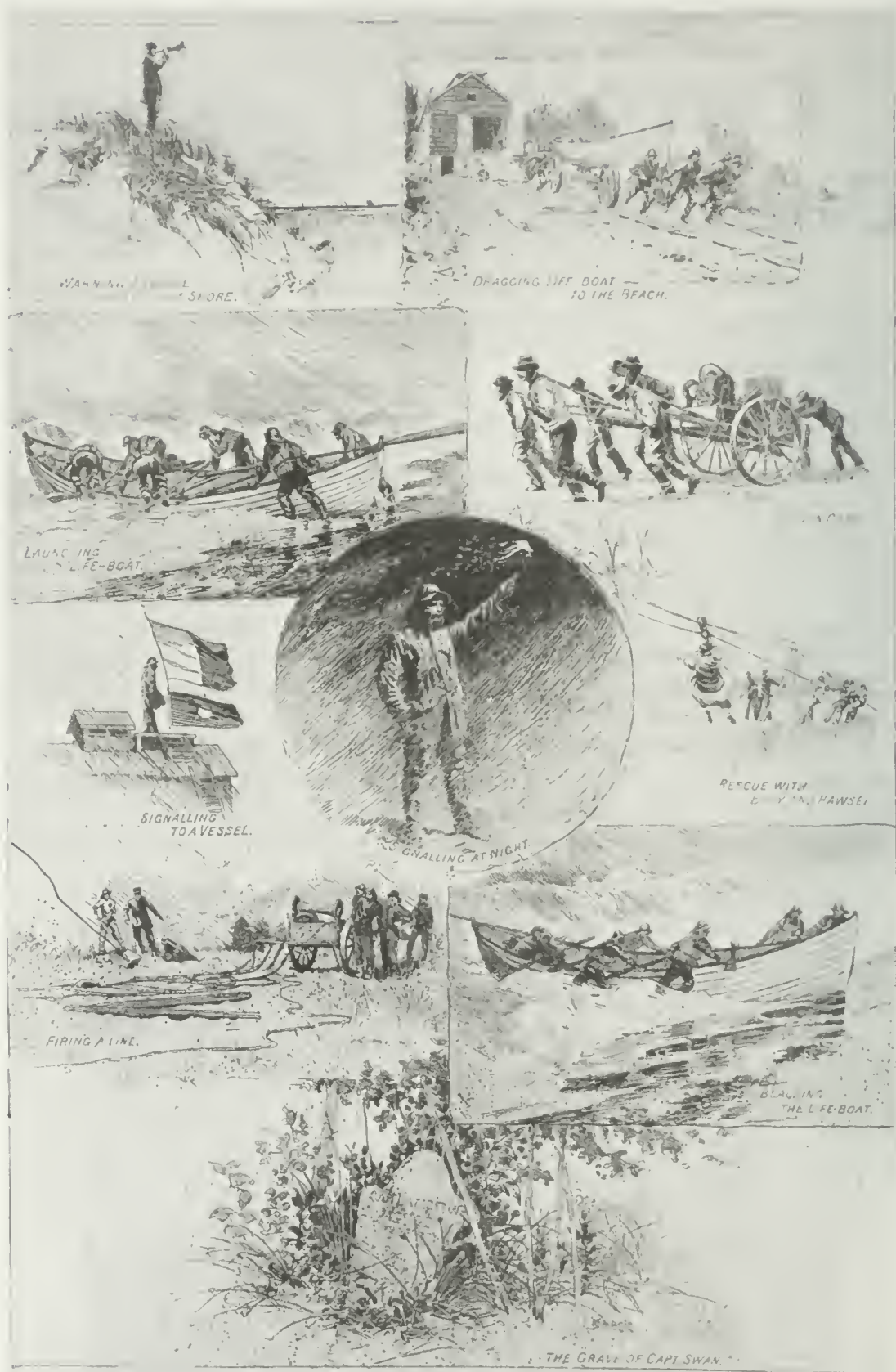
A&H Publishes History of Lifesaving Service in North Carolina

Shipwrecks have been an illustrious part of the history of North Carolina since the sixteenth century. As maritime travel and commerce burgeoned in the decade following the Civil War, the federal government established the United States Lifesaving Service as a system to rescue the victims of shipping disasters on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the Great Lakes. North Carolina's first seven lifesaving stations appeared on the Outer Banks in 1874. Ultimately, twenty-nine such facilities, manned by North Carolinians (white and black), stood along the treacherous Tar Heel coast from Wash Woods in the north to Oak Island in the south.

Joe A. Mobley's *Ship Ashore! The U.S. Lifesavers of Coastal North Carolina*, recently published by the Historical Publications Section of the Division of Archives and History, recounts the events leading to the establishment of those outposts and the role of their gallant lifesavers in the maritime history of North Carolina. The



The Division of Archives and History recently published *Ship Ashore! The U.S. Lifesavers of Coastal North Carolina*, by Joe A. Mobley. The volume examines the history of the U.S. Lifesaving Service, forerunner of the U.S. Coast Guard, along North Carolina's extensive and often dangerous coastline. One of twenty-nine lifesaving stations that once dotted the Tar Heel coast was New Inlet Station in Dare County; that station and its crewmen are shown above. (All photographs by the Division of Archives and History unless otherwise indicated.)



In this grouping of vignettes published in 1888, an artist for *Harper's Weekly* captured the essence of the early U.S. Lifesaving Service by showing members of the service engaged in various duties.

author discusses early North Carolina shipwrecks and how the inadequacy of volunteer efforts and the demand for an official trained rescue organization led to the formation of the Lifesaving Service. He recounts in dramatic detail the many shipwrecks that occurred on the state's coast in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and provides vivid descriptions of the men, methods, and equipment that saved the lives of hundreds of victims. For his graphic accounts of the daring exploits of the lifesaving surfmen and keepers, Mobley draws from a variety of sources, including federal records and newspapers. He also explores the impact that political and administrative problems, as well as technological developments, had on the service. He concludes that before the Lifesaving Service combined with the Revenue Cutter Service in 1915 to form the United States Coast Guard, the lifesavers of North Carolina had compiled a record of heroism and humanitarianism that earned them the praise and respect of mariners throughout the world.



Members of the Lifesaving Service honed their skills by engaging in periodic drills with surfboats and other equipment.

After World War II the Coast Guard decommissioned or replaced all its old lifesaving stations in North Carolina. A number of the venerable structures remain standing, however. They have been converted into beach cottages, restaurants, and, in one case, a real estate office. But the proud tradition of courage and devotion to duty that those lonely outposts once symbolized lives on at the modern Coast Guard stations that presently operate on the North Carolina coast.

Mobley, an editor with the Historical Publications Section, is the author of *James City: A Black Community in North Carolina, 1863-1900* (1981), *USS NORTH CAROLINA: Symbol of a Vanished Age* (1985), and *Pamlico County: A Brief History* (1991). The text of *Ship Ashore!* is liberally illustrated with more than seventy-five images in the form of photographs, engravings, and maps. The book includes a formal bibliography and an index. Copies of the 197-page paperbound volume are available at \$10.00 each, plus \$2.00 for postage and handling. Order from the Historical Publications Section, Division of Archives and History, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27601-2807.

Stagville Offers Special Program on Gospel Music

"The Role of Gospel Music in the African American Community" was the theme of a program offered on Sunday, February 27, by Durham's Stagville Center in commemoration of Black History Month. The event, overseen by Alice Eley Jones, Stagville's African American history coordinator, featured both academic discussion and actual musical performance. Leading both activities were Joseph Mitchell, musicologist, gospel music expert, and formerly professor of music at North Carolina Central University, and Mrs. Carolyn Williams, choir director at St. Joseph's AME Church in Durham. The special program also included a tour of the eighteenth-century Bennehan House at Stagville. A traditional libation ceremony in the Horton Grove slave quarter area concluded the day's activities.



Joseph Mitchell (standing at podium) former professor of music at North Carolina Central University, Durham, lectured on the topic "The Role of Gospel Music in the African American Community" at Stagville Center on February 27. Carolyn Williams, choir director at a Durham church, also participated in the program; Mrs. Williams is seated to the left of Professor Mitchell.

Roanoke Colonies Research Office Established

Dr. Keats Sparrow, dean of East Carolina University's College of Arts and Sciences, and Thomas L. Hartman, superintendent of Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, recently announced the formation of the Roanoke Colonies Research Office as a new branch of the university's Institute for Historical and Cultural Research. The university and the historic site created the research office in response to a May 1993 symposium titled "Roanoke Decoded," which featured presentations on a wide variety of subjects connected with the first attempted English settlement in the New World. At the conclusion of the symposium, attending scholars charged a local advisory group with devising some means of scholarly exchange between the two entities. Meeting on the Greenville campus last July, the group responded enthusiastically to Dr. Sparrow's offer to establish the research office.

E. Thomson Shields Jr. of East Carolina University's Department of English will direct the office. Dr. Shields, whose specialty is Spanish and English literature of colonial North America, will also serve as editor of the *Roanoke Colonies*

Research Newsletter, the first issue of which appeared in November 1993. Dr. David S. Phelps, associate director of the Institute for Historical and Cultural Research at ECU, will oversee the operations of the research office for the institute. Ms. Bebe Woody, cultural resource management specialist at Fort Raleigh, will serve as liaison between the National Park Service and the research office, as well as associate editor of the newsletter.

The following noted scholars and writers on Roanoke Island colonization and related subjects have agreed to serve as members of the Roanoke Colonies Research Office's advisory committee: Karen Kupperman, professor of history at the University of Connecticut at Storrs, chair of the editorial boards of the *William and Mary Quarterly* and the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, and an eminent historian of the Roanoke and Jamestown settlements; Ivor Noel-Hume, project director for Fort Raleigh Historic Site's Archaeological Project, author of numerous books and articles on archaeological subjects, and formerly senior archaeologist for the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation; David S. Phelps, professor of anthropology at East Carolina University and leading author and authority on the archaeology of eastern North Carolina's Native American cultural artifacts; William S. Powell, emeritus professor of history at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, former curator of the North Carolina Collection at UNC, and author of numerous works on various aspects of North Carolina history; David Stick, independent scholar and author of several books on the history of the Outer Banks; David Beers Quinn, emeritus professor of history at the University of Liverpool, author or editor of numerous books and papers on English expansion in the sixteenth century, and the leading authority on the Roanoke voyages; and Helen Wallis, O.B.E., retired head map librarian of the British Library, noted writer and lecturer on Tudor and Stuart cartography and on the paintings of John White, and one of the organizers of the heralded 1985 museum exhibit "Raleigh & Roanoke: The First English Colony in America, 1584-1590."

"SOS! North Carolina" Inaugurates Outdoor Sculpture Project

The North Carolina Museums Council (NCMC) has begun an eleven-month statewide campaign to identify and survey outdoor sculpture in all 100 North Carolina counties. Secretary of Cultural Resources Betty Ray McCain, NCMC president Rob Boyette, and others completed the first survey of such sculpture at the State Capitol on February 22. "SOS! North Carolina" is part of a national campaign to inventory publicly accessible outdoor sculpture and increase awareness of the need for long-range plans to care for those works. NCMC will seek volunteers from state and local agencies, preservation societies, arts councils, photography clubs, sculpture groups, history and art museums, and other sources to participate in one of the largest cultural projects ever undertaken in the state. Volunteers will be trained to locate, inventory, photograph, and assess the condition of the hundreds of public sculptures found throughout North Carolina. Included in the survey will be works on both public and private property. Citizens are encouraged to contact the state SOS! office with information about the location of sculpture. Groups or individuals interested in volunteering or providing such information should contact Alyce Zink, "SOS! North Carolina"



Rob Boyette, president of the North Carolina Museums Council, examines a statue of President George Washington on the grounds of the State Capitol Building in Raleigh on February 22. The council recently inaugurated its "SOS! North Carolina" program to identify and survey outdoor sculpture in each of the state's 100 counties.

project coordinator, 308 Woodrow Avenue, High Point, NC 27262, or telephone (910) 885-3823. "SOS! North Carolina" is underwritten by an award from the National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property and the Smithsonian Institution.

Spring Workshop for Local Preservation Commissions

More than one hundred members and staff of local preservation commissions from throughout North Carolina attended the 1994 Spring Training Workshop for Local Preservation Commissions, held March 11-12 in Wilson. The workshop, cosponsored by the State Historic Preservation Office, the Wilson Historic Properties and Districts Commissions, and Preservation/North Carolina, focused on design review and included sessions on legal and judicial foundations, principles and terminology of design, procedural matters, and hands-on review of sample applications for certificates of appropriateness. Frank Gilbert, senior field representative of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, delivered the keynote address. Additional presenters included Terry Harper, member of the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission; Lauren Malinoff of the North Carolina Main Street Center; Greg Sekula of the New Bern Historic Preservation Commission, and LuAnn Monson of the Wilson commissions. The meeting also included round table discussions as a means of exchanging information. As a special activity prior to the workshop, Gilbert and a team of preservation specialists from the HPO held special sessions with individual local preservation commissions and local governments that requested a consultation concerning their specific current issues and needs.

The next statewide opportunity for local preservation commission training will be the annual meeting of Preservation/North Carolina, to take place in Winston-Salem, October 14-16, 1994. For information about the fall meeting, contact Preservation/North Carolina at P.O. Box 27644, Raleigh, NC 27611-7644, or telephone (919) 832-3652.



Members of the staff of the Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section joined representatives of local preservation commissions from throughout North Carolina in mid-March for the 1994 Spring Training Workshop for Local Preservation Commissions, held in Wilson. The participants paused for this group portrait in front of Wilson's Imagination Station Science Museum, site of the two-day conference.

Call for Papers for Conference on Gardens and Landscapes

The restored Moravian congregation town of Old Salem will host the tenth annual conference "Restoring Southern Landscapes and Gardens" in Winston-Salem in October 1995. A Landscape Conference Committee is presently soliciting suggestions and proposals for lectures, workshops, and panel discussions pertinent to the theme "The Influence of Women on the Southern Landscape." Suggestions and proposals should be submitted to the Landscape Conference, Old Salem, Inc., Box F—Salem Station, Winston-Salem, NC 27108.

ECU Librarians Produce Black Oral History Series

Members of East Carolina University's Academic Library Services staff recently produced a series of six videotaped interviews with six senior citizens who reside in Pitt County's black communities. The three men and three women interviewed shared their recollections of family life, church activities, community interaction, education, local politics, and business activities among black citizens of Pitt County during the early decades of the twentieth century. The complete series, *Growing Up African American in Pitt County*, will be telecast locally via an educational access cable television channel based at the university.

Cabarrus Genealogical Society Established

The Cabarrus Genealogical Society was established on June 8, 1993, to generate interest in and elevate the standards of genealogical research and compilation in Cabarrus County through educational programs, workshops, publication and preservation of materials of genealogical and historical value; to encourage and instruct members in the practice of genealogical research; to serve as a medium of exchange of genealogical information; to promote the collection, preservation, and utilization of manuscripts, documents, and other materials of genealogical value; and to publish books, journals, newsletters, and other genealogical materials. The society meets on the second Tuesday of each month at the Charles A.

Cannon Memorial Library in Concord; meetings begin at 7:00 P.M. For additional information, write to the society at P.O. Box 2981, Concord, NC 28025, or telephone Kathryn L. Bridges, local history librarian at the Cannon Library, at (704) 788-3167.

Southern Oral History Organization Holds Inaugural Meeting

The first annual spring meeting of the Southern Oral History Organization (SOHO) took place at the Atlanta History Center, April 29-30, 1994. Highlight of the meeting was the first showing of the recently completed documentary film *The Uprising of 1934*, which deals with Piedmont mill workers and a textile strike imposed that year. The meeting also featured workshops on various aspects of oral history in the South.

SOHO was formed in November 1992 to better coordinate and advance oral history efforts in the region. It offers a forum for sharing information about the techniques and application of oral history, promoting standards of quality among practitioners, and assisting those interested in learning about the subject. SOHO seeks to bring together public and academic historians, librarians, archivists, teachers, folklorists, documentarians, independent researchers, and others who share a mutual interest in oral history. For additional information on the organization, write to Cliff Kuhn, Department of History, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30303, or telephone (404) 651-3255.

Symposium on Southern Racial Perspectives

The University of Georgia will sponsor a symposium titled "Black and White Perspectives on the American South," September 29-30, 1994. The conference, to take place at the university's Center for Continuing Education, will include sessions devoted to the following topics: "The Historical Development of Southern Race Relations," "Class, Race, and Gender," "Culture," and "Justice and Power." Participants will explore the differences and commonalities of white and black experiences in, perceptions of, and impact on the region. For additional information on the symposium, contact Professor Will Holmes, Department of History, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602, or telephone (706) 542-8848.

Recent Articles on North Carolina History

Robert G. Anthony Jr., "North Carolina Bibliography, 1992-1993," *North Carolina Historical Review* 71 (April 1994)

David S. Cecelski, "The Shores of Freedom: The Maritime Underground Railroad in North Carolina, 1800-1861," *North Carolina Historical Review* 71 (April 1994)

Weymouth T. Jordan Jr., "'Drinking Pulverized Snakes and Lizards': Yankees and Rebels in Battle at Gum Swamp," *North Carolina Historical Review* 71 (April 1994)

Donna J. Spindel, "Women's Civil Actions in the North Carolina Higher Courts, 1670-1730," *North Carolina Historical Review* 71 (April 1994)

Annette C. Wright, "The Aftermath of the General Textile Strike: Managers and the Workplace at Burlington Mills," *Journal of Southern History* 60 (February 1994)

News from Archives and History

Archives and Records

The Manuscript and Archives Reference System (MARS) is the chief on-line finding aids system in use at the North Carolina State Archives. Since April 2, 1990, it has been in operation in the Search Room and so far as is known is the first interactive on-line automated finding aid system currently operating in a state-supported U.S. archives.

MARS is primarily a system to facilitate locating and retrieving records, although the acquisition of other information is an important by-product. The structure of MARS, uniquely simple in concept, reflects the manner in which records are organized by maintaining an explicit hierarchical relationship among record group, box, folder, and item, thus linking information entered for the higher categories with that entered for lower ones. This means that displayed information concerning a document or map or photograph at the lower level will always include the provenance of that item. The hierarchically based system has provided the State Archives with greater flexibility, allowing description to whatever level is most appropriate for the specific material in question—item level for original prints and maps and box or folder level for most state agencies, county records, and photographs.

MARS became available statewide through the State Library and LINCNET on November 1, 1991. In the autumn of 1993 it became accessible through Internet. The user must telnet to 192.154.36.1; at the OK prompt, type "LOGIN ARAS.-PAT"; then use the password "MARS." Printouts can be made for the public for any combination of search terminology, enabling the user to create his or her own finding aid. For searches involving more than 500 records or requests for information in fields that are not indexed on-line, the Archives can create special printouts for 10 cents per record located, with a minimum charge of \$5.00. For additional information on accessing MARS or utilizing this on-line finding aid, contact Druscilla R. Simpson, data management archivist, at (919) 733-3952 or by FAX at (919) 733-1354.

Historical Publications

Dr. William S. Price Jr., director of the Division of Archives and History, and Dr. Jeffrey J. Crow, administrator of the Historical Publications Section, attended a conference at the National Humanities Center, March 24-26, in honor of John Hope Franklin, James B. Duke Professor of History emeritus at Duke University. The subject of the conference was "The Future of the South." Dr. Franklin presented the keynote address, and Judge Leon Higginbotham discussed the importance of *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) in light of the *Shaw v. Reno* case now pending in the federal courts. The latter case is challenging North Carolina's congressional redistricting that in 1992 allowed the election of two African American representatives in the state for the first time in this century. Other featured speakers included C. Vann Woodward, William E. Leuchtenburg, Governor Carroll Campbell of South Carolina, Congressman David Price of North Caro-

lina, and David Gergen, the Durham native who has served as adviser to Presidents Reagan and Clinton. Historians, journalists, businessmen, and academics attended the conference.

The Historical Publications Section mounted an exhibit of its titles at the twenty-fourth annual North Carolina Social Studies Conference, held March 2-4 in Greensboro. The conclave brings together from throughout the state social studies teachers and administrators for grades K-12 and some members of social studies faculties at North Carolina colleges and universities. More than 1,200 people attended the 1994 meeting. Frances W. Kunstling, marketing specialist for the section, and William A. Owens Jr., an editor in the section's Colonial Records Branch, hosted the exhibit, at which catalogs were distributed and publications were displayed and sold.



The Historical Publications Section mounted this exhibit of its titles at the twenty-fourth annual North Carolina Social Studies Conference, which took place March 2-4 in Greensboro.

Historic Sites

In January, Bennett Place held a ceremony to dedicate the library/research room recently completed at the site. Craftspeople in the Historic Sites Section constructed the room to house a special collection presented to Bennett Place by Charles A. Thissen, a longtime friend to the site. Some fifteen years ago Thissen first became acquainted with Bennett Place while vacationing, and during the ensuing years he has returned many times. After retiring from the U.S. Postal Service in New Jersey, he settled in Durham and became an active member of the site's support group and advisory board. In October 1992 Thissen donated his personal library to Bennett Place. The Civil War collection of nearly one thousand volumes includes a complete set of *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, many unit histories, biographies, and histories of campaigns and battles. It encompasses first editions, reprints, and photographic collections. In making the gift, Thissen expressed hope that serious researchers, students, and genealogists might utilize the collection in pursuit of scholarly study.

Approximately fifty people attended the formal dedication of the library. Harold Mozingo, site manager, acted as master of ceremonies. Assistant site manager W. Davis Waters presented Thissen with a plaque on behalf of Bennett Place. Historic Sites administrator Jim McPherson bestowed upon the donor the Order of the Longleaf Pine in recognition of his many contributions to the site. A ribbon-cutting ceremony and reception followed the presentations. The gift of books, the work of the section craftspeople, and the donations of visitors made the new facility possible. Its use over the years will help people better understand the historical significance of Bennett Place and various aspects of the Civil War.



The generosity of Charles A. Thissen has resulted in the opening of this library/research room at Bennett Place State Historic Site in Durham. Shown here are W. Davis Waters (left), assistant manager at the site, and Dr. Richard F. Knapp, research curator with the home office in Raleigh, examining some of the new facility's nearly one thousand volumes, which previously formed Mr. Thissen's extensive personal Civil War collection.

Aycock Birthplace will receive a new auditorium initially planned three decades ago. The 1961 General Assembly appropriated \$42,500 for a visitor center at the site, which was dedicated in late 1962. Original plans called for an auditorium, but a shortage of funds hampered actual construction. To make up that shortage, staff members installed in the site's 1893 one-room schoolhouse an audiovisual program that detailed Aycock's life. That arrangement has proven quite inadequate inasmuch as the schoolhouse is neither heated nor cooled, which makes viewing the eighteen-minute program virtually impossible during winter and summer months. Moreover, the modern audiovisual equipment compromised the historical authenticity of the building. Numerous attempts to remedy the problem proved ineffective.

In 1992 the General Assembly appropriated \$215,000 to provide an auditorium. Construction began on February 14, 1994, and will require six months for completion. Mrs. Ida H. Williams, president of the site's advisory committee for many years, was instrumental in seeking the current appropriation. She did so by continually reminding state legislators of the site's ongoing need for an auditorium. The addition, approximately 3,200 square feet in size, will be larger than the original visitor center. The expanded facility can be used in a number of ways. A conference room, a larger sales area, and more storage space will enable the staff to operate the center in better fashion. The auditorium itself, with a seating capacity of seventy-five or more people, will house the audiovisual program on Governor Aycock and also serve as an area for special programs, symposiums,



This architectural drawing depicts a new addition to the visitor center at Aycock Birthplace State Historic Site in Fremont. The new facility, fully accessible to disabled citizens, includes a sorely needed auditorium. The addition will greatly enhance the site's ability to offer special programming, host meetings, and operate more efficiently.

touch-talks for children, workshops, and community meetings. The addition will make the entire building accessible to disabled citizens.

In January contractors began work on an erosion control project at Town Creek Indian Mound designed to arrest riverbank erosion just below the site's palisade wall. When completed, the addition will consist of a gabion wall 9 feet tall and 145 feet long. Gabions (rock-filled wire baskets) will be stacked and wired together. Once they are in place, earth fill will be packed behind the wall and tapered up the slope. The slope and wall will then be covered in a geotextile to enhance vegetation growth and return the area to a natural appearance. Floods along the Little River have crested more than 10 feet above normal in the past, as evidenced by cornstalks dangling from the upper limbs of some trees. The project should protect the site from future flood-related damage.



Members of the IMPACT paramilitary boot camp for first offenders are currently engaged in an erosion control project at Town Creek Indian Mound State Historic Site. The men are erecting walls by wiring together gabions—rock-filled wire baskets—in an attempt to protect the site from the flood-prone Little River, which runs beside the site. The palisade of the Indian mound is visible at top right.

Engineers from the federal Soil Conservation Service are providing critical supervision of on-site labor being performed by Impact, a local paramilitary boot camp for first offenders. The site manager and staff are likewise providing assistance. Archaeological surveys are being conducted in conjunction with the project to recover and record cultural remains. Working with the Impact trainees, the archaeologist cut two large profiles within the areas in which the gabion wall will be placed, then mapped and photographed them. Soil from two large tree stumps, removed at the south end of the project area, was screened, and numerous prehistoric stone tools and pottery fragments were discovered. To date thirteen gabions are in place, and earth fill is being hauled in. The project should be completed in time to avoid further erosion damage before heavy spring rains raise the water level of the river.

Two "flat fifties" cigarette tins from Duke Homestead will be included in "*FFM 1200-Traditionen und Perspektiven einer Stadt*," an upcoming exhibition in Frankfurt, Germany. A major aspect of the exhibition will be the rule of American occupation forces following World War II. During that time, until a German currency reform took effect in 1948, American cigarettes served as a surrogate German currency and bartering media. In early 1993 curators of the exhibition contacted Historic Sites about a loan of cigarette packs dating from the postwar period. Staff members identified eleven appropriate packs in the section's permanent collection. From that eleven, the museum requested a loan of two—one Lucky Strike and one Chesterfield tin. The section likewise provided the museum with color slides to be used in an exhibition catalog. The exhibition will be at the City of Frankfurt on the Main Historical Museum from May 1 to September 30, 1994. This is the first time artifacts from Duke Homestead have been included in a foreign museum exhibit, which will likely enhance international interest in the Duke Homestead and Tobacco Museum.

The North Carolina Transportation Museum is the new official name for the railroad shops and yards at Spencer. The revised name reflects the broader scope of the museum, even though railroading remains the major focus of the facility. Railroad tracks at the site are undergoing a face-lift. The primary purpose of the project is revitalization of the main line used for the site train ride. The work consists of replacing old crossties and putting down gravel ballast but also includes the straightening of a section of curved track to facilitate the route of the ride, repair of sections of display track, and replacement of worn rails. The display area will be enlarged, and the track will be rerouted slightly to enable 85-foot-long railcars to be moved in and out of the display-area siding.

As this issue of *Carolina Comments* was going to press, the section was working to offset its losses occasioned by the recent transfer of Historic Sites vehicles to the state's Motor Fleet Management (MFM) unit. In the first month of renting former section vehicles back from MFM, that agency's minimum mileage requirement has cost the section nearly \$1,200 in fees for unused mileage. Meetings between the Department of Cultural Resources (most other vehicles of which have been similarly affected) and legislative authorities have been instituted in hopes of resolving the matter in a satisfactory manner.

The section cordially invites readers and friends to attend the following forthcoming programs and special events at the sites:

Summer	HORNE CREEK HISTORICAL FARM. Restoration work on farm buildings, using period tools and techniques; cultivation of crops; harvesting and preserving garden vegetables; and sewing reproduction clothing
June 1- August 18	FORT FISHER. Mary Holloway Memorial Seasonal Interpreter Program. A costumed Civil War interpreter gives tours of Fort Fisher daily at 9:30 and 11:00 A.M. and 1:30 and 3:00 P.M. Also weapons, equipment, and uniform talks
June 2-4	DUKE HOMESTEAD. To Work the Land. An interpretation of life on a Piedmont farm during 1870. The event will feature daily portrayals of domestic skills and farming activities, using authentic tools and methods. Special tours available
June 4	HORNE CREEK LIVING HISTORICAL FARM. "They Called That Fun?" A day set aside for children to participate in games commonly played a century ago
June 5	DUKE HOMESTEAD. Revival at the Homestead. Depiction of an 1870s revival service led by a Methodist circuit-riding preacher. Visitors, bring your own lunch for "dinner" on the grounds. Singing and a game of townball round out the activities.
June 7- August 13	<i>Elizabeth II</i> . Sailors, Sea Chanteys, and Salt Pork. A day aboard the <i>Elizabeth</i> , 1585. Mariners and colonists present Elizabethan life-styles. Tuesdays-Saturdays, 10:00 A.M.-6:00 P.M. <i>Fee</i>
June 11-12	CHARLOTTE HAWKINS BROWN MEMORIAL. Weekend activities commemorate the birth of Dr. Brown. June 11: 10:00 A.M.-4:00 P.M., African American Heritage Festival. Foods, crafts, exhibits, vendors, and a variety of center-stage attractions; 9:00 P.M.-1:00 A.M., Maroon and White Ball, sponsored by the N.C. Chapter, Palmer Alumni Association. Best Western Motel, Burlington. <i>Fee</i> . June 12: 10:00 A.M., graveside ceremony at site; 11:00 A.M., worship service at Bethany United Church of Christ; 1:30 P.M., lawn tea at site
June 11-12	NORTH CAROLINA TRANSPORTATION MUSEUM. Rail Days. Steam and diesel train rides, caboose rides, private car tours, rail exhibits, model train layout, and much more. <i>Fee</i>
June 13-17	FORT DOBBS. Cub Scout Day Camp
June 25	AYCOCK BIRTHPLACE. Farmer's Day. An afternoon program featuring farm and household chores of the nineteenth century. Open-hearth cooking, gardening, and more, demonstrated by costumed interpreters
July 4	HISTORIC HALIFAX. July Fourth Fun Festival. Historic home tours, fireworks, and other activities
July 9- September 4	BENTONVILLE BATTLEGROUND. Seasonal Living History Program. Interprets the lives of Union and Confederate soldiers in camp and in the field. Demonstrations of uniforms, equipment, small arms, and artillery. Two weekends each month

July 30

DUKE HOMESTEAD. Curing Barn Party. Nineteenth-century tobacco harvesting, curing, and related activities in the field and at the barn will be portrayed. Music, refreshments, and special entertainment for children. 10:00 A.M.-4:00 P.M.

Museum of History

June and July events at the North Carolina Museum of History include the following:

- June 1 "History's Yarns," a participatory gallery demonstration to complement the exhibit "North Carolina Women Making History." Led by the Ol' North State Knitting Guild. 1:30-3:00 P.M.
- June 4 "Start Your Engines," a workshop designed for children ages eight to twelve, featuring activities on stock-car racing. Led by Connie Belton. 10:00 A.M.-noon. *Fee of \$7.00 per person (\$6.00 for Associates)*
- Days of Thunder*, a fast-paced drama set in the competitive world of stock-car racing. This version of the Tom Cruise film has been edited for general audiences. 2:00-4:00 P.M.
- "History's Yarns." 1:30-3:30 P.M.
- June 5 "The History of Minor League Baseball in North Carolina," featuring museum curator and author Jim Sumner, who discusses how famous athletes such as Jim Thorpe, Carl Yastrzemski, Hank Greenberg, and Joe Morgan developed their baseball skills while playing in the state's minor leagues. 2:00-3:00 P.M.
- "History's Yarns." 2:00-4:00 P.M.
- June 8 "The North Carolina Quilting Bee," a participatory gallery demonstration complementing "North Carolina Women Making History." Led by local quilting guilds. 1:30-3:30 P.M.
- June 11 "Putt-Putting Around in North Carolina Sports" celebrates the fortieth anniversary of Putt-Putt Golf and Games. The museum and Fayetteville's national headquarters of Putt-Putt invite children and families to learn more about North Carolina's sports history, play a game of Putt-Putt, and participate in a scavenger hunt. 10:00 A.M.-4:00 P.M. *Fee of \$1.00 per game.*
- June 12 "Putt-Putting Around in North Carolina Sports." 1:30-5:30 P.M.
- "East Indian Classical Dance." One session in an ongoing series focusing on the "Music of North Carolina" presents Supriya Desai, instructor, and six-year-old Uma Tadepalli, one of Ms. Desai's students, as they perform the intricate East Indian classical dance in traditional costumes. 2:00-3:00 P.M.
- June 15 "The North Carolina Quilting Bee." 1:30-3:30 P.M.
- June 17 "Batter Up!" The museum's first "Family Night" provides time for families to participate in a night of baseball fun—

- batting cages and other skills games, sports trivia games, trading cards, ice cream sundaes, and autographs from Muddy the Carolina Mudcat and Wool E. Bull. 7:00-9:00 P.M.
- June 18 "The North Carolina Quilting Bee." 1:30-3:30 P.M.
- June 19 "Recruiting Sports to North Carolina" uncovers recent successes of the North Carolina Sports Development Office. Director Bill Dooley discusses how his office recruits new sporting events to the state and what it has planned to complement the 1996 summer Olympics in Atlanta. 2:00-3:00 P.M.
- "The North Carolina Quilting Bee." 2:00-4:00 P.M.
- June 22 "The North Carolina Quilting Bee." 1:30-3:30 P.M.
- June 25 "The Sporting Image," a workshop designed for children ages eight to twelve, features activities focusing on sports clothing. Led by Connie Belton. 10:00 A.M.-noon. *Fee of \$7.00 per person (\$6.00 for Associates)*
- June 26 "Collecting Sports Cards: More than a Child's Game," a program by collector Dennis Brown, traces the history behind the craze of collecting sports cards and viewing them as investments. 2:00-3:00 P.M.
- June 29 "The North Carolina Quilting Bee." 1:30-3:30 P.M.
- July 2 "The North Carolina Quilting Bee." 2:00-4:00 P.M.
- North Carolina: A Special Kind of Splendor*, a promotional film, presents a cultural and geographic overview of the state by visiting such sites as an Elizabethan festival, a Cherokee settlement, the North Carolina School of the Arts, and Research Triangle Park. 2:00-3:00 P.M.
- July 3 "The North Carolina Quilting Bee." 1:30-3:30 P.M.
- July 6 "The North Carolina Quilting Bee." 1:30-3:30 P.M.
- July 9 "Jack Tales and Sea Stories," a workshop designed for children ages five to eight, features storytelling. Led by Kathy Bundy. 10:00-11:15 P.M. *Fee of \$7.00 per person (\$6.00 for Associates)*
- North Carolina Is My Home* captures on film the spirit and diversity of North Carolina's people through performances by Charles Kuralt, the Loonis McGlohon Trio, the East Carolina Symphony, and others. 2:00-3:00 P.M.
- July 10 "Music of North Carolina: A History of North Carolina through Music," presented by David DiGuseppe, weaves history, folk life, and music into the story of the North Carolina experience from colonial times through industrialization. This active program encourages clapping and singing to the rhythms of various instruments. 2:00-3:00 P.M.
- July 15 "From the Mountains to the Sea," a "Family Night" event, offers a taste of North Carolina's regions through music, crafts, and food. 7:00-9:00 P.M.

- July 16 "Seafaring Songs," a gallery demonstration of sea chantey singing led by Connie Mason of Harkers Island. 1:30-3:30 P.M.
- Are You from Dixie?* explores the unique character of three counties in northeastern North Carolina: Hertford, Northampton, and Bertie. The film's soundtrack highlights authentic Carolina-style blues performed by Arthur Lyons of Durham. 2:00-2:30 P.M.
- "North Carolina's State Historic Sites: The Coastal Region," a museum-produced program, explains the role that eight historic sites in coastal North Carolina have played in the state's history. 3:00-3:30 P.M.
- July 17 "A Turn on the Lathe," a gallery demonstration of wood turning led by Bill and Jim Wallace of New Light Wood Works. 2:00-4:00 P.M.
- "A Sense of Place" provides information and answers questions about the state's historic sites with a slide program and Elaine Beck from the Historic Sites Section. 2:00-3:00 P.M.
- July 20 "The North Carolina Quilting Bee." 1:30-3:30 P.M.
- July 23 "North Carolina's State Historic Sites: The Eastern to Central Piedmont Region," a museum-produced program, examines the importance of eight historic sites in the region. 2:00-2:30 and 3:00-3:30 P.M.
- July 24 "Bringing History to Life—North Carolina's Outdoor Dramas," presented by Scott Parker, director of the Institute of Outdoor Drama, follows the history of the theatrical movement that continues to delight the public. 2:00-3:00 P.M.
- July 27 "From Splints to Splendor," a gallery demonstration of basketmaking, led by Thurman Strickland, North Carolina Folk Heritage Award winner. 1:30-3:30 P.M.
- July 30 "Get Your Kilts Up!" a workshop designed for children ages seven to twelve, features traditional Highland Scot dances performed and taught by members of Jo Moore's School of Scottish Dance. 10:00 A.M.-noon. Fee of \$7.00 per person (\$6.00 for Associates)
- The Blue Ridge Parkway Video Guide*, a film by North Carolina film maker Jonathan B. Pearlman, provides views from trails and overlooks and historical information and cultural insights to present the beauty of the parkway in all seasons. 2:00-3:00 P.M.
- "North Carolina's State Historic Sites: The Western Piedmont and Mountain Regions," a museum-produced program, examines the importance of eight historic sites in those regions. 3:30-4:00 P.M.
- July 31 "We're Here to Help" reveals what the North Carolina Travel and Tourism Division can do to assist in touring the state. 2:00-3:00 P.M.

Galleries are open to visitors every day except Mondays. Guided tours are available for walk-in visitors at 10:00 and 11:30 A.M. or 1:00 and 2:30 P.M. on

Saturdays or at 2:00 and 2:30 P.M. on Sundays. *Most programs with fees require advance registration.* Telephone the museum's Education and Interpretation Branch at (919) 715-0200 for additional information.

Recent Accessions by the North Carolina State Archives

During the months of December 1993 and January and February 1994 the Archival Services Branch of the Archives and History Section made 192 accession entries. The branch accessioned original records from Moore, Onslow, and Robeson Counties and security microfilm of records from the counties of Alamance, Anson, Ashe, Avery, Bertie, Buncombe, Caldwell, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee, Clay, Cumberland, Durham, Edgecombe, Gaston, Graham, Harnett, Henderson, Hertford, Iredell, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, Lee, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Moore, Northampton, Pitt, Randolph, Richmond, Union, Vance, Wake, Washington, Watauga, Wayne, and Yancey, as well as from the town of Fletcher.

The branch received records from the following state agencies: Adjutant General, 201 items; Governor, 230 cubic feet and 1,418 reels; Secretary of State, 38 reels; State Board of Elections, 233 reels; and Treasurer, 11 reels. It made additions to the Eborn Family Papers and the Vass-Shepherd Family Papers and microfilmed the Josiah Collins Plantation Account Books, the Hugh Buckner Johnston Scrapbooks, the Thomas Pollock Papers, and the William Henry Chase Whiting Papers. The Cherokee Historical Association and the Raleigh Garden Club deposited organization records in the Archives. A church in Wake County deposited its records, and houses of worship in Anson and Forsyth Counties presented the Archives with published church histories.

Among additional entries were National Archives microfilm of records relating to Confederate naval and marine personnel and records of Confederate medical officers, Bible records from 13 family Bibles, Wilson County cemetery records, microfilm of British and Scottish records, 1 addition to the military collection, and 1 addition to the newspaper collection. The Non-Textual Materials Collection accessioned 640 color slides, 3 videotapes, and 1 disc recording.

Staff Notes

Anna W. Tilghman has been named program assistant V in the Survey and Planning Branch of the Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section; the appointment was effective February 14, 1994. Matthew Brown joined the staff of the Historical Publications Section as an editorial assistant on February 15.

New historic site assistants include Scott Milligan at Brunswick Town and Henry Modlin at Historic Bath. Shirley Napier is a new office assistant at the North Carolina Transportation Museum, and Fred Burgess and Helen King are new site interpreters at Bentonville Battleground and Duke Homestead respectively. Scotty Davidson has resigned as a grounds worker at Town Creek Indian Mound.

The following persons have joined the staff of the North Carolina Museum of History. Administration Branch: Charles Dobbin, security guard, effective March 14, 1994; Geraldine Lassiter, security guard, March 7; Kimberly Pearce, processing assistant III, March 7; Deborah Williams, security guard, March 7. Curation and Collections Group: Ellen Fitzgibbons, curatorial specialist, February 28; Teresa Heard, textile conservator, March 7. Design Branch: William

Peacock, carpenter II, February 1. Education and Interpretation Branch: Walter Stewart Gordon, educational programs assistant, Internal Programs Unit, March 1. Charlotte V. Sullivan, formerly educational programs assistant in that branch, was promoted to audiovisual programs coordinator in the Extension Programs Unit effective February 1, and Linda B. Williams, formerly an office assistant IV in the Curation and Collections Group, was elevated to registration assistant effective February 28.

Colleges and Universities

Pembroke State University

Professor Loren L. Butler II retired effective May 7, 1994, after serving the university for twenty-eight years. Dr. Robert W. Brown has been selected as a participant in the National Endowment for the Humanities-sponsored institute "Moscow: Architecture and Art in Historical Context," to take place June 11-July 23, 1994.

State, County, and Local Groups

Beaufort Historical Association

The association will sponsor the thirty-fourth annual Historic Beaufort Old Homes Tour and Antique Show and Sale during the weekend of June 24-26. The Old Homes Tour will take place on June 24 and 25 from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Advance tickets for the tour are \$10.00 in advance or \$12.50 on tour days. The theme of this year's tour is "Our Musical and Artistic Heritage." Advance tickets for the tour are \$10.00 in advance or \$12.50 on tour days and are good for either date. The antique show will take place on June 24 from 5:00 to 9:00 P.M., June 25 from 10:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M., and June 26 from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Tickets to the antique show are \$3.50 and are good for all three days. For additional information or to order tickets, write to the Beaufort Historical Association, P.O. Box 1709, Beaufort, NC 28516-0363, or telephone (919) 728-5225.

Greensboro Historical Museum

Robert W. Whalen, chairman of the history department at Queens College, Charlotte, spoke at the museum on the evening of March 22. He titled his remarks "Germany and the United States: Entwined Histories," and he focused on the complex relationship that has existed between the two nations over time. A grant from the North Carolina Humanities Council helped fund Dr. Whalen's lecture.

Historical Society of North Carolina

The society met at Louisburg College on April 8. Dr. Margaret Supplee Smith of Wake Forest University offered a slide presentation titled "North Carolina Women/Making History," which focused on the new exhibit at the North Carolina Museum of History for which she served as consultant. Emily Herring Wilson of Winston-Salem presented a paper titled "Rebecca Bryan Boone: The Making of a

Life." She too has been conducting research for the women's history exhibit. "'The Slaves We Buried': Three Lost Slave Autobiographies from Coastal North Carolina" was the title of David S. Cecelski's after-dinner address. Dr. Cecelski is affiliated with the Institute for Southern Studies in Durham.

Huguenot Society of North Carolina

The Huguenot Society of North Carolina is again sponsoring the Evelyn A. Sauter Award competition, an essay contest for North Carolina students enrolled in grades seven through twelve of public or private schools in the state and who are either residents of North Carolina or members or descendants of members of the society. The essays must address the general topic "Huguenot Contributions to the American Way of Life" and should not exceed twenty letter-size pages of typed or legibly written text. They must cite all sources of information, including author, title, publisher, and date of publication. The society must receive the entries, accompanied by an official entry form, no later than March 15, 1995. The author of the winning essay will receive a \$250 U.S. savings bond and an invitation to make an oral presentation of his or her essay at the April 1995 meeting of the society in Raleigh. To obtain an entry form or additional information, write to Dr. Linda W. Little, 5000 Hermitage Drive, Raleigh, NC 27612.

The 1994 Sauter award went to Christen Lee Mock of Fuquay-Varina for her essay "Henry Martyn Robert: The Great Peacemaker." Robert (1837-1923), the author of *Robert's Rules of Order*, was a descendant of Huguenot refugees who settled in what is now South Carolina.

Mecklenburg Historical Association

Dan Morrill, professor of history at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte and an active local preservationist, spoke at the association's March 21 meeting. He discussed the southern campaigns of the American Revolution.

Society of North Carolina Archivists

The Society of North Carolina Archivists (SNCA) observed its tenth anniversary during its annual spring meeting, held March 10-11 in Chapel Hill. Following an evening reception and dinner, a daylong session included "Reflection and Projections: SNCA's First Decade," a group discussion by former presidents of the society; "Fifty-four Percent Longer: The Archivists' New World of Archival Enterprise," a keynote address by David B. Gracey II of the University of Texas at Austin; and a presentation titled "Preservation at Wilson Library," which featured the participation of various employees of the Special Collections Library at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Wake County Historical Society

Members of the Wake County Historical Society toured historic sites in the Wake County town of Wendell as guests of the Wendell Historical Society on April 17. The Wake County Historical Society will hold its annual meeting on June 9 at the Woman's Club of Raleigh. J. Myrick Howard, executive director of Preservation/North Carolina, will be guest speaker.

New Leaves

Editor's Note: Mr. Turberg, a former employee of the Division of Archives and History, is a private consultant engaged in building restoration and historical research. He resides in Wilmington.

After You've Gone: Camp Davis, Topsail Island, and Their Place in History

Edward F. Turberg

History has far-reaching implications for the past, the present, and the future. Our meeting together tonight proves that statement, because we have gathered in Wilmington to remember the past and to honor the people who are and will become part of our lives.

When my wife—Janet Seapker—and I came to Wilmington—before we had decided to settle here—we met with friends and fellow historians to find out more about the history and the people who made the Cape Fear region such a dynamic place. One thing we quickly learned was that events—whether they were economic, religious, political, educational, or military in nature—brought us together. So many times during our visits, after our architectural and genealogical confabs had ended, Janet and I heard stories of Camp Davis and the impact the World War II military base and its personnel had on Wilmington and Wilmingtonians, how officers and enlisted men came to town for social release from the pressures of camp life, how local residents served as hosts and companions to soldiers far from home, and how some associations resulted in permanent attachments through marriage. Nobody thought of this as history—it was too recent, and it dealt with people still alive. Today, however, we realize that it *is* history, a learning by inquiry. The visible reminders of Camp Davis may be gone, but the associations live on. Until recently, passersby on Highway 17 overlooked the site of the vast installation, but veterans reunited there, and the state erected a highway historical marker—the tenth in North Carolina relating to World War II—to commemorate its existence.

I want to address tonight the far-reaching influence Camp Davis had, in just 3½ years, on antiaircraft training and technology, the residual effect on the creation and operation of a successful ramjet missile program at the former firing range on the oceanfront, and the unique position the facility holds in recent history.

The history of Camp Davis and Sears Landing, now known as Topsail Beach, along the Coastal Plain of North Carolina, is a story that embraces the lives of not only local citizens but also a wide population that extends to the boundaries of the nation. For it was there, in a place known to many far-traveled recruits as “Swamp Hollow,” that the War Department established a Coast Artillery training center during the dawn of World War II. Camp Davis, named for Maj. Gen. Richmond Pearson Davis (1866-1937), a Tar Heel, West Pointer, recipient of the Distinguished Service Medal, and a man of indomitable leadership, burgeoned almost overnight into a base at which citizen-soldiers became professional fight-

ers in a cause that was to reverberate throughout the world. Now, a mere half-century later, the place has returned to its quiet repose, its buildings and armaments removed from the field and its story perhaps remembered by but a few who have returned to celebrate an unforgettable part of their lives and careers.

But history has triumphed over time. The site of the camp has become the scene of reunions and recollections. Twenty-two units that trained at Camp Davis have held recent get-togethers at various places in the area. Publication of accounts and narratives has awakened the public to the military importance of the site, and in April 1990 the state of North Carolina recognized that awareness by unveiling a highway historical marker to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of Camp Davis.

The historical events that make Camp Davis so significant include many firsts. The camp was the origination base for six regiments of Coast Artillery; it was the destination, from Camp Wallace, Texas, of the only Colored 155-mm G.P.F. (tractor-drawn) regiment in the army; it was the site at which was established the army's first barrage balloon training center and school—and it was the first base to bring under a single command three aspects of ground and air defense: anti-aircraft, seacoast defense, and barrage balloon training. That distinction evolved in less than six months. From the initial call in December 1940 for construction of a \$16.8 million base near Holly Ridge to the occupation of the camp in August 1941 by 20,000 officers and enlisted men housed in 1,000 buildings spread over 3,200 acres, plus a small-arms firing range and two anti-aircraft firing points that occupied an additional 5,000 acres at Sears Landing, the camp became a “boom town” equal to the efforts of Caesar’s armies.



This portion of a panoramic photograph (ca. 1942) of Camp Davis taken from the “south water tower looking north” reveals the sheer enormity of the base. By that time more than 20,000 officers and enlisted men occupied 1,000 buildings spread over 3,200 acres on the base proper.

The spring and summer months of 1941 saw the arrival of soldiers from bases throughout the United States to form the Ninety-third, Ninety-fourth, Ninety-fifth, Ninety-sixth, Ninety-ninth, and 100th Anti-aircraft regiments, all originating at Camp Davis. By 1943, at the height of its activities, the base reached the

remarkable population of 110,000. Personnel received basic training in military courtesy, discipline, infantry drill, and the handling and firing of arms. They attended specialized classes in the mechanics of searchlights, sighting equipment, antiaircraft guns, and machine guns. The barrage balloon training center, newly installed at the base and inherited by the Coast Artillery from the Army Air Corps, initiated courses in procedures to force "enemy" bombers upward in altitude, out of effective bombing range. Many of the soldiers who took the courses were sent to fight overseas and to implement the technical skills they learned at Camp Davis and Sears Landing to bring about a resounding victory abroad.



At nearby Sears Landing—now known as Topsail Island—two anti-aircraft firing points (top) encompassed an additional 3,200 acres. Here military photographers record gunnery drills in 1942. Camp Davis also included a barrage balloon training center. Shown at bottom are troops preparing to launch one of the balloons.

In addition to antiaircraft-training programs, Camp Davis operated officer candidate schools, as well as a station complement that consisted of Headquarters, Service, Quartermaster, Finance, Engineer, Military Police, Medical, Veterinary, Ordnance, Signal, and Chemical Warfare detachments. The camp also offered programs to boost morale. Eight chapels were built at the base; football, baseball, boxing, swimming, and tennis competitions were held; and excursions to Wilmington and elsewhere were organized. Betty Grable visited the camp, and Joe Louis fought there before an audience of 5,000 boxing enthusiasts. Two landmarks still stand in the port city as reminders of those days: the USO (now the Community Arts Center at South Second and Orange Streets; and the statue of George Davis at Third and Market Streets. I delighted in hearing the story of the statue and the men of Camp Davis—how the soldiers would come to Wilmington looking for the ABC store and be directed to the statue, where they would see Davis's right arm extended, pointing to the store on the opposite corner.

On September 30, 1944, after nearly 3½ years of high-powered activity, the antiaircraft artillery training center ceased operations and the school was re-established at Fort Bliss, Texas. Nevertheless, Brig. Gen. C. V. R. Schuyler, commander of Camp Davis, confirmed the importance of the North Carolina post. General Schuyler recognized the camp as "our Army's first AA Training Center" and declared, according to a newspaper published at the base, that the men of Camp Davis "marked a definite chapter in U.S. anti-aircraft history." It was at Camp Davis, the general wrote, "that modern AA training methods and procedures were first conceived and successfully applied then later adopted by other training establishments throughout the country." With the relocation of the antiaircraft artillery training center, the Marine Corps assumed command of Camp Davis and the base was dismantled, returning Holly Ridge to its previous status as a village.

But the story does not end there. Soon came a second wave of history across the sands of time. Although the main base gradually disappeared, except for a lone building or towering chimney, the U.S. Navy sought to utilize the Sears Landing site for an experimental project in pursuit of a new technology. That project was the development and successful testing of ramjet missiles in the United States, from their incubation period in 1945 to the maturing of supersonic aircraft and shipboard missile design in the mid-twentieth century. The mission was dubbed "Operation Bumblebee" because of seemingly impossible aerodynamic challenges similar to those experienced by a bumblebee in flight. It was launched at the new U.S. Naval Ordnance Testing Facility at Topsail Island with the goal of making the ramjet engine successful as a booster for antiaircraft missiles by giving it the capability of powering the new weapons at supersonic speeds and measuring its performance in the field with technical instrumentation. The program was a joint effort by the U.S. Navy, the Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory, and the Kellex Corporation, a firm of civilian contractors that built a variety of facilities for the federal government. By mid-1946 the Naval Ordnance Development Unit arrived at the site to install water, electrical, and telephone lines; to improve existing roads and bridges; and to erect permanent structures, including an assembly-storage building, a control tower, a launching platform, and eight rigid observation towers.



After World War II the U.S. Navy converted the Sears Landing site near Camp Davis to what became known as the U.S. Naval Ordnance Testing Facility at Topsail Island, which conducted test firings of ramjet-powered missiles. Two of that facility's principal structures—the Assembly Building (*top*) and the Control Tower (*bottom*)—are shown here as they appear at present.

By March 1947 the facility was in full operation. During the ensuing eighteen months an estimated 200 experimental rockets were fabricated at the Assembly Building, dispatched to the launch site, and fired along a northeasterly angular deflection of fifteen degrees to the shoreline for a maximum clear distance of forty miles. The series of experimental launches that followed proved so valuable that the propulsion of missiles through the atmosphere attained speeds of up to 1,500 miles per hour for distances of up to twenty miles. That significant accomplishment, in turn, impelled the development of jet aircraft engines through the application of the ramjet principle, became the impetus for America's subsequent leadership in supersonic technology, and influenced missile design in France and England.

Despite the initial success of the U.S. Naval Ordnance Testing Facility at Topsail Island, the location did not fulfill completely the needs of a permanent base because weather conditions often affected the instrumentation and increased sea traffic in the area restricted the number of firings. The facility was finally abandoned and the equipment was moved to California, New Mexico, and Florida, where missile operations were combined with ongoing space rocket research. The navy deeded the facility's property to town and county agencies, which in turn sold it for commercial and residential use.



The naval ordnance facility, in full operation by March 1947, was subsequently abandoned because of adverse weather conditions and increased sea traffic in the area. The navy deeded the facility's property to local government agencies, which in turn sold it for commercial and residential use. This structure, once Observation Tower #6, became a public fishing pier at Topsail Beach.

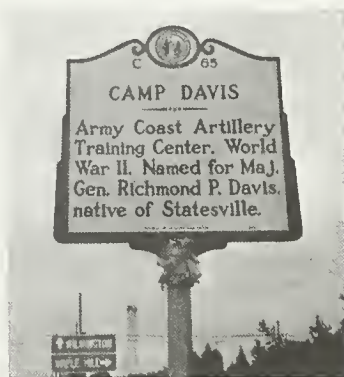
Over the intervening years, residential communities developed along the strand, and the island's claim to scientific and military fame was all but forgotten. But the veil of mystery that surrounded the tall concrete structures enwrapped residents and visitors alike, generating efforts to identify and protect the buildings and to interpret them as unique visual remnants of the ramjet missile program.



This forlorn structure in Surf City once served as Observation Tower #4 at the naval ordnance facility. It stands as a unique visual reminder of the nation's ground-breaking postwar ramjet missile program.

As I mentioned previously, the April 1990 unveiling of a North Carolina historical highway marker commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of Camp Davis brought to Wilmington, Topsail Beach, and Holly Ridge scores of veterans and elicited further interest on the part of the public in the associations that are reminders of the area's critical role in the nation's World War II and postwar military operations. In July 1993, working with the Historical Society of Topsail Island, I submitted to the National Register Advisory Committee in Raleigh a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form and three individual registration forms (for the Assembly Building, the Control Tower, and Observation Tower #2) under the designation "U.S. Naval Ordnance Testing Facility, Topsail Island." The nomination received state-level approval and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on September 14, 1993 [see *Carolina Comments*, March 1994, pp. 40-41].

In April 1990 the state of North Carolina erected this highway historical marker in recognition of the historical significance of Camp Davis. In addition, the Division of Archives and History in 1993 successfully nominated the U.S. Naval Ordnance Facility at Topsail Island for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.



In his *Historie of the World*, Sir Walter Raleigh wrote: "History hath triumphed over time, which besides it nothing but eternity has triumphed over." The rich heritage of North Carolina encompasses many battle-related events: the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, the Great War. The roll has now expanded to record the events that unfolded at Camp Davis, Sears Landing, and Topsail Island. Those events are a lasting tribute to you and to all those who with you wrote a history that has triumphed over time. Let's not forget our past, our present, and our future. After you've gone, there will be things to be remembered by generations yet to come. That is the dignity of history.

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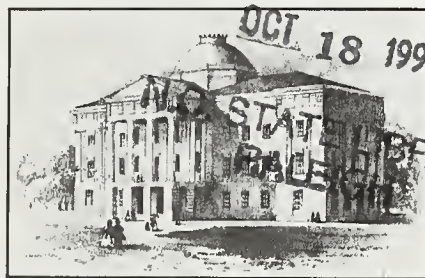
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New Museum of History Building Opens

With a cast of hundreds and guests numbering in the thousands, the North Carolina Museum of History successfully opened its new building to the citizens of the state during a public celebration on the weekend of April 23 and 24. The gala event evolved into one of the most comprehensive and inclusive gatherings of North Carolina folk artists, authors, and personalities ever staged. Museum administrator John D. Ellington explained the gathering by stating: "The message of this museum is that history is shaped by ordinary people who rise to extraordinary accomplishments." That statement also emphasizes the museum's new mission of becoming "The People Museum."

Following a "Parade of Transportation" on Saturday morning, Governor James B. Hunt Jr. presided at a ribbon-cutting ceremony. Chuck Davis and the African American Dance Ensemble led a crowd that also included a Tar Heel Junior Historian from each of North Carolina's twelve congressional districts.



Renowned poet and novelist Maya Angelou addressed a large crowd of onlookers as part of the formal dedication of the new North Carolina Museum of History. On the podium with Ms. Angelou are (left to right) Betty Ray McCain, secretary of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources; Joye E. Jordan, longtime former employee of the museum; and John D. Ellington, now-retired museum administrator. (All photographs by the Division of Archives and History unless otherwise indicated.)



Members of Chuck Davis's African American Dance Ensemble, accompanied by Governor and Mrs. James B. Hunt Jr., lead a procession to the official ribbon-cutting ceremony on the morning of April 23. Tar Heel Junior Historians from each of the state's twelve congressional districts formed part of the procession.

The opening ceremonies continued with a Festival of North Carolina Stories that celebrated the stories behind the artifacts and people highlighted in the new museum. Authors, string-band musicians, and sports heroes, potters, basket weavers, and fishers, Native Americans, Hispanics, African Americans, and Asians all participated.



Among dozens of folk artists, writers, craftsmen, and performers who participated in the special opening ceremonies were musicians David Holt (left) and Doc Watson, who played and sang on the main stage before an appreciative audience.

Inside, four new exhibitions opened: "North Carolina Women Making History," the premier exhibit, which has taken ten years of research and teamwork to finish; "The Past in Progress: Gathering the Treasures of North Carolina," phase one of a state chronology exhibit that will take another ten years to complete; "The Spirit of Community: North Carolina Folklife," a celebration of the state's communities and diversity; and "The North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame," a display of artifacts relating to North Carolina sports and sports heroes.



The public responded enthusiastically to four new exhibitions featured as part of the opening ceremonies. These young women paused during a gallery scavenger hunt to make notes at a display of North Carolina pottery that forms part of the new exhibit "The Spirit of Community: North Carolina Folklife."

A second parade of transportation, this time in the air, preceded Sunday evening's building dedication ceremony. Secretary of Cultural Resources Betty Ray McCain introduced the renowned poet and novelist Maya Angelou, who spoke briefly. The U.S. Army Golden Knights parachute team also performed for the crowd.

The opening of the new building marks the beginning of a new era for the museum. Perhaps most notably for museum staff, for the first time in many years all museum branches, from curation and design to education, will be located under the same roof. The museum's collection of more than 350,000 artifacts will soon be housed within the \$30 million granite-and-limestone structure as well. And exhibit space has tripled to more than 50,000 square feet. The new building is already making possible increased educational programming. Nearly every weekend and on many weekdays scheduled activities that range from workshops and performances to guided tours take place.

As this issue of *Carolina Comments* was going to press, the new museum building had been opened for five weeks, enabling staff members to make the following preliminary assessments of how the public had responded to the new building and how the new facility has affected new and ongoing programs offered by the museum.

VISITATION. Visitation is averaging about 9,000 people a week. Approximately 1,500 people, predominantly schoolchildren in scheduled groups, are visiting the new museum daily on Tuesdays through Fridays, and about an equal number of walk-in visitors comes on Saturdays and Sundays. In the five weeks since the new museum has been open to the

public, visitors have come from thirty-six states and twelve foreign countries. Docents and staff members are currently providing more than 300 guided tours each week. Written comments solicited by the museum suggest that a particularly large number of people have visited the new facility specifically to view the exhibitions "North Carolina Women Making History" and "North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame."

VISITOR COMMENT AND REACTION. Observations by staff members suggest that a larger-than-normal number of visitors is reading labels. A member of the press who frequents museums made the same observation. In addition, visitors appear to be remaining in the museum longer than in the previous facility. Docents and staff members have noted an apparently enhanced interaction between visitors and the exhibitions. In response to specific artifacts, parents and grandparents appear to be relating to children some life experience that the artifact recalls. Near the exhibition on folk life, children and adults have been seen dancing to the string-band music made available to them on an interactive basis. Visitors have responded enthusiastically to the variety of North Carolina-related books available for sale in the Museum Shop.

EXHIBITIONS. Mounts, lighting, and signage are being modified as staff members respond to visitor movement and behavior in the galleries. As part of the special opening ceremonies, the museum's Education and Interpretation Branch invited the public to participate in the creation of a special commemorative quilt by adding a few stitches and then signing a special logbook. Visitor response has been so positive that staff members now project that the quilt will be completed by the end of June instead of November, the original estimated date of completion. Children have responded with special excitement to the Ernie and Cookie Monster dolls and the special case exhibit on gold mining in North Carolina, components of "The Past in Progress."

PUBLICITY. The new museum continues to receive favorable and special publicity. Most major newspapers in the state ran feature stories on the formal opening ceremonies. In late summer or early fall, *Southern Living* magazine will feature the new facility in its Travel section. In its August 1994 issue, *National Geographic* will include information on the Sauratown woman, a specially depicted re-creation featured in "North Carolina Women Making History."



Southern Bell honored the new museum by commissioning Burlington artist Rodney Moser to create an original artistic impression of the new facility and featuring it as the front-cover illustration for Raleigh's 1994 telephone book. On May 25 Dave Lane (right) of Southern Bell presented the framed original artwork to the state of North Carolina. Accepting on behalf of the state were (left to right) Elizabeth F. Buford, deputy secretary, Department of Cultural Resources; Dr. William S. Price Jr., director, Division of Archives and History; Eve Williamson, executive director, North Carolina Museum of History Associates, Inc.; and Betty Ray McCain, secretary, Department of Cultural Resources.

John D. Ellington Ends Long Career with Museum of History

For the first time in more than two decades, workers at the North Carolina Museum of History celebrated May Day with a new boss. John David Ellington, administrator of the museum and later the museum section, retired effective April 30, 1994.

Ellington joined the museum staff as an exhibit designer in 1958. The museum was then known as the Hall of History, and its staff of ten or so was located in the old Education Building. "[In those days] we'd research the exhibits, design the exhibits, and install the exhibits," he recalled in an interview early last year. Ellington became head of programs in 1969, a year after the museum moved into the new Archives and History/State Library Building. Five years later he was appointed museum administrator. He set two goals that he felt were crucial to the museum's future: to establish the credibility of the museum as a museum rather than an agency that installed exhibits in the archives building, and to devise a method of better serving the citizens of the state.

Under Ellington's leadership, the museum did indeed grow from a modest Raleigh facility into a respectable institution of state history. Besides enlarging and refining its staff, the museum began developing and installing more informative and more challenging exhibits. To help meet Ellington's second goal, it established regional branch museums in Elizabeth City, Old Fort, and Fayetteville between 1978 and 1988. Both goals culminated with the public grand opening of the new North Carolina Museum of History Building one week before Ellington's retirement.

In 1977 the North Carolina Museums Council presented Ellington the Distinguished Service Award for Notable Achievement in the Museum Profession. Ellington is a member of the Museum Accreditation Committee of the American Association of Museums and a consultant for the American Association for State and Local History.

Bentonville Battleground Acquires Additional Land

Bentonville Battleground was recently enlarged by the addition of twenty-one acres of the historic battlefield. A grant from the North Carolina Recreation and Natural Heritage Trust Fund (RNHTF) made the March 8, 1994, acquisition possible. Because of its historical significance and proximity to the site's visitor center, the tract had long been identified as a priority for acquisition. When the landowner announced his intent to sell the property, section staff members sprang into action in an effort to secure the property for permanent preservation. Site manager John Goode and Renne Vance of Management Services hastily drafted a grant proposal and submitted it to RNHTF and also obtained an option to purchase the tract. Trust fund personnel responded to the proposal by approving a grant in the amount of \$21,000 to cover acquisition and closing costs. RNHTF cited the thoroughness of the proposal as a major factor in its ultimate approval of the grant.

The historical significance of the property figured largely in the successful grant proposal. During the first day of fighting at Bentonville (March 19-21, 1865), a slight rise on the southeastern corner of the otherwise level tract served as a Union artillery position. As Confederates overwhelmed portions of the Federal advance on March 19, elements of the Union Twentieth Corps feverishly

prepared a new defensive position anchored on the aforementioned rise. Two batteries of light artillery moved into position there to strengthen the Twentieth Corps line. Believing a Confederate attack to be imminent, the cannoneers double-shotted their guns with canister—a type of ammunition proven deadly against close-ordered infantry formations—and prepared to receive the Confederate onslaught. From their position atop the rise, the Union cannoneers enjoyed a commanding field of fire. They engaged the attacking Confederates as soon as the gray lines emerged from a distant tree line. Edwin E. Bryant, a Union adjutant, reported that the “gunners came to the [infantry] regiments and begged for bullets which they wrapped in rags and put into their guns on top of the canister.” Another Federal officer observed that “Entire boxes of cartridges were fired from some of the Union guns.” Southerners who participated in those attacks later testified that the Federal artillery fire raked “the bushes like gusts of wind” and that “the raging leaden hailstorm of grape and canister literally barked the trees, cutting off the limbs as if cut by hand.” Confederate losses in no fewer than six assaults on the Twentieth Corps line were estimated at nearly one-fourth of the total force engaged. Unable to breach the new Federal position, the Confederates retired and abandoned hopes of defeating Sherman’s army piecemeal.

Acquisition of the historic tract will enable the Bentonville staff to interpret critical aspects of the first day of fighting. Staff members are presently making arrangements to link the property to an existing system of walking trails and to incorporate the new tract into the site’s observance of the 130th anniversary of the Battle of Bentonville in March 1995.



Bentonville Battleground State Historic Site recently acquired twenty-one acres of the historic battlefield. The land is located in close proximity to the site’s visitor center, shown here. Acquisition of the tract will aid the Bentonville staff in interpreting the battle’s first day (March 19, 1865) of fighting.

New Highway Historical Markers Approved

At meetings on December 3, 1993, and April 29, 1994, the North Carolina Highway Historical Marker Advisory Committee approved the following new markers: INGLIS FLETCHER, Chowan County; N.C. SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS, Durham County; FRIEDENS CHURCH, Guilford County; BARTHOLOMEW F. MOORE, Halifax County; MATTAMUSKEET NAT’L WILDLIFE REFUGE, Hyde County; FALL OF WILMINGTON, New

Hanover County; HUGH CALE, Pasquotank County; QUAKER ACTIVITY, Perquimans County; FORMER COLLEGES, Pitt County; and N.C. STATE FAIR/STATE EXPOSITION OF 1884, Wake County. Dedication and unveiling ceremonies have been held for seven markers in recent months. Betty Ray McCain, secretary of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, has appointed Dr. Alexander Stoesen of Guilford College and Dr. John Bell of Western Carolina University to five-year terms on the Marker Advisory Committee.

State Archives Acquires Original Prints and Maps

The North Carolina State Archives, through the generosity of its support group, the Friends of the Archives, Inc., recently acquired a small collection of prints and maps for its Non-Textual Records Unit. Prints Old & New, a California dealer, offered the Archives the opportunity of examining a selection of historical prints it had for sale. The items consisted of nineteen prints and two maps containing North Carolina images and dating from 1857 to 1884. The prints include engravings from historical periodicals such as *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, and *Scribner's Monthly*.

After examining the collection of historical prints currently held by the State Archives, Stephen E. Massengill, iconographic archivist, determined that the Archives should seek to obtain nine of the nineteen prints and both maps. At its annual board meeting, the Friends of the Archives approved the recommendation to acquire the eleven items. With the addition of the prints and maps, the North Carolina Division of Archives and History has strengthened its iconographic collection.

Junior Historians Gather in Raleigh for Awards Day 1994

More than 450 students from throughout North Carolina gathered at Peace College in Raleigh on May 26 and 27 for the Tar Heel Junior Historian Association's Awards Day 1994. Students from thirty clubs entered more than eighty projects in various categories of competition. The North Carolina Literary and Historical Association and the North Carolina Museum of History Associates jointly sponsor the annual event.

For the first time, the awards ceremony and student entertainment program took place in Daniels Auditorium in the new North Carolina Museum of History Building. Junior Historian Association program coordinator Doris McLean Bates arranged for students to tour the museum's four new exhibition galleries and to view the exhibit area in which winning projects will be featured when the Tar Heel Junior Historian Gallery opens later this year. (Ms. Bates is leaving this position after coordinating the association for more than four years and planning five Awards Day ceremonies.)

At the May 26 awards ceremony, students received recognition for participating in several special competitions: the North Carolina Historic Architecture Photography Contest (sponsored by the State Historic Preservation Office), the Artifact Search Contest (Museum of History Associates), the African American History Award (Charlotte Hawkins Brown Foundation), the Youth Preservation Award (Preservation/North Carolina), and the American Revolution Essay Contest (Raleigh Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution).



Awards Day 1994 featured presentation of awards and special recognition for participation by junior historians in a variety of competitions. Award winners included Joel Garrett (top left) of Fayetteville Academy, who won an award for creating a scale model of Fayetteville Regional Airport, and the Yadkinville Tar Heel Junior Historians (represented in the photo at top right by two of its members), whose award-winning entry was a scale model of the 1825 Kelly Tavern. Among a wide variety of special activities available to the junior historians was this tour of Raleigh's historic Oakwood Cemetery (bottom), led by Donna Kelly of the State Archives.

On the morning of May 27, students were offered their choice of any two of the following workshops: "Victorian Life"; "Women's History" (both topics examined by the last two issues of the *Tar Heel Junior Historian* magazine); a tour of Oakwood Cemetery led by Donna Kelly, state coordinator of the North Carolina Cemetery Survey, Division of Archives and History; "Manners or Mistakes?" with Carol Chamberlain, special programs coordinator at the Museum of His-

tory; "An 1890s One-Room Schoolhouse," led by Ginger Gatlin, interpreter at the Charles B. Aycock Birthplace State Historic Site in Fremont; "Creating an Image of the Sauratown Woman," with Vicki Berger, curator of costumes and textiles at the Museum of History, and Billy Oliver, archaeologist, Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section, Division of Archives and History; "Bustles and Bows: Clothing of the Victorian Era," led by Louise Benner, curatorial specialist at the Museum of History; and "Young Antebellum Women: It's All in a Day's Work," with Dorothy Spruill Redford, site manager at Somerset Place State Historic Site in Creswell.

Following lunch, Larry Misenheimer, interim administrator of the Museum of History, and Betty Ray McCain, secretary of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, greeted the students. William S. Price Jr., director of the Division of Archives and History, presented certificates to winners of the Christopher Crittenden State History Quizzes and several other contests and recognized students for their achievements in art, literary, and media contests. Jim Sumner, curator of sports, recreation, and leisure at the Museum of History and conceptual editor for the fall 1994 issue of the *Tar Heel Junior Historian*, recognized the winner of the THJH Essay Contest.



Dr. William S. Price Jr. presented a series of certificates to winners of various Awards Day quizzes and contests. These students captured the top three places in the regular contest of the Christopher Crittenden State History Quizzes.

WHY? (What Happened Yesterday?), of Trent Park Elementary School, New Bern, was named recipient of the Chapter of the Year Award. Elliott Crews from Harnett Central Middle School in Angier was named Adviser of the Year. The Archdale-Trinity Junior Historians, of Archdale-Trinity Middle School in Trinity, received the 1994 Rookie Chapter of the Year award. A complete listing of activities and award winners will appear in this fall's THJHA newsletter, *Crossroads*.

A&H "Old-Timers" Reunion Well Attended

One hundred persons employed by the formerly independent State Department of Archives and History before July 1, 1972, and their guests gathered at a dinner in Raleigh on Saturday, May 28, for their second reunion. Honored at the dinner were Mary Jeffreys Rogers, Joye E. Jordan, Frances Harmon Whitley, and William S. Powell, all of whom worked for the department prior to 1950. Elizabeth F. Buford, deputy secretary of the North Carolina Department of Cultural

Resources, of which the Division of Archives and History is now a part, was a special guest. Dr. William S. Price Jr., director of the division, made special presentations of photographs to a dozen "old-timers" present, including John D. Ellington, Dr. H. G. Jones, Joye Jordan, and Mary Rogers. A committee consisting of Dr. Jones, Dr. Price, Memory F. Mitchell, and Thornton W. Mitchell arranged the reunion.

New Guide to North Carolina's Historic Sites Now Available

Preservation/North Carolina recently published *The Complete Guide to North Carolina's Historic Sites*, a 48-page brochure that lists and provides basic information on all of the state's historic sites that are routinely open and accessible to the traveling public. The publication divides the state into western, Piedmont, and eastern regions and lists all sites alphabetically by county name within each region. The *Guide* includes information concerning specific location, hours of operation, cost of admission (if applicable), telephone number, whether the property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places or is part of a National Register historic district, whether the site features any degree of accessibility for the handicapped, and a brief statement of the site's essential significance.

Preservation/North Carolina produced the *Guide* in response to requests for information received by the North Carolina Division of Travel and Tourism. The publication will be available free of charge at North Carolina welcome centers, by telephoning Travel and Tourism toll free at (800) 847-4862, or by contacting Preservation/North Carolina at P.O. Box 27644, Raleigh, NC 27611-7644 (or by telephone at 919-832-3652).

Proceedings of Symposium on Frank Porter Graham Published

The North Carolina Service Project, 1991-1994, at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro recently published *Frank Porter Graham: Service to North Carolina and the Nation*, edited by James Clotfelter, with a preface by William C. Friday. The 146-page paperbound volume is a mildly edited record of the Jubilee Symposium, which took place at UNC-G in September 1980 in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of Dr. Graham's becoming president of the University of North Carolina. The symposium featured the participation of several distinguished and nationally renowned speakers, among them civil rights activist Benjamin Mays, columnist Tom Wicker, Vanderbilt University chancellor Alexander Heard, and Representative Claude Pepper. The published proceedings purposely includes the informal tone of the symposium, at which a variety of people introduced and commented on the major addresses presented.

The volume on Graham has been distributed free of charge to selected high school, college, and public libraries throughout North Carolina, as well as to various individuals active in the public life of the state. The North Carolina Service Project is funded by grants from the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation of Winston-Salem. For additional information on the Service Project, write to James Clotfelter, Vice Chancellor for Administration and Planning, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, 307 Mossman Building, Greensboro, NC 27412-5001.

John Hope Franklin Honored for Lifetime Achievement

The Society of American Historians has awarded the Bruce Catton Prize for Lifetime Achievement in Historical Writing to John Hope Franklin, James B. Duke Professor of History emeritus at Duke University. For many Americans, Franklin's *From Slavery to Freedom* (1947) served as an introduction to African American history—and indeed to the notion that African Americans had a history. In presenting the award to Franklin in New York City on May 12, historian Leon Litwack of the University of California, Berkeley, noted that Franklin “cares deeply about how to communicate history, about the need to make that history available not only to historians but to a larger public. In a lifetime of writing and teaching, he has demonstrated both independence of mind and a deep respect for the complexity and integrity of the past.”

Unified Germany Offers New Opportunities to Researchers

Editor's Note: Jon F. Sensbach is a postdoctoral fellow at the Institute of Early American History and Culture (IEAHC), Williamsburg, Virginia. The following article originally appeared in the Winter 1994 issue of Uncommon Sense, a newsletter published by the institute, and is reproduced here with permission as a special information service to readers of Carolina Comments. An article by Dr. Sensbach titled "Culture and Conflict in the Early Black Church: An Afro-Moravian Congregation in Antebellum North Carolina" will appear in the October 1994 issue of the North Carolina Historical Review.

Western historians have recently begun mining archives in the former German Democratic Republic, many of which had been closed or restricted before the October Revolution of 1989. Much off-limits material concerned sensitive state secrets, but historians of early America and early modern Europe are also discovering a wealth of documents regarding seventeenth- and eighteenth-century social history and emigration to America.

With travel support from IEAHC, I recently had a chance to visit the little-known but important Moravian Church archives in the small town of Herrnhut, in Saxony, for research on a book I am writing about slavery and the Moravian Church in North Carolina. Herrnhut, situated in rolling hill country about fifty miles east of Dresden and just seven miles from the present-day Polish and Czech borders, was the site of the reorganization of the church in the 1720s and remains a spiritual heart of Moravianism today. The town was torched by the Soviets during the last months of World War II. The original church and important buildings, such as the dormitory-style single men's and single women's houses, were all destroyed but were later rebuilt. Although the old graveyard and the nearby 1722 palace of Count Nikolaus Ludwig von Zinzendorf, the patron and leader of the renewed church, still survive, the palace, like so many historic buildings in the former East Germany, is abandoned and dilapidated.

The archives, which also miraculously escaped the fire, hold hundreds of thousands of pages pertaining to the church's growth, missionary activities, and worldwide expansion. The repository was open to westerners before 1989, but the collapse of the East German state apparatus has made access far easier. Eager to promote scholarship on the church, archivists helpfully steered me through a documentary maze to the records I needed. I was able to answer my own set of research questions in about two weeks, finding that the church hierarchy in

Europe supported and defended African American slavery well into the 1850s. In addition, I could well appreciate how the extraordinary archival trove relates to broader questions about the church and its importance to early American history. Church books, letters, board minutes, and thousands of individual autobiographies provide a detailed, composite biography of a remarkable group of evangelical Protestants. As more early Americanists become familiar with it, this material will support intensive research into the cultural transmission of Moravians to America, similar to A. G. Roeber's recent work on German-speaking Lutheran emigrants from other regions. Specialists in Caribbean, African American, religious, and immigration history will find that long-obscured records in the unified Germany's archives can yield fresh information and ideas about early America.

Recent Articles on North Carolina History

Robert F. Durden, "Donnybrook at Duke: The Gross-Edens Affair of 1960," Part I, *North Carolina Historical Review* 71 (July 1994)

Walter T. Durham, "Westward with Anthony Bledsoe: The Life of an Overmountain Frontier Leader," *Tennessee Historical Quarterly* 53 (Spring 1994)

Sharon Ann Holt, "Making Freedom Pay: Freedpeople Working for Themselves, North Carolina, 1865-1900," *Journal of Southern History* 60 (May 1994)

Weymouth T. Jordan Jr., "'North Carolinians . . . Must Bear the Blame': Calumny, an Affaire d'Honneur, and Expiation for the Fifty-fifth Regiment North Carolina Troops at the Siege of Suffolk, April-May 1863," *North Carolina Historical Review* 71 (July 1994)

John Paden, "'Several & Many Grievances of Very Great Consequences': North Carolina's Political Factionalism in the 1720s," *North Carolina Historical Review* 71 (July 1994)

News from Archives and History

Archives and Records

As part of the North Carolina State Library's Internet Information Project, information about the North Carolina Newspaper Project (NCNP)—a joint effort of the Division of Archives and History and the Division of State Library that is funded in part by the National Endowment for the Humanities—recently became available electronically. A description of the project, telephone numbers of members of the project management staff, and charts illustrating the progress of NCNP are accessible through the World Wide Web. Access to that service is through microcomputer or client workstation programs. The Uniform Resource Locator for that server is "<http://hal.dcr.state.nc.us/ncslhome.htm>".

Through the State Library Gopher Server, a listing of newspaper titles available from the Division of Archives and History, including all titles created under the auspices of NCNP, may be accessed through any host system that runs a gopher client. That listing is a preliminary updating of the 1984 *Guide to North Carolina Newspapers on Microfilm*. The State Library is located in the structure under "North Carolina Gophers." The server can also be accessed through a client running on a microcomputer by pointing to "HAL.DCR.STATE.NC.US" on Port

70. For additional information on the World Wide Web and Gopher Server access to this information, telephone Gary Harden at the North Carolina State Library, (919) 733-2570.

All titles microfilmed since 1991 as part of the NCNP and many titles filmed by the Archives and Records Section prior to that year are housed in the Archives Search Room. Duplicate microfilm copies of all filmed titles can be ordered from the Archives and Records Section, Division of Archives and History, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27601-2807. For additional information on the preservation microfilming aspect of the NCNP, contact Cathy Morris at the above address or by telephoning (919) 733-7691.

Archaeology and Historic Preservation

In early May, Mark Wilde-Ramsing and Julep Gilman-Bryan of the section's Underwater Archaeology Unit joined staff members and students at the East Carolina University Program in Maritime History and Underwater Research in examining a shipwreck in Indiantown Creek near Elizabeth City. The research team examined the ship's hull and collected various artifacts for study.

Recovered artifacts include brass straight pins, brass and pewter buttons, pottery shards and glass fragments, and a three-legged cast iron pot. A preliminary analysis attributes the bulk of the material to the first quarter of the nineteenth century.



Artifacts recently recovered by Underwater Archaeology Unit staff members from a shipwreck located in Indiantown Creek near Elizabeth City include buttons, the bowl of a pipe, and ceramic fragments. The nature of the artifacts, assessed in conjunction with the vessel's construction features, led archaeologists to date the wreck to the early nineteenth century.

The vessel itself is situated on the shoulder of the creek bottom in three to twelve feet of water. Its dimensions of approximately forty-five feet by fourteen feet suggest that it served as a cargo vessel, and preliminary evidence indicates that the vessel was a schooner. The hand-hewn timbers from local wood species such as red cedar and southern yellow pine reflect local shipbuilding practices and may associate the vessel with the MacKnight Shipyard, which operated during the colonial period and perhaps into the 1830s.

The MacKnight Shipyard wreck is the focus of Rick Jones's thesis for the East Carolina University graduate program. Jones will be conducting historical research and analyzing the results of the fieldwork throughout the summer and fall. Barbara and Wilson Snowden of Currituck provided housing, food, and good company to participants in the archaeological project.

Historical Publications

Since 1984 the Carolina Charter Corporation has sponsored research aimed at filling some of the many gaps in what is known about the connection between Scotland and North Carolina. A succession of researchers, the first being George Stevenson of the State Archives, combed a number of repositories, particularly the Scottish Records Office and the National Library of Scotland, both located in Edinburgh, and the Mitchell Library in Glasgow. Much important new material relating to immigration, trade, religion, and other topics has been unearthed, and new facts concerning a number of individuals, both prominent and obscure, have come to light. The majority of the items found have been described, microfilmed, and deposited in the State Archives for public use. The remainder are in various stages of preparation to make them more accessible to the public.

Altogether, some 18,000 items have been located and recorded on some sixty-five reels of microfilm. For the last five years the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) has been the principal source of funding for the Scottish Records Program, with the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati and other organizations, as well as a number of individuals, also contributing to the effort. NEH assistance ended in January, and the program has been suspended for the time being. The Scottish Records Program is supervised by Dr. Robert J. Cain, head of the Colonial Records Branch of the Historical Publications Section; staff members William A. Owens Jr., Susan M. Trimble, and Trudy M. Rayfield process the resulting microfilm and descriptions.

Armistead J. Maupin, president of the Carolina Charter Corporation, has announced that Thomas C. Parramore, emeritus professor of history at Meredith College, will spend the summer of 1994 searching repositories in England for records and manuscripts relating to North Carolina during the eighteenth century. The Charter Corporation is sponsoring Dr. Parramore's research efforts on behalf of the North Carolina Colonial Records Project. Dr. Parramore will visit the Army Museum, the Masonic Grand Lodge of England, the House of Lords Record Office, and other potential repositories. Since 1969 the Charter Corporation has funded a succession of researchers in England, and the resulting microfilm and photocopies of records comprise some 50,000 individually described items, all of which are available to the public at the North Carolina State Archives.

Historic Sites

At the annual commemoration of the adoption of the Halifax Resolves (April 12, 1776), the Historic Halifax Restoration Association bestowed two awards for excellence in restoration and preservation of North Carolina's heritage. Ray Wilkinson, chairman of the association, presented Halifax Resolves awards to A. L. Honeycutt and Capitol Broadcasting Company of Raleigh. Presenting the award to Honeycutt, Wilkinson observed that "the name Al Honeycutt has been synonymous with the efforts to preserve and restore North Carolina's architectural heritage." Honeycutt was active in many of the early restoration projects at Historic Halifax. As head of the Restoration Branch, Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section, Division of Archives and History, he continues to provide technical assistance to restoration efforts throughout the state. Wilkinson cited Capitol Broadcasting for sustained support of Historic Halifax and other restorations throughout the state and praised the company for that support, as well as



Winners of 1994 Halifax Resolves Awards for contributions to historic preservation in North Carolina were Capitol Broadcasting Company of Raleigh, represented by Ray Wilkinson (left), and A. L. Honeycutt, head of the Restoration Branch of the Division of Archives and History's Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section. In addition to his duties as a vice-president of Capitol Broadcasting, Wilkinson has led efforts to restore the historic town of Halifax for forty years. The two men are photographed in front of the recently restored Tap Room in Halifax.

for allowing him, a vice-president of the company, to lead the restoration association for the past forty years.

An address by Thomas H. McGuire Jr., executive director of the A. J. Fletcher Foundation of Raleigh, followed the awards presentation. Dr. McGuire had participated in Halifax Day ceremonies several years ago, at which time he presented a check to the restoration on behalf of the foundation. The 1994 ceremony included an official dedication of the Tap Room at the site, which has been restored with a gift in the amount of \$42,000 from the foundation, along with gifts and donations from members and friends of the association. The 218th anniversary of the Halifax Resolves commemorated the unanimous approval by members of the Fourth Provincial Congress, meeting at Halifax, to "concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring independency."

In 1993 the General Assembly appropriated funds to enable the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources to implement an expansion of the program begun at the *Elizabeth II* State Historic Site at Manteo in the early 1980s. The Outer Banks History Center became the first major addition to the Ice Plant Island complex in 1988. Following several meetings, a special task force appointed by the director of the Division of Archives and History recently recommended the following specific improvements at the facility:

Additions to the *Elizabeth II* State Historic Site, including a 240-seat film theater, at which a new 35mm film on the Roanoke voyages will be shown; an 8,000-square-foot heritage center featuring interactive exhibits; a gift shop; and a new maintenance building

Additions to the Outer Banks History Center, including a large gallery and meeting space with catering kitchen, offices, and a framing shop

Enhancements to Ice Plant Island, including a band shell, boardwalks and walking trails, and improvements to landscaping

Funding for this phase of the overall project is for design work only. Implementation of the design is contingent upon an additional appropriation for construction from the General Assembly.

The North Carolina Transportation Museum at Spencer has added No. 1031, a rare 1913 vintage “copperhead” steam locomotive, to its permanent collection. Smokestacks bedecked in bright copper rims earned the nickname for Atlantic Coast Line (ACL) locomotives such as No. 1031, which was moved from Florence, South Carolina, where it had been on display since 1959, to Spencer in late February. The city of Florence donated the engine to the museum, and CSX Transportation, corporate successor to the ACL, conveyed the locomotive most of the way to Spencer on a special flatcar. Equipped with four guide wheels, No. 1031 was a typical ACL engine used in eastern North Carolina. In the 1950s the company removed its steam locomotives from service on its main lines and replaced them with diesel-powered engines. No. 1031 operated for a time on two of the company’s short lines in eastern North Carolina before being retired and placed on permanent display near the ACL shops in Florence. Following unsuccessful attempts to restore the engine to operation, the city complied with urgings of CSX employee Howard Waddell and agreed to donate the locomotive to the museum.

With the addition of No. 1031, the museum now holds steam locomotives that operated on three out of four major railroad companies that existed in North Carolina in the first half of the century. The Southern, Seaboard, and ACL roads are now represented. (The Norfolk & Western is the other major company.) Currently the museum is restoring a Shay logging railroad locomotive built in 1925 and has completed preliminary inspection work prior to restoring a 1903 Southern Railway locomotive acquired from Tanglewood Park in Forsyth County in 1991. A 1926 freight locomotive from the museum’s collection of eight steam locomotives operates on weekends from April through October, taking passengers on a three-mile ride at the museum.

Among sites hosting special events in recent months was Historic Halifax, the CSS *Neuse*, and Duke Homestead. In April Historic Halifax hosted the Sixth North Carolina historical re-enactment group as part of the commemoration of the 218th anniversary of the signing of the Halifax Resolves. The re-enactors re-created a militia camp of the eighteenth century. The militia conducted military drills, demonstrated English country dancing, and made “discoveries” around the site. “Discoveries” elicited much excitement and interest on the part of visitors, as members of the re-enactment group demonstrated unannounced crafts and explained life-styles of the eighteenth century. Among the varied activities being demonstrated were silversmithing, basket weaving, millinery, leather working, and music. Members of the group also officiated at an Anglican worship service held as part of the commemoration.

The CSS *Neuse* site featured a traveling exhibit on the USS *Monitor*. The exhibit, designed and created by the North Carolina Maritime Museum at Beaufort, included a facsimile of the ironclad warship’s turret. Inside the turret, panels detailed the story of the vessel’s construction, the battle between the first two ironclads, and the discovery of the wreck of the *Monitor* off Cape Hatteras.

On April 30 Duke Homestead added Market Day to its popular roster of annual special events. Visitors examined crafts offered for sale by more than thirty vendors and watched experts in Civil War-period costumes demonstrate traditional skills. Presenters explained pottery, lace making, quilting, woodworking, hand-tying brooms, carving, and whittling. Inside the homestead, visitors were treated to a demonstration of yarn-spinning in the dining room and sampled sweet-potato jacks hot off the wood stove in the kitchen.



This team of scholars from Millers Creek Intermediate School (sponsored by Fort Dobbs State Historic Site) in Wilkes County won the 1994 North Carolina History Bowl. The Millers Creek students won the contest for an unprecedented fourth year in a row. Pictured with the winners are Mrs. Roderick Molinare (left), president of the North Carolina Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (cosponsor with the Historic Sites Section of the History Bowl competition); Elizabeth F. Buford (second from right), deputy secretary, Department of Cultural Resources; and Kathy Benfield (right), coach of the winning team.

Readers of *Carolina Comments* are invited to the following special events scheduled for August and September at the various sites:

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|---------------|---|
| August 6-7 | HOUSE IN THE HORSESHOE. Battle Re-enactment. A recreation of the skirmish between whigs and tories that occurred at the site on August 5, 1781, will be offered daily. Living history and artillery demonstrations featured |
| August 27 | DUKE HOMESTEAD. Herb Festival. Program on traditional use of herbs in the late 1800s. Plants and crafts available for sale. Refreshments and special displays. 10:00 A.M.-4:00 P.M. |
| | HORNE CREEK LIVING HISTORICAL FARM. The Fabric of Our Rural Past. Demonstrations of spinning and dyeing wool, quilting, sewing, and other traditional textile crafts. Displays of antique clothing and quilts |
| September 10 | HORNE CREEK LIVING HISTORICAL FARM. Herbs, Roots, and Remedies. Workshop on folk medicine and herbal remedies once used by rural families. Plant identification stressed. <i>Fee.</i> Limited to fourteen participants. Telephone (910) 325-2298 to preregister |
| Mid-September | BENNETT PLACE. Fall Living History Program. Re-enactors portray a typical Confederate military camp, including demonstrations, talks, and weapons firing. Volunteers demonstrate various domestic skills. 10:00-4:00 P.M. |
| Mid-September | NORTH CAROLINA TRANSPORTATION MUSEUM. Antique Truck Show. Antique trucks from pickups to heavy prime movers, early 1900s to 1960s. Fifty to 100 trucks, two days. <i>\$1.00 donation requested</i> |

Mid-September-
early November

ELIZABETH II. Voyages. The *Elizabeth II*, a working square-rigged sailing ship, may be away from its home port of Manteo on short voyages during these months. Call site at (919) 473-1144 for information



The replica square-rigged sixteenth-century sailing ship *Elizabeth II* rests at its berth on Ice Plant Island in Manteo. In the fall the vessel frequently departs its berth to make brief voyages in the waterways of eastern North Carolina.

- September 17-18 VANCE BIRTHPLACE. Fall Pioneer Living Days and Militia Encampment. Demonstrations of backcountry life by staff and volunteers. Encampment by the Catawba Militia
- Fall HORNE CREEK LIVING HISTORICAL FARM. Harvesting and shucking corn, harvesting tobacco, plowing with mules, making reproduction clothing on a treadle sewing machine, quilting, fall gardening chores, making apple butter and cider
- September 24 AYCOCK BIRTHPLACE. Harvest Day. An afternoon of nineteenth-century domestic skills and farm chores
- September 30-October 3 THOMAS WOLFE MEMORIAL. Thomas Wolfe Festival. Commemorates the life and writings of Wolfe.

Museum of History

August and September events at the North Carolina Museum of History include the following presentations. Telephone (919) 715-0200 for additional information on any program.

"The North Carolina Quilting Bee." Wednesdays, August 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, 1:30-3:30 P.M.; Saturdays, August 6 and September 3, 1:00-4:00 P.M.; Sundays, August 7 and September 4, 2:00-5:00 P.M. Place your own stitch in the museum quilt by participating in this ongoing bee. Quilts are being pieced, framed, and quilted in the gallery with the assistance of local quilters. Come and observe or join in the quilting process.

"Playing in the Mud." Saturday, August 6, 1:30-3:30 P.M.; Sunday, August 7, 2:00-4:00 P.M. Sid Luck, a fifth-generation potter from Seagrove, turns clay into useful, beautiful pieces of pottery.

"Green Leaf to Gold." Sunday, August 7, 2:00-3:00 P.M. John Tackett and Olivia Bottoms of Duke Homestead State Historic Site. Join costumed interpreters from Duke Homestead as they talk about green and cured tobacco and male and female roles in its processing. Try your hand at grading and tying.

"Lucky Ducks." Saturday, August 13. Ages six through eight, 1:00-1:45 P.M.; ages nine through twelve, 2:00-2:45 P.M. Limited enrollments. Paint your own decoy as you learn

about coastal craft traditions. Gail Corwin, a member of the Core Sound Carvers Guild, leads these workshops. \$7.00 per person (\$6.00 for Associates). *Advance registration required.*

"The Art of Rangoli." Saturday, August 13, 1:30-3:30 P.M.; Sunday, August 14, 2:00-4:00 P.M. Purnima Kotiya demonstrates the art of making rangoli mandala, a geometrically designed symbol of the universe. Yash Garg explains this Hindi art form that originated in southern India.

"Behind the Veil: Life in the Jim Crow Era." Sunday, August 14, 2:00-3:00 P.M. Dr. Beverly Washington Jones, director of the Institute for the Study of Minority Issues. This program deals with a research project designed to chronicle the Jim Crow era in North Carolina.

Family Night: "Making Music." Friday, August 19, 7:00-9:00 P.M. The Badgett Sisters, the Peanut Butter and Jam Band, and the Scrap Exchange. \$2.00 per person, \$5.00 per family.

Symposium with Performances: "An Act of Faith: Music as a Form of Religious Expression." Dr. Glenn Hinson, presenter for musical groups. This symposium explores reasons, methods, and styles that influenced the act of expressing religious faith through music and singing. A musical performance follows each lecture. Saturday, August 20, 9:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M.; Sunday, August 21, 1:30-5:00 P.M. *Advance registration suggested for all sessions.* (This program was funded in part by a grant from the North Carolina Humanities Council, a state-based program of the National Endowment for the Humanities.)

"A Sense of Play." Saturday, August 27, 9:30 A.M.-noon. Discover folk life at this morning by and for kids (and the young at heart).

"Pine Needle Crafts." Saturday, August 27, 1:30-3:30 P.M.; Sunday, August 28: 2:00-4:00 P.M. Judy Mofield Mallow, author and fifth-generation pine-needle basket maker, demonstrates her weaving skills.

Demonstrations and Panel Discussion: "Re-creating the Sauratown Woman." Saturday, August 27, 10:30 A.M.-4:00 P.M.; Sunday, August 28, 2:00-6:00 P.M. *Contact museum for advance reservations and fee information.*

"A Tisket, a Tasket." Saturday, September 10, 10:00 A.M.-noon. Ages ten through fourteen. Make your own miniature egg-collecting basket. \$7.00 per person (\$6.00 for Associates). *Advance reservations required.*

"Music of North Carolina: United Tribes of North Carolina Singers and Dancers." Sunday, September 11, 2:00-3:00 P.M.

"History à la Carte: The Spirit of Community: North Carolina Folklife." Tuesday, September 13, noon-1:00 P.M. Sally Peterson, curator of folk life. Beverages will be provided by the museum. Bring your lunch and spend thirty minutes of your lunch hour hearing Peterson explain the new folk life exhibit. After lunch and the talk, spend some time with the curator seeing this exciting gallery.

Family Night: "Harvest Traditions." Friday, September 16, 7:00-9:00 P.M. Experience some of North Carolina's harvest traditions firsthand. \$2.00 per person, \$5.00 per family.

"Woven from Tradition." Saturday, September 17, 1:30-3:30 P.M.; Sunday, September 18, 2:00-4:00 P.M. Mary Bell makes traditional Native American baskets using natural dyes and materials.

"Bluestory!" Sunday, September 18, 2:00-3:00 P.M. Join Jackie Torrence, a famous North Carolina storyteller, and Cephas and Wiggins, acoustic blues musicians, as they relate the history of the blues through music and storytelling.

"A Senior Welcome." Tuesday, September 20, 1:00-3:00 P.M.; Thursday, September 21, 1:00-3:00 P.M. A special opportunity for senior citizens to view the new Museum of History.

Storytelling Festival. Saturday, September 24, 10:30 A.M. and 1:00 P.M.; Sunday, September 25, 2:00-3:00 P.M.

In August the Museum of the Cape Fear in Fayetteville will open "The War at Home," a special exhibition that will focus on the lasting economic and social changes to civilian life in southeastern North Carolina wrought by World War II. The exhibit will remain on display for at least a year. For additional information, telephone the museum at (910) 486-1330.

State Capitol/Visitor Services

The Senate chamber of the State Capitol has been closed to the public since August 1993 and is presently undergoing restoration. The current work represents the first phase of a three-part project that will faithfully re-create all interior paint finishes throughout the Capitol. Don Yelverton of Yelverton Architects, Charlotte, is in charge of the overall design work and specifications. The Division of Facilities Management of the North Carolina Department of Administration is responsible for the abatement of lead paint and for the repainting of the Senate interiors. Brian Ewing of Ewing Restorations of Graham is executing extensive restoration of ornamental plaster, and George Fore of Raleigh is conducting paint research throughout the building. Raymond Beck, Capitol staff historian, is serving as project coordinator.

The ongoing research has determined that the Senate chamber's original color scheme featured gray-blue walls, with matte white on the chamber dome, arches, pendentives, gallery facings, columns, and lobby ceilings. The baseboards that surround the chamber and the steps of the risers to the podiums will be granitized (painted to simulate granite) as part of a later phase of the restoration. Completion of the paint work and reopening of the Senate chamber should occur by late summer. At that time the second phase of the restoration project—the House chamber and the third floor of the Capitol—will commence.

"War Experiences 1865," a living history program set in Raleigh at the end of the Civil War, will be presented at the State Capitol on the weekend of August 6 and 7. An encampment featuring military tents and other campsite items of the Civil War era will take place on the grounds.

Recent Accessions by the North Carolina State Archives

During the months of March, April, and May 1994 the Archival Services Branch of the Archives and Records Section made 129 accession entries. The branch accessioned original records from Guilford and Mecklenburg Counties and security microfilm of records for the counties of Bertie, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Carteret, Catawba, Cleveland, Cumberland, Durham, Guilford, Jackson, Jones, Lee, McDowell, Macon, Mecklenburg, Person, Pitt, Richmond, Rowan, Rutherford, Surry, Transylvania, Union, Wake, Washington, Wilson, and Yancey; the municipalities of Clemmons, Emerald Isle, Goldsboro, Jacksonville, Mooresville, North Topsail Beach, Reidsville, Siler City, and Surf City; and churches in Cabarrus, Cumberland, and Lee Counties.

The branch took custody of records from the following state agencies: Board of Nursing, 3 reels; Governor, 9 cubic feet; Secretary of State, 76 reels; and Vital Records Branch, 224 reels. The Archives microfilmed the Calvin Graves Papers, the Colin Shaw Papers, and the John G. Young Papers and made an addition to the Bishop Laundry Company Papers. It received records from the following

organizations: Alpha Kappa Sorority, the Carolina Charter Corporation, North Carolina Sane/Freeze, and the Woman's Club of Raleigh. A Durham house of worship contributed a published church history. Among additional accessions were records of cemeteries in Johnston, Rockingham, and Wake Counties and of Confederate cemeteries in Georgia, New York, and South Carolina; microfilm of Scottish records; 1 Bible record; 9 additions to the Newspaper Collection; 4 local history items; 2 additions to the Military Collection; 4 additions to the Map Collection; and 9 original prints, 8 photographs, 5 videotapes, and 580 picture postcards as additions to the Non-Textual Materials Collection.

Staff Notes

David J. Olson, state archivist, and Dr. Jeffrey J. Crow, administrator of the Historical Publications Section, have been named adjunct associate professors of history at North Carolina State University.

In the Archives and Records Section, James Ray Hocutt, archives conservator for thirty-five years, retired at the end of April. Catherine W. Brown transferred to the position of conservation assistant, and Wilbert E. New, formerly employed by the Museum of History, was promoted to security officer I; both changes were effective April 1. Jannette Moore Coleridge-Taylor, previously associated with the North Carolina Arts Council, was promoted to permanent/part-time processing assistant IV as of April 5. Ricky L. White transferred from the North Carolina Museum of Art to the Archives and Records Section on April 18; he will work as a security officer I. On that same date Sion B. Harrington III joined the section staff as a permanent/part-time archivist I. Dennis Daniels and David Malcolm began work May 9 in the Preservation Microfilming subunit; both men will work on the North Carolina Newspaper Project.

David Brook, administrator of the Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section, is the author of an article on the history and programs of the National Council of Preservation Executives; the article appeared in the November/December 1993 issue of *Historic Preservation Forum*, the journal of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Brook and Renee Gledhill-Earley attended the annual meeting of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, held in Washington, D.C., March 19-23. Claudia Brown, Catherine Bishir, Linda Edmisten, Elizabeth Dowd, and Scott Power attended the Vernacular Architecture Forum Annual Conference, May 10-15, in Charleston, South Carolina. Power was promoted to regional supervisor of the Eastern Office of the Division of Archives and History in Greenville effective April 1. On March 23 William Reid Thomas, restoration specialist with the Eastern Office, lectured on typical eighteenth-century architecture in northeastern North Carolina at a special exhibition at the Museum of the Albemarle in Elizabeth City. On April 27 he addressed the Friends of Stagville Center in Durham, choosing as his topic "The Restoration of Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest."

Flora Hatley Wadelington is the new site supervisor at Somerset Place. New historic interpreters at various state historic sites include Ted Mitchell and Ralph Williams at Thomas Wolfe Memorial and William Strong at the Iredell House. Ruby Newton has retired as a historic interpreter at the House in the Horseshoe.

John D. Ellington, administrator of the Museum of History Section, retired effective April 30, 1994, after nearly thirty-six years of service to the Division of Archives and History. Louise Byron began her duties as a history interpreter I at the Mountain Gateway Museum in Old Fort on March 7. Ursula G. Glass resigned as administrative secretary II in the museum effective March 28, and Willie Chambers, general utility worker with the museum, resigned effective March 31. Betty Bailey began her duties as a public information assistant III for the museum on April 18; she was previously employed by the North Carolina Museum of Art. On that same day Charlene Akers joined the museum staff as director of the Museum of the Albemarle in Elizabeth City.

Tryon Palace Historic Sites and Gardens recently named Carleton B. Wood to head its Gardens Branch. Wood, a graduate of North Carolina State University with a major in environmental design in landscape architecture, earned a master's degree in horticulture from the University of Georgia. He has been associated with several major gardens along the east coast and in the South. He succeeds J. Anthony Dove, who resigned to assume the directorship of a botanical garden in New York State.

Martha Fullington, preservation specialist with the Western Office of the Division of Archives and History for the past six years, retired on long-term disability effective June 6, 1994. Roann Bishop, a graduate student at Middle Tennessee State University in Murfreesboro, will be serving as a preservation intern for the Western Office during the summer months. She will be involved in a variety of preservation-related activities.

Colleges and Universities

East Carolina Manuscript Collection

Among recent acquisitions by the East Carolina Manuscript Collection at East Carolina University are the Seth Muse Papers and the Greenville Urban Renewal Files. The Muse Papers, previously owned by a free-lance news photographer from North Carolina and Washington, D.C., contain more than 25,000 photographic negatives and 3,000 photographic prints, including numerous images of former presidents from Harry Truman to Ronald Reagan and an array of cabinet officers, congressmen, diplomats, religious leaders, celebrities, and North Carolina political leaders. The Greenville Urban Renewal Files contain the complete records, 1959-1977, of Greenville's Shore Drive urban renewal project.

Meredith College

A permanent scholarship in the name of Carolyn and Frank Grubbs has been established; it will be awarded beginning in 1994.

North Carolina State University

Burton F. Beers has retired from teaching after thirty-nine years at NCSU. He will continue with the university as director of a textbook publication project. John M. Riddle has been appointed Alumni Distinguished Professor of History. Gail W. O'Brien and David Gilmartin have been promoted to professor; James E. Crisp has been elevated to associate professor; and Holly Brewer and Akram Khater have been appointed assistant professors. Gail O'Brien and Anthony J.

LaVopa have been awarded National Endowment for the Humanities fellowships for 1994. Kenneth P. Vickery has received a Fulbright grant to study at the University of Zimbabwe in 1994.

Wake Forest University

Recent lectures by Cyclone Covey include "The Egypto-Libyan Presence in Pre-Columbian America," read at a symposium sponsored by the Institute for the Study of American Cultures (of which he serves as a trustee) and held April 23 at Columbus, Georgia, and "Catlin the Documenter: Art and Language as Primary Sources beyond Memory of History," which took place May 23 at the Reynolda House in Winston-Salem. Covey is the author of *Admiral Piri, Amerigo Vespucci, & Utopia* (Columbus, Ga.: Institute for the Study of American Cultures, 1994); his article "The Heavener Runestone Staverow" appeared in *Ancient American I* (May/June 1994), for which publication he recently served as contributing editor. At last fall's annual meeting of the Southern Historical Association, Paul D. Escott delivered an address titled "The Uses of History: Upper-Class Resistance to Change in the South, 1865-1890." Escott is the author of three entries in the *Encyclopedia of the American Presidency* and fifteen entries in the *Encyclopedia of the Confederacy* (both publications, New York: Simon and Schuster, 1993); he served as a member of the editorial board for the latter publication. In addition, he is coauthor of the fourth edition of *A People and a Nation* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1993). J. Edwin Hendricks chaired a session titled "Oral or Life History" at a meeting of the Southern Gerontological Society in Charlotte on April 22, 1994. Susan Z. Rupp read a paper titled "The Socialist Revolutionaries and the Komuch Government" at the Southern Conference on Slavic Studies (March 1994). David L. Smiley addressed a gathering to commemorate Confederate Flag Day at the State Capitol in Raleigh on March 4. Alan J. Williams delivered a lecture titled "Sources of Conflict in Eighteenth-Century Parisian Families" at a conference on the history of the family hosted by Carleton University, Ottawa, May 11-14; Williams presently serves on the editorial board of *Proceedings of the Western Society for French History*. Simone M. Caron's article "Recent Perspectives on Abortion" appeared in the *National Women's Studies Association Journal* 5 (Fall 1993). William K. Meyers is the author of *Forge of Progress, Crucible of Revolt: Interest Group Conflict and the Origins of the Mexican Revolution, 1880-1911* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1994). He was the subject of an interview published in *USA Today* on March 25, 1994, and recent articles by him have appeared in *Wake Forest Magazine*, *Commonweal*, and *Reason*. Michael L. Sinclair is conducting reviews of China-related projects for the National Endowment for the Humanities. Dr. Richard C. Barnett retired effective May 1994.

Western Carolina University

William L. Anderson's *Cherokee Removal: Before and After* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1991) received the Gustavus Meyers Award for the finest book on human rights. Anderson also received a 1994 University Scholar Award. His essay "The Impact of the Scots and Irish among the Cherokee" was published in *The Unheard Voices: A Quincentenary Response to Columbus, 1492-1992*. John L. Bell read a paper titled "The Howze Board and U.S. Army Airmobility" at the Missouri Valley History Conference in Omaha in March. In April, H. Tyler Blethen served

as commentator on three papers for the session "The Struggle over Absolutism: France and England" at the annual convention of the Southwest Historical Association in San Antonio. Blethen is coauthor of "Community and Perceptions of Community in Western North Carolina, 1830-1880," a paper presented at the Appalachian Studies Conference at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, in March. His article "The Transmission of Scottish Culture in the Southern Backcountry" appeared in the *Journal of the Appalachian Studies Association* 6 (1994). At a meeting of the British Association for American Studies, held at the University of Sheffield in April, Gerald Schwartz presented a paper titled "Strange Bedsheets, Strange Bedfellows: Progressive Reform Elements within the Ku Klux Klan of the 1920s."

State, County, and Local Groups

Cape Fear Museum

Harry S. Warren has been named assistant director of Wilmington's Cape Fear Museum. He replaces Jan Luth, who recently accepted employment as director of a museum in St. Petersburg, Florida. Warren, historian/publicist of the museum for twelve years, holds an M.A. in history from East Carolina University. He has worked for the Smithsonian Institution and the North Carolina Aquarium at Fort Fisher and currently serves as vice-president of the North Carolina Museums Council.

Greensboro Historical Museum

On June 5 the museum hosted a special program to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the World War II invasion of Normandy. Ned Harrison, columnist for the *Greensboro News & Record*, served as moderator for the program, which recognized the contributions of local veterans and volunteers in wartime work.

Historic Flat Rock

Historic Flat Rock, Inc., will host its annual tour of homes on Saturday, August 6, from 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. Five residences will be featured, including one presently undergoing restoration. Tickets (\$15.00 each) are available on the day of the tour at the parish house of St. John's in the Wilderness Episcopal Church on U.S. Highway 25 South in Flat Rock; all proceeds of ticket sales benefit historic preservation in the town. For additional information, write to Mrs. George P. Johnson at P.O. Box 158, Flat Rock, NC 28731, or telephone (704) 693-7158.

Society of North Carolina Archivists

The society's fall meeting will take place on Thursday and Friday, October 20 and 21, on the campus of Warren Wilson College in Swannanoa. Prior to Thursday's semiannual business meeting, a workshop on the care and handling of oversized documents will be offered. Tentatively scheduled for the Friday session are speakers from Biltmore House and Gardens, the National Climatic Data Center, the Southern Highland Handicraft Guild, and the Mountain Music Festival. Contact Dennis R. Lawson at (704) 382-0086 for additional information.

New Leaves

Editor's Note: Dr. Cecelski is a research fellow at the Institute for Southern Studies, Durham. He read this paper at a meeting of the Historical Society of North Carolina at Louisburg College on April 8, 1994.

The Slaves We Buried: Three Lost Slave Autobiographies from Coastal North Carolina

David S. Cecelski

Touring the North Carolina coast, few visitors find any trace of its slave past. Though African American slaves were once a majority of the population in many tidewater towns and counties, their presence is rarely acknowledged in the hundreds of historic sites, museums, monuments, and markers that portray coastal life before 1865. In Edenton, tour guides do occasionally point out the hiding place of the fugitive slave Harriet Jacobs. Intrepid tourists prepared to forsake the popular scenic routes will discover a growing emphasis on slave life at Somerset Place, a state historic site at Lake Phelps. The Cape Fear Museum in Wilmington, likewise, has admirably incorporated the history of slavery into its permanent exhibits. Few other signs of the slave population can be found. Coastal visitors cannot wander through a single slave cemetery, walk the streets of any restored slave village, or explore any historic site devoted to slave life. In 1895, when a former Chowan River slave decried the injustice that befell his mother, he in truth described the fate of all black men and women who lived and died as slaves in coastal North Carolina: in his words, she "now lies buried in an unmarked and neglected grave."

The scarcity of firsthand accounts of slavery has long been one important stumbling block to the recognition of slave life in coastal North Carolina. Because slaves could not legally read or write, they left few written records; thus, modern historians have had to rely almost entirely on accounts left by their masters. The result has been both a planter-centered view of slave life and a fragmented portrait of antebellum coastal life in general.

With that shortage of slave writings in mind, I take special pleasure today in introducing for the first time three "lost" slave autobiographies from the region in which I grew up, coastal North Carolina: Allen Parker's *Recollections of Slavery Times*, Rev. William H. Robinson's *From Log Cabin to the Pulpit; or, Fifteen Years in Slavery*, and William H. Singleton's *Recollections of My Slavery Days*. Written by former slaves and published in small editions by local presses, those autobiographies have remained unknown for several generations. I have not found them discussed or cited anywhere in the scholarship on North Carolina, on the South in general, or on African American history. John Blassingame does refer to Robinson's *Log Cabin to the Pulpit* in a brief footnote within his landmark 1972 study of slave writings, but these autobiographies have otherwise been excluded from the flourishing literature on American slave narratives. Except for a splendid two-volume bibliography of American slavery compiled by John David Smith of North Carolina State University, which lists two of the autobiographies, they are

also absent from the standard reference works on black authors, North Carolina writers, and American bibliographies.

I located the three autobiographies while researching an essay on slave runaways in maritime North Carolina. When I first read them, I immediately understood the scholarly neglect that had befallen Singleton and Parker's memoirs. Both are available only in manuscript collections rarely consulted by historians of North Carolina. I found Singleton's 20-page pamphlet only at the New York Public Library, and I traced Parker's 97-page book only to the Illinois State Historical Library in Springfield. Though I thoroughly searched other public manuscript and library collections, I did not turn up additional copies anywhere in the United States. On the other hand, I found Robinson's 200-page autobiography at several major university libraries, including Perkins Library at Duke University and Davis Library at UNC, and I really have no good explanation for why it has remained unused.

The importance of three new slave texts can be appreciated by recalling the small number of other slave writings from coastal North Carolina. A recent review essay identified only eight autobiographies written by slaves or former slaves from anywhere in North Carolina, four of them from the coast. Between 1843 and 1852, Harriet Jacobs of Edenton, Moses Grandy of Camden County, and Thomas H. Jones of Wilmington published autobiographies after escaping from the South. Thanks to Jean Fagin Yellin's monumental efforts, Jacobs's *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl* has appeared recently in an annotated edition, and *The Life of Moses Grandy* and *The Experience of Thomas H. Jones* at least can be found in modern reprint editions. In addition, William Ferebee, formerly a slave waterman in Currituck, published a brief but interesting biographical essay in 1882. Though never republished, the work is fairly well known among scholars. A number of other North Carolina "slave narratives" appeared in nineteenth- and early twentieth-century newspapers; like the WPA slave interviews of the 1930s, they are indispensable sources but must be used with special caution because white interviewers and editors so seriously influenced their content.

I must confess that I have brought Parker, Robinson, and Singleton's autobiographies to you still flush with excitement at finding them, and further research must be done to verify several events in them and to place them more fully in historical context. An initial survey of place-names, local events, war records, and census tracts does indicate that scholars may profitably use the three memoirs. That does not mean, however, that I have not already identified both minor errors and more serious inconsistencies. Family names are frequently misspelled, dates are inexact, and several incidents are clearly muddled. In a few cases, the realm of the imagination superseded historical reality. Despite his assertion to the contrary, for example, it seems unlikely that William Singleton shook hands with Abraham Lincoln in North Carolina during the Civil War. Nonetheless, I doubt that many readers will judge Singleton too harshly for feeling that the Great Emancipator had personally touched him. In fact, many former slaves interviewed by the WPA recalled similarly vivid encounters with a Messiah-like Lincoln.

William Robinson, on the other hand, took more problematic liberties in writing *From Log Cabin to the Pulpit*. Of the three authors, only Robinson expressed a strong desire for his book to make a profit. Hoping to earn money to support a religious ministry, he embellished his story to enhance its marketability. He also

explicitly intended to write a religious tale, a parable of sin and redemption, and to heighten the power of that story he freely borrowed from the cloth available to him. I see no evidence of plagiarism on Robinson's part, but he does dubiously place himself among several famous historical events and figures and, in at least one instance, interweaves into his story an anecdote from another slave's autobiography. Even in Robinson's case, though, the indiscretions are relatively few, and *From Log Cabin to the Pulpit* should become an indispensable resource for the study of antebellum North Carolina.

More than a common obscurity makes the three autobiographies well suited for a joint introduction. Singleton, Robinson, and Parker had a great deal in common. They were all born slaves in tidewater North Carolina in a thirteen-year span between 1835 and 1848—Singleton at Adams Creek in Craven County, Robinson at Wilmington in New Hanover County, and Parker on the banks of the Chowan River in either Chowan or Gates County. They all wrote about the late antebellum period and the Civil War. Like thousands of other slaves, all three crossed Confederate lines to freedom soon after Union troops occupied the Carolina coast in 1862. They all served at least briefly with the Union forces. And after Appomattox, they all left the South and settled in New England or the Midwest. All were devout Christians. Two became ministers. None of their works, which were published by small, local presses, probably at the authors' expense, circulated widely or attracted critical notice in either the white or black press of the period.

All three men waited until they were quite mature to write their autobiographies. Parker, the first to do so, published *Recollections of Slavery Times* in 1895, when he was at least fifty-five years old. Robinson first issued *From Log Cabin to the Pulpit* in 1904, at the age of fifty-six. Singleton dictated *Recollections of My Slavery Days* to his grandchildren in 1922, when he was in his eighties. Strictly speaking, then, their autobiographies belong in a literary genre different from the better-known "slave narratives." The slave narratives were highly stylized abolitionist writings published before the Civil War, but these three works may be classified more properly among approximately seventy other memoirs written by former slaves after the Civil War. The three works are highly beholden to the slave narrative tradition in their form and style, but, free from the literary constraints of the abolitionist cause, they are generally recognized as historically more reliable. With the passage of time, memories may have dimmed; but compared to most slave narratives, a greater measure of historical perspective and balance was gained. By 1895, 1904, and 1922, addressing audiences generally too young to have lived in the slave era, these authors realized that their readers, in Singleton's words, might find their "true story . . . as strange as a fairy tale." They consequently provided layers of historical context often missing from antebellum slave writings. As a result, many general readers today will find them more accessible than the traditional slave narratives.

Parker, Robinson, and Singleton belong in a common African American literary tradition that resisted the politics of white supremacy in post-Reconstruction America. Beginning in the late 1870s in countless biographies, novels, and epic poems, white authors had presented a revised version of antebellum history that defended slavery. When remembering this "Age of Reaction" today, scholars think first of southern apologists such as Thomas Nelson Page and Thomas Dixon or, to name an example from coastal North Carolina, James Battle Avirett.

To quote a recent essay by William L. Andrews, those literary crusaders hailed “the traditions of the Old South—especially the glorification of white ‘blood,’ the necessity of black subjugation, and the wisdom of an aristocratic monopoly on power.” They wrote to redefine what the Old South had been and to shape what the New South would become—and it was not a purely academic exercise. In the 1890s their writings provided the intellectual underpinning to successful white supremacy campaigns that disfranchised blacks, established segregation, and engaged in antiblack violence such as the notorious Wilmington killings in 1898.

African American writers countered that “Age of Reaction” by evoking the southern black experience in their own poetry, fiction, and history. One thinks first of poets and novelists such as Paul Laurence Dunbar, Frances E. W. Harper, and Fayetteville’s Charles W. Chesnutt, but black autobiographers such as Allen Parker, William Robinson, and William Singleton also belong to that literary tradition. Those writers did not only react to white literary currents; they also were motivated by their own experience, needs for catharsis, and urge to record slavery for posterity. But they also sought to refute the misty-eyed and self-serving images of the Old South promulgated by southern white leaders to justify new means of racial subjugation.

I would like now to summarize briefly the three authors’ lives and make a few comments on their individual autobiographies, beginning with Allen Parker’s *Recollections of Slavery Times*.

Born about 1840, the son of Millie Parker and “No-Eared” Jeff Ellick, Allen Parker spent his youth in the fields and timber camps along the Chowan River. His master died when Parker was a baby and left the slave boy and his mother to his young daughter, with the stipulations that she not take possession of them until reaching her majority and that Millie and Allen could be “hired out” by her guardian during the intervening years. Like many slaves in the Albemarle Sound vicinity, Allen Parker thus moved annually from master to master. He never labored for truly prosperous planters, but at times he was leased to relatively wealthy men such as Darias White, who, Parker recalled, employed forty slave loggers and large teams of mules and oxen. More often Parker was hired by one-mule farmers who could not afford to own a slave or even to hire slaves except after exceptional harvests.

During those years, Parker lived among “good masters,” hardworking families with whom he shared a dinner table and who, within the boundaries of his enslavement, treated him decently. He also worked for brutal, malevolent masters who beat him, kept him hungry, and tried at every turn to subdue his spirit. When civil war broke out, Parker quickly escaped to a Union gunboat on the Chowan River. He served briefly in the Union navy, later worked at a Beaufort sawmill, then departed the South as a merchant sailor. He eventually settled in Worcester, Massachusetts.

Parker’s *Recollections of Slavery Times* may be most important for describing the daily rhythms of slave life in coastal North Carolina. Parker neither neglects nor lingers over slavery’s terrors, finding his genius in chronicling the details of daily life. For example, in four pages he meticulously depicts a typical slave cabin—its construction; the composition of its beams, mortar, roof, chimney, doors, and windows; and the cooking utensils and furniture within it. He spends another

four pages on timbering. He recounts the slaves' use of oxen and mules, the slave laborers' dress and working habits, and daily life in the seasonal lumber camps. The accretion of ordinary details—Parker's food, clothing, pastimes, religion, music, family—permits the reader to distill an essence of slavery more telling than a litany of atrocities alone.

Parker had a special appreciation for the complex ways in which his masters relied on African American knowledge of agriculture and the earth. He wrote:

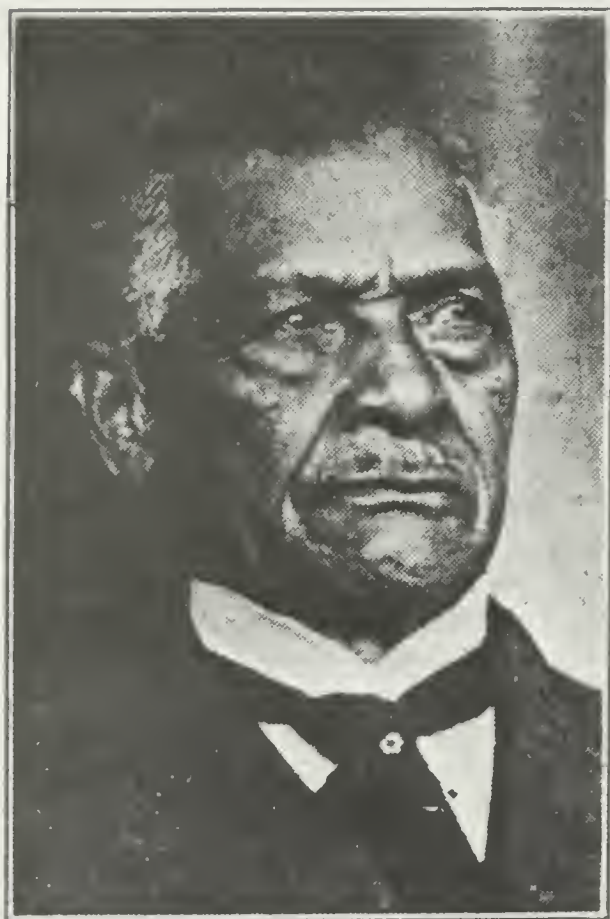
Being out of doors a great deal of the time, and having no books, [we slaves] learned many things from the book of Nature, which were unknown to white people, notwithstanding their knowledge of books. And it often happened that the master would be guided by the slave as to the proper time to plant his corn, sow his grain, or harvest his crops, and many things of this kind, which were to the master a source of care and anxiety, seemed to come to the slave as it were by instinct and not often did they [make a] mistake in their prophecies.

Parker and his comrades frequently employed that same knowledge to weaken the grip of bondage on their lives. Parker remembered, for instance, how slaves used the subtle variations in owls' calls as a sentinel to alert them to the approach of their masters, thus enabling them to hide successfully or to labor clandestinely for their own gain. Parker recalled: "The slaves not only believed that the owl was their friend, and that his language was intended entirely for them, but also believed that his language was not understood by the white folks."

A deep anger at slavery simmers beneath Parker's words but boils over only occasionally: when he describes the shabby burial given his mother and when he laments that he could never visit her grave. Otherwise, Parker allows his careful portrait of slave life to speak for itself. Historians will find especially noteworthy his descriptions of material culture, the internal slave economy, "hiring out" practices, and small-farm life—all exceptional in the historical literature on antebellum North Carolina.

Born a slave in 1835, William Henry Singleton, the author of *Recollections of My Slavery Days*, grew up on a sizable plantation at Adams Creek in Craven County. His mother, Lettis Singleton, was a field hand; his father was his master's brother, a white man. Embarrassed by the presence of his slave nephew, his master sold William at the age of four to a Georgia woman. Writing with his sense of disbelief still intact, Singleton remembered, in his words, that he "had been sold off the plantation . . . with as little formality as they would have sold a calf or mule."

That first sale turned out to be only the opening salvo in a battle of wills between the young slave and his master. Whipped often by his Georgia owner, Singleton escaped back to North Carolina three years later. Guided by other slaves and protected at one key juncture by a sympathetic white woman, he rode stagecoaches from Atlanta to Wilmington. He then walked and hitchhiked the Stage Road to his great-grandmother's cabin in New Bern, crossed Adams Creek in a slave fisherman's boat, and trudged on to his mother's plantation. For a time, Singleton hid in his mother's root cellar but was eventually discovered. His master sold him away twice more, but both times he returned to his mother. His aging master finally relented; Singleton remained on the plantation as a field hand.



As a young slave, William Henry Singleton (b. 1835), the son of a white man and a black mother, became involved in a lengthy contest of wills with his master, subsequently served in the Civil War with a regiment of United States Colored Infantry, and after the war settled in New Haven, Connecticut. Singleton's autobiographical *Recollections of My Slavery Days* offers a slave's perspective on the final antebellum years and the highly charged period of African American participation in military activities in wartime New Bern. Photograph from *Recollections of My Slavery Days* (New York, 1922), 1.

Early in the Civil War, Singleton accompanied a local boy, Samuel Hymen, as a servant when Hymen joined the First North Carolina Cavalry in New Bern. When Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside and Maj. Gen. John G. Foster captured the city in March 1862, Singleton retreated with Hymen's regiment to Kinston but soon slipped back across Confederate lines to Union-occupied territory. He served briefly as a guide for Union troops on forays into Jones County. Disenchanted with the racism he found in the Union army, Singleton began to recruit and drill black soldiers himself in New Bern, well before the U.S. Congress allowed them to serve. Permitted to enlist in 1863, Singleton and his recruits joined the First North Carolina Colored Regiment (its name later changed to the Thirty-fifth Regiment, United States Colored Infantry). The Thirty-fifth saw arduous duty in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Though wounded at Olustee, Florida, Singleton remained in the army until receiving an honorary discharge on June 1, 1866. Like many southern Civil War veterans, however, he could not return home because of a very real threat of white retaliation for his military service. He settled instead in New Haven, Connecticut. He later wrote: "I could not even go back [home] to see [my mother] buried." He lived a quiet life in the North, working as a coachman, house servant, and itinerant minister.

When Singleton reflected on his life in antebellum North Carolina, it was slavery's assault on his spiritual life that grieved him most deeply. An almost otherworldly sense of injustice informs his every page, revealing scars deeper than a bullwhip could inflict. Even as an old man in the 1920s, or possibly because his age had led him to make spiritual concerns more central to his life, he

remained stunned that his master had deemed him not to have a soul, that he had not been allowed to read the Bible, and that he once could not worship in the manner he pleased. Nor could he reconcile his master's actions, such as separating a mother and child, with his Christian beliefs. At more than eighty years of age, Singleton seemed more incredulous than vindictive. Unlike Parker's autobiography, in which one senses beneath the placid surface a fury at past injustices, the reader detects in Singleton's words a lingering, almost ingenuous inability to reconcile the presence of profound evil with his more wholesome view of human nature and more hopeful vision of the human condition.

Singleton's autobiography stands out most for providing a slave's perspective on the final antebellum years and the giddy, wild, dangerous days of African American reunion and participation in military activities in wartime New Bern. Considering Singleton's theological bent, it is hardly surprising that a church incident best crystallized for him the mounting racial tensions in the years leading up to the Civil War. The episode occurred at a Methodist church near Adams Creek during a quarterly visit from its presiding elder. In his *Recollections*, Singleton writes:

I cannot remember when the church incident . . . occurred, but it could not have been so very long before the beginning of the war. We slaves used to go to the same church our master and the other plantation owners attended. Of course we used to sit back by the door by ourselves while they sat up front. . . . [During the service] Mr. Ayers, the Presiding Elder, called upon a colored man named Ennis Dilamar [Delamar] to pray. Ennis was a slave who had recently been purchased by my master and who had quite a local reputation as a religious man. The fact that Mr. Ayers should call upon a slave to pray caused great offense to the plantation owners. . . . After the service was over and while the masters and families were arranging themselves on the ground to eat their dinner, my master called Ennis to him and asked him what he meant by asking God to send the time when Ethiopia should stretch forth her arm like an army with banners. . . . [He] said that he would teach him better than to use such words as that. . . . [T]hey gave him a severe whipping right then and there. . . . [And] when the afternoon meeting was called my master told Mr. Ayers that his service was no longer wanted and that he need not visit the church any more.

For white worshipers that day, the incident anticipated all the anguish, torn allegiances, and violent conflicts within North Carolina's white population that would ensue after Fort Sumter—during what historian Wayne Durrill called the state's "Inner Civil War." For slaves like William Singleton, the scene highlighted the motivations that would soon spark their exodus not only to Federal territory but also to Union enlistment centers.

William H. Robinson, the author of *From Log Cabin to the Pulpit*, was born to a slave family in Wilmington on March 11, 1848. His father, Peter, piloted vessels on the Cape Fear River, and his mother, Rosy, cooked for a white family. Robinson believed that both of his parents had been brought to the United States from Madagascar. His first master was a prominent local shipping merchant and planter, but Robinson was sold when quite young to the Cowenses, a Cape Fear family of small planters. There began a nomadic childhood. Soon twice sold again—first to Virginia and later to Tennessee—Robinson was eventually sold back to the Cowenses in Wilmington. He accompanied Joseph Cowens to war and, after his master's death in battle, remained with the Confederate army as a cook until captured as a "contraband" in Tennessee. He later served in the Union army, mainly with the Twenty-eighth Indiana.



William H. Robinson, born a slave in Wilmington in 1847, experienced a nomadic childhood but subsequently returned to the port city. He later served in the Union army, worked at a variety of trades after the war, and eventually entered the ministry. His autobiographical *From Log Cabin to the Pulpit* describes in detail the desperate conditions in which many slaves lived and the methods by which slaves adapted to those conditions. Photograph from W. H. Robinson, *From Log Cabin to the Pulpit; or, Fifteen Years in Slavery*, 3d ed. (Eau Claire, Wis.: James H. Tifft, 1913), 7.

After the Civil War, Robinson studied at several Tennessee schools and worked at different times as a fireman, musician, railroad porter, teacher, and cook. Called to the ministry in 1877, he devoted the remainder of his life to the church. About 1900 he settled in Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Of the three autobiographies, only his devotes more than a page or two to the postwar period. Concerned with relating a journey of faith as well as an odyssey through slavery, Robinson writes more than sixty pages about his life as a free man.

In the preface to *Log Cabin to the Pulpit*, Robinson explained that he waited until 1904 to write his book because he hoped the passage of time would enable him to tell his story without anger or vengefulness. If so, thirty-five years was clearly not long enough. Allen Parker and William Singleton found at least a degree of reconciliation in the passage of time, enough even to dwell on a few pleasures of their youths, but Robinson remembered a world—to borrow Tennyson's famous description of nature—"red in tooth and claw." Before the age of thirteen he had been deeded, traded, and sold so often that he could hardly get his bearings. All around him slave families were casually torn apart. He grew up watching caravans of chained slaves pass up and down the Stage Road, the main corridor between Richmond and Charleston. He saw slaveholders beat black men and women for courting, for refusing sexual advances, for not disrobing at a slave auction, for going to church, for talking while wearing a hat. His Monday mornings resounded with the sound of a whip as overseers punished slaves for Saturday night and Sunday infractions. He witnessed slaves disfigured with hot coals and shot for three-dollar rewards, and he encountered planters who purchased married slave women away from their families solely to rape them. In his Wilmington, slaves frequently ran away from their masters, but they rarely ran toward freedom: more often they fled from terror. True rebels, like his father, Peter, were sold out of North Carolina or killed. White collaborators disappeared in the night and were never seen again.

The portrait of Cape Fear life that emerges from *Log Cabin to the Pulpit* also makes clear that to defend themselves slaves had to scrounge, deceive, and fight. Robinson relates how slaves refined techniques for evading bloodhounds, for muffling their voices, and for faking tears and dumb countenances. They spoke and sang in code. They rigged booby traps to protect forest meeting places. In the coastal North Carolina experienced by Robinson, slave ears listened at every keyhole. Slaves opened their masters' mail and knew where to find a literate ally to read it. From an early age, they were taught how to reach a swamp hideout in an emergency, and they stole food and supplied runaways with provisions and weapons. And to resist the whip, rape, or capture, they lashed out violently against their masters, no matter how desperate the odds.

A single, harrowing vignette from *Log Cabin to the Pulpit* may suffice. Sold to slave traders, Robinson was once marched in a large gang up the Stage Road from Wilmington to Richmond. Between Wilmington and New Bern, the Stage Road followed approximately the same route that U.S. Highway 17 does now. Among the other slaves were a woman named Fannie Woods and her two children—a nursing baby and a young boy. From the start, the young slave family had difficulties keeping up and delayed the entire caravan. Frustrated by their slowness, the slave trader berated Fannie Woods repeatedly and finally had her whipped. When the slave caravan proceeded up the Stage Road again, she still

could not maintain the pace. Robinson recalled: "After going a few miles farther, they sold the little boy she was leading to a man along the way [and] I heard the wails of the mother and the mourning of the other slaves on account of her sorrow." Woods and her baby then had to continue their journey.

Late in the day, they stopped at a boardinghouse that accommodated slave gangs. That night the slave trader tried to sell Fannie Woods's baby to the proprietor, but the two men could not agree on a price. Wrote Robinson:

About five the next morning we started on. When we had gone about half a mile a colored boy came running down the road with a message from [the proprietor]. We were halted until his master came bringing a colored woman with him, and he bought the baby out of Fannie Woods' arms. As the colored woman was ordered to take it away I heard Fannie Woods cry. . . . We were ordered to move on, [but we] could hear the crying of the child in the distance as it was borne away by another woman, and I could hear the deep sobs of a broken hearted mother.

The slave mother's travails had not ended. In Richmond the traders ordered the slaves, including Fannie Woods, to undress so that potential buyers could inspect them. Robinson concludes by writing: "I heard Fannie Woods as she pleaded to be exempt from this exposure. They gave her to understand that they would have her hit one hundred lashes if she did not get her clothes off at once. She still refused, and when they tried to take them off by force, [she] fought them until they finally let her alone." In that single incident, Robinson captured twin themes central both to his autobiography and to recent historiography about slavery: the bitter depth of racial oppression and the enduring power of slave resistance.

Reading the slave autobiographies discussed tonight alters one's view of the coastal landscape. I cannot drive down Highway 17 now anywhere near Wilmington or New Bern without thinking about Fannie Woods and her children. Every time I take the back road to the Cedar Island-Ocracoke ferry, a route that passes just south of Adams Creek, I remember that moment at the Methodist church when Ennis Delamar had the courage and forthrightness to preach the gospel to slaveholders. When I hear an owl's cry echo across a Down East pocosin or cypress swamp, I am reminded of the slave runaways who used that haunting signal to elude their pursuers.

Even at my family's homeplace, the old familiar fields and woods look different now. On hot, humid summer evenings, after the din of logging trucks and automobiles rushing to catch the ferry fades, a rush of sanctifying cool air often bursts upon us out of the pine woods and across the cornfields, and the fireflies and bats flicker about our farmhouse like restless spirits. In that twilight moment the realm of the dead seems close by me, and it is easy to imagine their voices out there in the darkness: young Singleton hell-bent on reaching his mother, Robinson's father piloting runaways out to Yankee schooners, Parker's mother bravely holding together their family, black men crowding into Union recruitment lines at New Bern. Their graves may yet be unmarked, their deeds unrecorded on historical markers, and the last traces of their cabins swallowed up by condominiums, but those coastal slaves will not be forgotten. Allen Parker, William Singleton, and William Robinson have given voice to all those silent slaves buried in coastal North Carolina. May their long-lost autobiographies be rediscovered, republished, and read by all those who visit and study and love the North Carolina coast.

Additions to the National Register

(Administered by the State Historic Preservation Office)



Both the Northside Historic District, a portion of which is shown in the photograph at left, and the Norfolk Southern Passenger Station (*right*) are found in Elizabeth City (Pasquotank County). The historic district lies in the general vicinity of North Road, North Poindexter, and Pearl Streets and is significant as an important residential neighborhood that developed immediately after the inauguration of rail service to the city in 1881 and a resulting area of prosperity. The passenger station, erected in 1914, heralded the city's continuing economic advances in the early twentieth century.



The Hiram Braxton House (*left*), a ca. 1865 log building with an 1884 frame side addition, stands near Snow Camp in Alamance County. It is a rare, relatively intact example of a log house with evidence of its original three-room, or Quaker, plan. Kehukee Primitive Baptist Church (*right*) was erected about 1872 near Scotland Neck in Halifax County and modified by the addition of a central tower to the front facade in 1901. The meetinghouse, remarkably well preserved, features an interior plan that, save for the addition of a vestibule, is virtually intact.



Johnston Hall (*left*) is a handsome, nearly intact two-story red brick Classical Revival-style building constructed in 1925 on the campus of the former Christian Orphanage (presently Elon Homes for Children) in Elon College (Alamance County). The (former) Reidsville (Rockingham County) High School (*right*), built in 1923, epitomizes the significant changes experienced by public schools in the 1920s in acquiring their modern characteristics. Prominent Winston-Salem architect Willard C. Northup designed the school.

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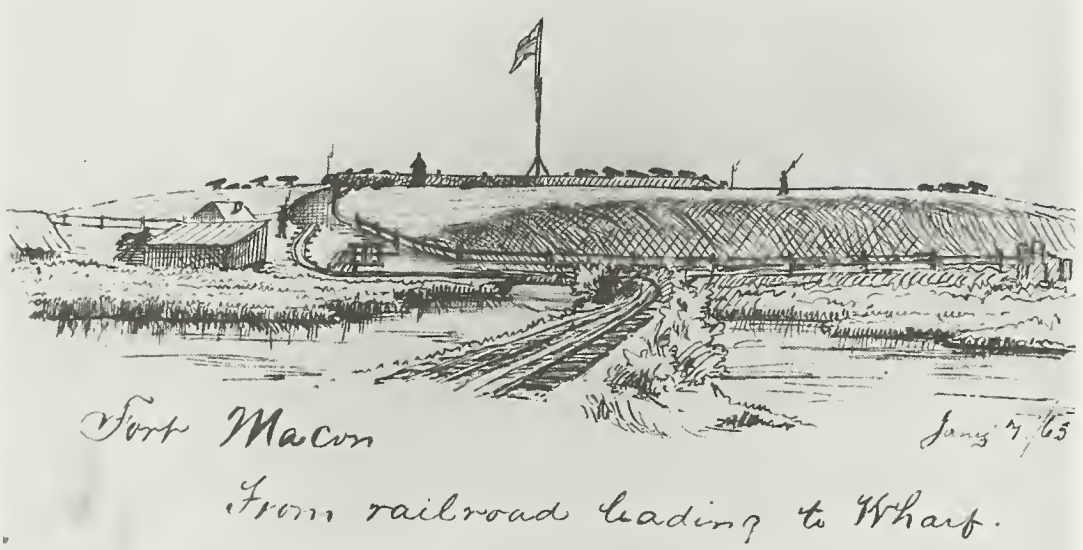
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SEPTEMBER 1994

Additional Civil War Drawings Return to North Carolina

The North Carolina Maritime History Council, a coalition for the promotion and study of coastal history, has announced the acquisition of two sketchbooks containing approximately four hundred pencil and pen drawings, studies, and sketches of Civil War-related subjects and scenes in the vicinity of Fort Macon, Beaufort, Morehead City, and New Bern. The contents of the sketchbooks is the work of James Wells Champney, cousin to Edwin Graves Champney, whose sketchbook of sixty pen-and-ink Civil War drawings the Maritime History Council acquired in 1990 (see the November 1990 issue of *Carolina Comments*).

Rodney D. Barfield, director of the North Carolina Maritime Museum of Beaufort, conducted negotiations for the purchase of the sketchbooks from a Massachusetts art dealer. Contributors of funds to finance the purchase included the Kellenberger Foundation of New Bern, the Outer Banks History Associates,



The North Carolina Maritime History Council recently acquired two sketchbooks containing the artwork of James Wells Champney, who was stationed in North Carolina during the Civil War. The drawings, studies, and sketches found in the two volumes are drawn from Champney's life in fort and in camp, as well as from the lives of the African Americans he encountered. This view is of "Fort Macon/From railroad leading to Wharf." (All photographs by the Division of Archives and History unless otherwise indicated.)

the North Carolina Museum of History, the North Carolina Museum of History Associates, and the Friends of the North Carolina Maritime Museum. The Maritime History Council will donate the two sketchbooks, as it did the Edwin Graves Champney counterpart, to the Division of Archives and History; the two



In this vignette of random subjects he encountered in North Carolina, Champney recorded his “First impressions of North Carolina/Sketched in Cars on the [way] to Newbern, Nov. 17, 1862.” Featured in the drawing are a “Planters house,” a “Cotton plant,” “Turpentine Barn—Bark Chimney outside,” and several people and animals.

new volumes, like the earlier one, will be housed and processed for exhibition at the Outer Banks History Center in Manteo.

As a young man, James Wells Champney (1843-1903), a painter of genre and rural scenes who specialized in depictions of country home life, saw service in the Civil War. While a member of Company G, Forty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, he was stationed at Fort Macon and at Fort Spinola (near New Bern). He remained with the Federal forces that occupied portions of eastern North Carolina from his arrival in the state in November 1862 until his departure in June 1863, during which time he executed the contents of the two sketchbooks. After the war Champney went to Paris and studied with Edouard Frère in 1866 and at the Antwerp Academy in 1868.

The drawings, studies, and sketches in the two volumes are drawn from Champney's life in fort and in camp, as well as from the lives of the African Americans he encountered. All are small in size and range from highly finished pencil drawings protected by a fixative to unfinished informal sketches. Exterior and interior views of Fort Macon and Fort Spinola (as well as their dependencies) are characteristic of the drawings. Some of the drawings are unique in North Carolina iconography; examples include a view of the blacksmith shop at Fort Macon, the landward facade of the railroad wharf at Morehead City, the interior of a church for African Americans in Beaufort, and the ruins of Fort Macon lighthouse. Though many of the sketches are, in effect, miniatures, they are all infused with a spontaneity and liveliness that might have been lost in a larger formal composition.



Champney, a member of Company G, Forty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, sketched this interior view of Union soldiers' quarters at Fort Macon (Casemate No. 13) on Christmas day 1862.



Among additional contents of the two sketchbooks are "Encampment of Co G at Fort Spinola" (top); "Co G Street—Camp Massachusetts" ("My tent is near the end of the left hand side," Champney noted), showing rows of tents and soldiers at attention (center); and "Negress gingerbread vendor" (left), whose likeness Champney rendered on November 19, 1862.

Delivery of the two Champney sketchbooks to the Outer Banks History Center is scheduled for the near future. The center, which includes the David Stick library, is an archival-quality repository and research facility located adjacent to the *Elizabeth II* State Historic Site in Manteo. It is open to the public on Mondays through Saturdays. For additional information on the Champney drawings or other resources available at the center, write to the Outer Banks History Center, P.O. Box 250, Manteo, NC 27954, or telephone (919) 473-2655.

Division of Archives and History to Host Open House

On Saturday, October 29, the Division of Archives and History will host an open house designed to inform the public about its various offices and services. Plans for the open house include a repeating slide show that describes the division's sections and their respective activities, tours of offices and buildings, free brochures that detail the services available from each section, and displays in the lobby of the Archives and History/State Library Building at 109 East Jones Street in downtown Raleigh. Light refreshments will be served. Members of the public are cordially invited to attend the open house, for which there will be no charge. For additional information and a more complete schedule of activities, telephone Jo Ann Williford at (919) 733-7305 during regular office hours.

Museum of History Receives Regional Humanities Award

The North Carolina Museum of History recently won a 1994-1995 Regional Designation Award in the Humanities for "North Carolina Women Making History," a major exhibition that traces the experience and accomplishments of North Carolina women over four hundred years through the themes of family, household, work, and society. The Cultural Olympiad of the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games and the Georgia Humanities Council, in cooperation with the southern state humanities councils, developed the awards to recognize and celebrate excellence and innovation in humanities programming throughout the South. Besides the museum, eleven other southern cultural institutions won similar awards. The recognition will enable the award-winning organizations to participate in the Cultural Olympiad, a spectacular arts, culture, and entertainment festival conceived to support and enhance the 1996 Olympic Games. The multi-year festival, which shares the South's finest artistic talent with global audiences and showcases exciting international cultural expressions in a rich and multifaceted program, will culminate in a summer 1996 Olympic Arts Festival. The awards were announced at a press conference held in Atlanta on June 27, 1994. Accepting a plaque and certificate on behalf the museum was Kathleen A. Gray, grants officer for the North Carolina Museum of History.

The museum is the recipient of a number of recent grants and donations. The North Carolina Humanities Council presented the museum with a grant in the amount of \$1,200 for "An Act of Faith: Music as a Form of Religious Expression," a two-day symposium presented in mid-August. The museum also received the following donations in support of its "Migrant Workers' Children's Education Program," offered in July: a \$100 gift certificate from Winn-Dixie Raleigh for refreshments; an in-kind donation of refreshments from Harris Teeter Cameron Village; a check in the amount of \$269 from the Junior League of Raleigh; and a check in the amount of \$200 from a donor who wished to remain anonymous.

Call for Papers on Women and Learning

On March 20, 1995, the North Carolina Museum of History will host a conference titled "Southern Women and the Learning Experience." The daylong symposium will explore, in the context of the South's multiple cultures, the ways in which women have experienced education through lessons learned in homes, fields, and factories, as well as formal institutions of learning.

The museum is soliciting proposals for individual papers, round tables, or entire panels for presentation at the conference. Abstracts for individual papers should not exceed 250 words; those for complete sessions should not exceed 500 words. Proposals must be received by November 14, 1994. To submit a proposal, write to Martha P. Tracy, North Carolina Museum of History, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27601-2807, or FAX to (919) 733-8655. For additional information, telephone (919) 715-0200.

NCLHA and FNCHS to Hold Joint Annual Meeting

The North Carolina Literary and Historical Association (NCLHA) and the Federation of North Carolina Historical Societies (FNCHS) will hold a joint annual meeting at the new North Carolina Museum of History in Raleigh on Friday, November 18. The theme of this year's meeting is "History and Literature." The keynote speaker will be Joel Williamson, Lineberger Professor of History, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; author of *William Faulkner and Southern History* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1993); and winner of the Mayflower Award for nonfiction in 1985 for his *The Crucible of Race* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1984). Dr. Williamson's topic will be "William Faulkner and Southern History."

Complementing Dr. Williamson's address will be a paper titled "Finding History—Finding Ourselves," by Linda Flowers, Department of English, North Carolina Wesleyan College, Rocky Mount, the joint meeting's after-dinner speaker. Punctuating the daylong conclave will be the presentation of numerous awards for attainments in the fields of literature, public history, and historic preservation. Winners of the awards will be announced in the January 1995 issue of *Carolina Comments*.

Entries for Book Awards Announced

The following titles have been entered in the four literary competitions sponsored by the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association (NCLHA) in cooperation with the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of North Carolina, the Historical Book Club of North Carolina, the Roanoke-Chowan Group of Artists and Allied Artists, and the North Carolina Division of the American Association of University Women (AAUW). Winners in each category will be announced during the joint annual meeting of the NCLHA and the Federation of North Carolina Historical Societies, which will take place in Raleigh on November 18, 1994.

Mayflower Award

Adams, Kevin. *North Carolina Waterfalls*. Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, 1994

Avery, Laurence G., ed. *A Southern Life: Letters of Paul Green, 1916-1981*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1994

Cecelski, David S. *Along Freedom Road: Hyde County, North Carolina, and the Fate of Black Schools in the South*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1994

Finson, Jon W. *The Voices That Are Gone*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1994

James, Hunter. *Smile Pretty and Say Jesus: The Last Great Days of PTL*. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1993

Janken, Kenneth R. *Rayford W. Logan and the Dilemma of the African-American Intellectual*. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1993

Ketchin, Susan. *The Christ-Haunted Landscape: Faith and Doubt in Southern Fiction*. Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 1994

Lienesch, Michael. *Redeeming America: Piety and Politics in the New Christian Right*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1993

McCaslin, Richard B. *Tainted Breeze: The Great Hanging at Gainesville, Texas, 1862*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1994

Maschal, Richard. *Wet-Wall Tattoos*. Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, 1993

Phillips, Robert L. *The Village of Browns Summit—Past and Present*. Greensboro: Printworks, 1993

Price, Reynolds. *A Whole New Life*. New York: Atheneum, 1994

Roberts, Terry. *Self and Community in the Fiction of Elizabeth Spencer*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1994

Simpson, Bland. *The Mystery of Beautiful Nell Cropsey*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1993

Stephenson, E. Frank, Jr. *Gatling*. Murfreesboro: Meherrin River Press, 1993

Sumner, Jim L. *Separating the Men from the Boys*. Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, 1994

Troyer, James R. *Nature's Champion: B. W. Wells, Tar Heel Ecologist*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1993

Williamson, Joel. *William Faulkner and Southern History*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1993

Sir Walter Raleigh Award

Gerard, Philip. *Cape Fear Rising*. Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, 1994

Maron, Margaret. *Shooting at Loons*. New York: Mysterious Press, 1994

Naumoff, Lawrence. *Silk Hope, NC*. New York: Harcourt Brace and Company, 1994

Parker, Michael. *The Geographical Cure: Novellas and Stories*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1994

Welter, John. *Night of the Avenging Blowfish*. Chapel Hill: Algonquin Books of Chapel Hill, 1994

Roanoke-Chowan Award

Abbott, Anthony S. *A Small Thing*. Laurinburg: St. Andrews Press, 1993

Crowe, Thomas Rain. *Night Sun*. Sylva: New Native Press, 1993

Goldman, Judy. *Wanting to Know the End*. Eugene, Oregon: Silverfish Review Press, 1993

James, Hunter. *Atlanta after Sherman*. Laurinburg: St. Andrews Press, 1993

Lenski, Jean. *Genesis*. Laurinburg: St. Andrews Press, 1993

Mar, Richard delos. *Dark Migrations*. Laurinburg: St. Andrews Press, 1993

Patterson, Joseph, Jr. *Looking at the River: Poems of Indian Summer*. New Bern: the author, 1993

Stephenson, Shelby, and Roger Manley. *Plankhouse*. Rocky Mount: North Carolina Wesleyan College Press, 1993

Tucker, Helen. *Doggerel Days*. Winston-Salem: Hummingbird Press, 1993

AAUW Award

Compton, Kenn and Joanne. *Ashpet*. New York: Holiday House, 1994

———. *Granny Greenteeth and the Noise in the Night*. New York: Holiday House, 1993

Hurmence, Belinda. *Dixie in the Big Pasture*. New York: Clarion Books, 1994

Jacob, Donna. *My Bike*. New York: Hyperion Books for Children, 1994

Rounds, Glen. *Three Billy Goats Gruff*. New York: Holiday House, 1993

Tate, Suzanne. *Stevie B. Sea Horse: A Tale of a Proud Papa*. Nags Head: Nags Head Art, 1993

New Periodical from Preservation Consortium

For a limited time, the North Carolina Preservation Consortium is making available free of charge copies of its new newsletter on various aspects of library, archival, and records preservation. The inaugural issue of *Preservation Issues* (summer 1994) includes brief articles on the effects of humidity on paper records, how to prevent and respond to outbreaks of mold, the use of pressure-sensitive ("Scotch") mending tape, and the preservation suitability of optical disk and microfilm media, as well as information on sources of free literature and a resource list.

The North Carolina Preservation Consortium is a nonprofit organization of archivists, records managers, and librarians dedicated to assisting all North Carolinians in protecting and preserving informational resources of all types. Support for the consortium comes from a special program of state grants authorized by the General Assembly of 1993 and administered in part by the Division of Archives and History. The grants program assists nonprofit historical organizations or local government entities in encouraging "the protection, preservation, and interpretation of historic assets with local or regional significance," including conservation of and increased accessibility to historic records.

For a free copy of the newsletter or additional information about the consortium, write to Harlan Greene, North Carolina Preservation Consortium, 804 Old Fayetteville Street, Durham, NC 27701-3915; telephone (919) 683-1709; or FAX (919) 688-0133.

Photographs from Meekins Collection on Display in Manteo

"Glimpses of the Past," an exhibit of photographs from the teens and twenties in the D. Victor Meekins Collection, will be on display at Manteo's Outer Banks History Center through December 1994. The Outer Banks History Center is adjacent to the *Elizabeth II* State Historic Site in Manteo. Telephone (919) 473-2655 for additional information.

Obituaries

Chalmers Gaston Davidson, emeritus professor of history, formerly library director, and, until recently, college archivist at Davidson College, died in Huntersville on June 25, 1994, at the age of eighty-seven. Dr. Davidson was born in Chester, South Carolina, on June 6, 1907. He graduated summa cum laude from Davidson College in 1928 and held M.A. (1930) and Ph.D. (1942) degrees in history from Harvard University, as well as the degree Master of Library Science (1936) from the University of Chicago. After teaching for three years in various southern schools and academies, he joined the faculty of Davidson College in 1936 as professor of history and director of the library. At the time he joined the Davidson faculty the college library held a total of 39,000 volumes; when he retired as library director in 1975 the facility held more than 200,000 volumes.

Dr. Davidson was the author of several books on local and state history, including *Piedmont Partisan: The Life and Times of Brigadier-General William Lee Davidson* (Davidson: Davidson College, 1951), as well as numerous scholarly articles and book reviews. At various times in his life he served as a trustee of the Hezekiah Alexander Foundation; first president of Latta Place, Inc.; and as a member of the



Chalmers Gaston Davidson (1907-1994).

Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Properties Commission, the North Carolina Executive Mansion Fine Arts Commission, and the board of the North Carolina Museum of History Associates. He received the Charles A. Cannon Award (1951) for contributions to North Carolina history, the UDC Military Cross (1970), the Award of Merit (1971) from the North Carolina Society of County and Local Historians, and the Davidson College Alumni Service Award (1988). The South Carolina Daughters of Colonial Wars designated him Teacher of the Year in 1972; the *Raleigh News and Observer* named him Tar Heel of the Week in 1952; and Gov. James G. Martin in 1992 presented Dr. Davidson with the "Order of the Long Leaf Pine" for his work in recording the history of North Carolina.

Dr. Davidson was a member of the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association (president, 1961-1962), the Historical Society of North Carolina (president, 1966-1967), the Mecklenburg Historical Association (1956-1957), the North Carolina Writers Conference (founding member and chairman, 1960-1961), the Carolina Charter Tercentenary Commission (1959), the Society of the Cincinnati, the Huguenot Society of America, and Phi Beta Kappa.

Elizabeth Stevenson Ives, founder of the Moore County Historical Society and longtime friend to historic sites in North Carolina, died at her home in Bloomington, Illinois, on June 27, 1994, at the age of ninety-six. Mrs. Ives, granddaughter of Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson, sister of Illinois governor Adlai E. Stevenson II, and aunt of U.S. senator Adlai E. Stevenson Jr., was born July 16, 1897, in Bloomington. She first came to Southern Pines, North Carolina, with her mother in 1920; since the 1930s she and her husband, the late Ernest L. Ives, divided their time between Bloomington and their farm in Southern Pines.

Mrs. Ives, a lifelong supporter of history and historic preservation, was a member of a special Historic Sites Commission established by the General Assembly in 1953 to make recommendations concerning the proposed creation of a separate Division of Historic Sites Section within the Department of Archives and History. She was instrumental in preserving Moore County's House in the Horseshoe and Durham's Bennett Place as state historic sites. She led in efforts to preserve Moore County's Shaw House, the Malcolm Blue farm site, and Weymouth Center. She was a three-time president and longtime member of the North Carolina Society for the Preservation of Antiquities, a member of the



Elizabeth Stevenson Ives (1897-1994). Portrait of Mrs. Ives by William C. Fields. The portrait presently hangs at the House in the Horseshoe State Historic Site in Chatham County, the restoration of which Mrs. Ives fostered and aided.

Historic Bath Commission, a member of the North Carolina Tercentenary Commission, and a leader in restoring Historic Hope Plantation in Bertie County. She was several times a recipient of the Cannon Cup for her work in historic preservation in North Carolina.

Mrs. Ives was also a member of the Illinois State Historical Society, the McLean County (Illinois) Historical Association, the Abraham Lincoln Association, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation; in 1967 Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson appointed her a member of the national Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Mrs. Fannie Prue Houser Jones, a member of the North Carolina Historical Commission, died in Charlotte on July 28, 1994, at the age of seventy-nine. Mrs. Jones was born November 22, 1914, in Lincoln County. She was a longtime resident of Newton and taught school in Catawba County for eighteen years.

Mrs. Jones served as president of the Catawba County Historical Association from 1967 to 1992—leading it longer than any other president—and was instrumental in the society's acquiring, restoring, and opening to the public as a working museum Murray's Mill, a nineteenth-century rural gristmill. She was active in the United Daughters of the Confederacy, serving as president of the Newton chapter for five years and as president of the North Carolina Division from 1988 to 1990. The Catawba County Board of Commissioners appointed Mrs. Jones chair of the county's official observance of the American Revolution bicentennial in 1976. She also served in 1991-1992 as a member of the Catawba County Sesquicentennial Committee and at various times as a member of the board of the Catawba County Council for the Arts, the board of development of Lenoir-Rhyne College, and the board of trustees of the Hickory Museum of Art. She was also active in the Catawba County League of Women Voters, as former president of the Western Conference of the Lutheran Church Women, and as a delegate to various national conventions of Lutherans during the merger of several Lutheran bodies. On May 2, 1989, Gov. James G. Martin appointed her to a six-year term as a member of the North Carolina Historical Commission, the eleven-member body that oversees the programs and activities of the Division of Archives and History.

Helmuth Jacob Naumer, museologist, archaeologist, and author, died in Santa Fe County, New Mexico, in late July at the age of sixty. Naumer was born May 7, 1934, in Santa Fe. Early in his career he served as supervisor of archaeology at Town Creek Indian Mound near Mount Gilead, 1959-1960, and as director of the Children's Nature Museum, Charlotte, about 1961. He subsequently was executive director, Fort Worth Museum of Science and History, 1962-1976; executive director, Pacific Science Center Foundation, 1976-1979; executive director, San Antonio Museum Association, 1979-1987; president, Museum of New Mexico Foundation, 1986-1987; and officer of cultural affairs, State of New Mexico, 1987-1994.

Naumer was the recipient of numerous awards for service to museums and museology and contributions to the spirit of the American West. He was listed in *Who's Who in the South and Southwest*, the *International Who's Who in Art and Antiques*, and various other biographical directories. In 1988 Pres. Ronald Reagan appointed him a member of the National Museum Services Board, and both of Reagan's successors reappointed him to that body. Naumer was the author of *Of Mutual Respect and Other Things: An Essay on Museum Trusteeship*, published by the American Association of Museums in 1977 and revised in 1988.

News from Archives and History

Archives and Records

For years the Archives and Records Section has been preparing to cope with disaster if fire, storm, or other crisis should threaten the records held in Raleigh or elsewhere in North Carolina. Procedures have been drafted, and some supplies—such as rubber boots and battery-operated lights—have been stockpiled. In addition, the section staff has assembled information on sources of special services and equipment. This summer there arose an unexpected opportunity to test the section's preparedness. During the crisis the section's disaster recovery plan enabled staff members to respond rapidly and avoid additional problems that could have resulted from delay.

On Wednesday morning, June 29, in the aftermath of a heavy thunderstorm, water entered the State Records Center in two places on the upper basement level. The excess water resulted from a clogged exterior drain and could not be readily halted. Staff members immediately removed boxes and shelves from the affected areas of the building, then covered much of the area with plastic trash bags in order to form a makeshift watercourse to help funnel the water to an elevator shaft, which is equipped with a pump. The staff then moved all water-damaged boxes away from the affected area, transferred all dry records out of wet or damp boxes, and began drying wet or damp records with portable fans.

State agency records affected by the water were moved to an unoccupied exhibit area in the new Museum of History building for special treatment. In the exhibit area of the museum, the affected records were divided into three categories—dry, damp, and wet. Staff members opened dry and damp folders and placed them on covered pallets. They arrayed the contents of wet boxes, one box at a time, on covered pallets of newspaper stock, then interleaved 100 percent cotton paper between each affected page. They then transferred the damp



When unexpected flooding struck the upper basement level of the State Records Center in Raleigh on June 29, Archives and Records employees responded with professionalism and a heightened sense of duty. Here Leslie Glover, a microfilm processing assistant, hastily removes water-damaged records from an affected stack area.

records and processed wet records into dry boxes and placed the boxes in the Archives' fumigator for quicker drying with low heat and air circulation. Dried records were then inserted into new folders and new boxes.

Local government records affected by the minor flooding consisted of approximately 175 boxes containing photocopies of real estate records awaiting microfilming. Staff members quickly transferred those documents to the records center conference room for assessment and treatment. A desirable goal in the proper handling of wet paper records is to expose the affected items as soon as possible to an environment of low temperature and humidity and to maintain them as long as necessary in that environment. Records identified as wet or damp were individually exposed to rapid air circulation from portable fans. Those items that could not be dried within a few days were kept as cool and dry as possible until they could be spread out for proper drying. During the rehabilitation process, employees noted the development of a minor amount of mold on some of the wetter documents. Those records were immediately placed in a freezer, which proved quite useful in retarding the mold until the affected documents could be completely dried. In about two weeks, all the water-damaged real estate conveyances had been successfully dried, rid of mold, and returned to storage to await microfilming.

The staff's patient and thorough examination of each affected document, as well as its swift response in employing fans and in taking advantage of opportunities for enhanced air circulation provided by the openness of the museum's exhibit area, proved to be key factors in effectively dealing with the water-damaged records. Unexpected potential disasters are never welcomed, but the water leaks presented the staff of the Archives and Records Section with a manageable crisis against which to test their skills and knowledge. In responding tirelessly and effectively to the leaks and bringing the incident to a rapid and successful conclusion, employees of the section demonstrated their dedication to high professional standards and service well beyond the call of duty.

Archaeology and Historic Preservation

The North Carolina Historic Preservation Office was well represented at a meeting of the Vernacular Architecture Forum in Charleston, South Carolina, May 11-16, 1994. Claudia Brown, head of the Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section's Survey and Planning Branch and the Forum's preservation officer, chaired a session titled "Preservation of African American Resources," which featured the participation of representatives of national, state, and local organizations active in that movement. Catherine W. Bishir, architectural survey coordinator, currently serves as president of the Forum, a multidisciplinary national organization founded in 1980 to encourage the study and preservation of vernacular (common, regional, and/or popular) architecture of all types. More than twenty North Carolina members of the Forum, including staff members Elizabeth Dowd, Linda Edmisten, and Scott Power, participated in the meeting, as well as a workshop on field analysis of historic buildings.

On June 15, 1994, staff members from the section's Office of State Archaeology, as well as various employees of the Museum of History, Historical Publications, and Archives and Records Sections, visited the 1994 archaeology field school at the Tuscarora Indian fort site of Neoherooka, located in Greene County near Snow Hill. David S. Phelps, professor of archaeology at East Carolina University, has directed five seasons of excavations at the site, which has yielded extremely important information on the decisive battle of what is known as the Tuscarora War. The new North Carolina Museum of History interprets Neoherooka and the Tuscarora War through displays of artifacts recovered from the site by Larry Pait, a local history buff. The battle of Neoherooka took place in March 1713; it pitted the Tuscarora and their allies against a contingent of colonial militia (and its Yemassee Indian allies) from South Carolina.



Members of the Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section's Office of State Archaeology, along with various employees of other sections of the Division of Archives and History, visited the 1994 archaeology field school at the Tuscarora Indian fort site of Neoherooka in Greene County on June 15. Dr. David S. Phelps (in dark shirt), professor of archaeology at East Carolina University, conducted the visitors on a tour of the site.

The Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section sponsored a June 7 grants workshop for recipients of 1994 federal grants-in-aid. Following an introduction by section administrator David Brook, Elizabeth F. Buford, deputy secretary of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, addressed the participants and presented grant-award certificates. Workshop sessions introduced Historic Preservation Office staff and services to local project coordinators and covered such topics as the responsibilities of the local project coordinator, selection of consultants, contract requirements, and requests for reimbursement.



A June 7 Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section-sponsored workshop for recipients of 1994 federal grants-in-aid attracted twenty-seven participants to Raleigh from throughout the state. The workshop also featured the formal presentation of grant-award certificates by Elizabeth F. Buford, deputy secretary of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources.

Historical Publications

For the third successive biennium the Historical Publications Section set a record for sales. Receipts for the 1993-1994 fiscal year (\$189,741.66) eclipsed the old record (1990-1991) by more than eighteen thousand dollars. For the 1992-1994 biennium, receipts totaling \$338,317.03 surpassed the biennial record of \$328,510.84 established in 1990-1992. In the second year of the biennium the section exceeded the required level of receipts by almost thirty-four thousand dollars.

On July 14 at the Outer Banks History Center in Manteo, Joe A. Mobley, editor with the section, delivered a lecture and slide program on the history of the U.S. Lifesaving Service in coastal North Carolina. His presentation was part of Coastal Heritage Days (July 13-14), sponsored by the Elizabeth II State Historic Site to commemorate the site's tenth anniversary. The two-day event included lectures, exhibits, performances, and demonstrations related to the history of coastal North Carolina.

Sarah Caroline Theusen, a rising senior at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and a participant in the North Carolina State Government Internship Program, served as a summer intern in the Historical Publications Section from June 6 to August 12. Working as an editorial assistant on the papers of Zebulon B. Vance, she assisted editor Joe A. Mobley in cataloging and transcribing letters and other material related to Vance's duties and activities as governor of North Carolina in the period 1864-1865. Ms. Theusen also researched and wrote an essay about North Carolina's gubernatorial election of 1864.



Top: On July 14 Joe A. Mobley (center), editor with the Historical Publications Section, delivered a lecture and slide program on the history of the U.S. Lifesaving Service in coastal North Carolina. Pictured with Mobley at the Outer Banks History Center in Manteo are David Stick (left), author and historian of North Carolina's Outer Banks, and William H. Rea (right), site manager of the *Elizabeth II* State Historic Site. Bottom: Sarah Theusen, a rising senior at UNC-Chapel Hill and summer intern in the Historical Publications Section, assisted editor Joe Mobley in cataloging and transcribing letters and other material related to Zebulon B. Vance's duties as governor of North Carolina in the period 1864-1865.

Historic Sites

The 1994 General Assembly approved a budget with significant support for several state historic sites. The body appropriated \$5 million for development at Ice Plant Island, near Manteo, home of the sixteenth-century replica sailing ship *Elizabeth II*; \$4.17 million for a seawall to protect Fort Fisher from erosion; and \$300,000 for the North Carolina Transportation Museum at Spencer Shops.

Total visitation at all sites from January through June 1994 amounted to 363,119 people, virtually the same sum as that for the first six months of 1993. The leading sites for the period were Fort Fisher, *Elizabeth II*, the North Carolina Transportation Museum, and Reed Gold Mine. Sites with significant semiannual increases were Horne Creek Farm (up by 32 percent), Somerset Place (26 percent), Charlotte Hawkins Brown Memorial (24 percent), and Vance Birthplace (20 percent). The number of programs offered at schools rose by 78 percent, with



Two consistent leaders in visitation among North Carolina's twenty-three state historic sites are Fort Fisher (top) and Reed Gold Mine (left), both of which are particularly popular destinations for school groups. Shown here are visiting students taking turns climbing to the top of Sheppard's Battery at Fort Fisher and exploring the underground network of tunnels at Reed.

most of the increase occurring at Reed Gold Mine. Some 72,339 additional people attended shows, festivals, or conventions at which the sites (in particular Duke Homestead and Reed) mounted off-site exhibits. About 3,378 disabled visitors went to the sites. Twelve hundred volunteers donated 31,484 hours of service (especially at Bentonville Battleground and Spencer), the equivalent of the work of more than thirty full-time staff members. Court-ordered community service (primarily including IMPACT offenders working at Town Creek Indian Mound) involved twelve sites at which 481 people contributed 10,941 hours of labor. The sites received \$73,015 in grants and cash gifts (chiefly for Spencer's federally matched ISTE A campaign) and in-kind gifts worth \$11,338.

During the period the section moved forward on major projects. It established regional management teams representing all the sites to coordinate with each other and the home office. At about half the sites, employees initiated a second summer of visitor surveys to conclude a statewide survey inaugurated last

summer. At Aycock Birthplace an addition to the visitor center neared completion. Progress was made on design work for visitor centers at Somerset Place and Thomas Wolfe Memorial. At Somerset, too, archaeology was under way at several sites of former slave structures. At Historic Halifax, the Owens House received a new roof, and new heating and air-conditioning systems were installed in the Sally-Billy and Burgess Houses. Planning for new exhibits at Fort Fisher moved ahead. At the North Carolina Transportation Museum nearly all lead paint was removed from the roundhouse, and researchers made progress in preparing for the installation of massive exhibits. In ongoing efforts to make the sites more accessible, two of them installed new handicapped-accessible water fountains, and several sites installed or were close to installing ramps. During the past six months the sites sadly experienced much increased vandalism; in response, two more of them installed alarm systems, and chain-link fencing was erected at CSS *Neuse*.



During the first half of 1994 the new visitor center at Aycock Birthplace near Fremont neared completion. Visible at right is the relocated and renovated Oak Plain School building (1893) at the site.

During the past summer, a two-member traveling team evaluated and recorded current conditions of structures at the state's historic sites and prepared a summary report on each site it examined. The partners were Toby Sullivan, a senior in the historic preservation program at Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, Virginia, and Jim Stevens, a recent graduate of the Savannah College of Arts and Design. The two men developed a lengthy form to assess the condition of nearly all buildings at a given site. The analysis treated such matters as condition of roofs, paint, porches, and various structural members. The summary reports will be used in planning for future preservation and repair at sites throughout North Carolina.

Aycock Birthplace held its annual Farmer's Day program on June 25. Costumed interpreters demonstrated soapmaking, weaving, quilting, basketmaking, period toys, and the use of a log cart pulled by a team of work horses. Inside the schoolhouse, a staff member copied photographs of early schools from visitors' private collections for use by the site as reference tools. Approximately 140 visitors came to see the program.

Prof. Craig Symonds of the Department of History at the United States Naval Academy, spoke in Durham in April as part of the commemoration of the 129th anniversary of the meeting of Civil War generals Joseph E. Johnston and William T. Sherman at the Bennett Place. The public presentation, sponsored by Bennett Place, took place at the Durham Hilton and attracted nearly one hundred people. Dr. Symonds discussed Johnston and the general's failure to "take a time out" by prolonging his retreat. Johnston did not plan for further military action and instead surrendered on April 26, 1865, to prevent the additional loss of life. Symonds, author of a 1992 biography on Joseph Johnston, signed copies of that volume.

The glamour of private railcars from the heyday of railroading, the taste of a meal eaten in an authentic dining car, and the sound of rail workers' songs were among highlights of the North Carolina Transportation Museum's seventh annual Rail Days in June. Open for inspection for two days were the "Doris," the private rail coach of industrialist James B. Duke, and the "Loretto," the ornate private car of steel magnate Charles Schwab. Norfolk Southern Railway's own country and western and bluegrass band, the Lawmen, performed for the event, and—back by popular demand—Virginia's renowned Buckingham Lining Bar Gang sang African American folk songs while working on railroad tracks in the way workers once sang and chanted their work songs. An operating Atlantic Coast Line dining car from the 1950s served breakfast, lunch, and dinner. The world's only mobile steam train whistle museum enabled visitors to see and hear its collection of thirty-eight such whistles. Additional activities included steam train rides and a giant operating N-gauge railroad built especially for the event.

The Thomas Wolfe Memorial will hold its fifth Thomas Wolfe Festival, September 29-October 3, to celebrate the achievements of one of the state's greatest writers of prose. The occasion is designed to increase the memorial's visibility and educate the public about Wolfe as a commanding literary figure. The event will offer walking tours of Wolfe's Asheville, as well as a tour of historic Riverside Cemetery, in which Wolfe, O. Henry, and Zebulon B. Vance are buried. Also featured will be a dramatization of Wolfe's novella *The Lost Boy*, concerts, readings, a student writing competition, and lectures and workshops on Wolfe at Pack Memorial Public Library. For additional information, please telephone the memorial at (704) 253-8304.

In 1993 Historic Sites Section archaeologists excavated three test trenches on the east side of the Hauser House at Horne Creek Living Historical Farm to identify archaeological features associated with historic drainage ditches around the structure. Test trenches 1 and 2 uncovered two ditch remnants that appeared to run parallel to the house. Trench 3 revealed an elaborate and sand-filled filter that surrounded a well. That filter was 2.8 feet deep and lined at the bottom with fine gravel. Its purpose was to filter water runoff from a field above before that water entered the underground well. The archaeologists also found domestic artifacts buried outside the door to the Hauser House kitchen.

A staff archaeologist, accompanied by the section's craftsmen, returned to the excavation site in May of this year to reconstruct a portion of the drainage system. They decided to replicate the ditch uncovered five feet east of the house and parallel to it. Before that could be done, a wooden covered walkway, slated for replacement, was removed and its components carefully examined and num-

bered. The staff members then removed dirt beneath the walkway and exposed various large underlying stones, some of which served as steps along the edges of the walkway. Numerous domestic artifacts such as ceramics, glass jars and bottles, jar lids, nails, and marbles were unearthed along the walkway.

Using a small backhoe bucket and a tractor equipped with a scraper blade, staff workers began grading the ditch, putting the finishing touches on it by hand with shovels and rakes. The new ditch starts at the corner of the back yard, forks behind the kitchen, and runs parallel to the side of the house. As restoration of the Hauser House continues, the utility of the drainage ditch is likely to become more apparent. The archaeological and architectural information gathered will be valuable in reconstructing the walkway and interpreting the site.



Historic Sites workers Mark Woolard (on tractor) and (left to right) Doug Aycok, Mike Bauer, and Royal Windley put the finishing touches on a reconstructed drainage ditch beside the Hauser Farm at Horne Creek Living Historical Farm. This view, which faces south, shows a portion of the wooden covered walkway at left and the farm's milk well (to left of tractor).

The section cordially invites readers and friends to the following additional special events scheduled for the coming months:

Early or mid-October	HISTORIC EDENTON. Cupola House End-of-Summer Party. Annual fund raiser to benefit the Cupola House National Historic Landmark. Sponsored by the Cupola House Association. <i>Fee. Reservations required</i>
October 2	DUKE HOMESTEAD. Mock Tobacco Auction. An outdoor mock tobacco auction conducted by professional auctioneers, buyers, warehousemen, and farmers. Traditional tobacco harvest crafts, entertainment, and refreshments. 2:00-5:00 P.M.
October 8-9	SPENCER SHOPS. Spencer Steamfest. Arts, crafts, entertainment, train rides, kids' games food, collectibles, and a car show

October 10-14	ALAMANCE BATTLEGROUND. Colonial Living Week. A week-long living history program offering the public and school groups a firsthand look at eighteenth-century America
Mid-October	FORT DOBBS. Colonial Living Day. Demonstrations of back-country life by costumed staff and volunteers SPENCER SHOPS. Antique Car Show. Official regional meet for AACA, featuring antique and classic cars from 1900 to 1960. One hundred fifty to two hundred cars. \$1.00 donation requested
Late October	BRUNSWICK TOWN. Heritage Days. An eighteenth-century hands-on program for Brunswick County fourth-graders. Outdoor cooking, woodworking, stenciling, candle dipping, broom making, clothing talk, and rope making. Three days
October 29, 31	REED GOLD MINE. The Bloody Reign of the Mad Miner. Tours of haunted mines, hayrides, ghost stories, and concessions. 7:00-11:00 P.M. <i>Donation requested</i>
November 5	CHARLOTTE HAWKINS BROWN MEMORIAL. Seventh Anniversary Program. Commemorates the opening of the site. Sedalia School gym, adjacent to the site. 11:00 A.M. JAMES K. POLK MEMORIAL. Living History at the Polk Place. Eighteenth-century life-styles and customs, hands-on activities, and participation by the public
November 5-6	TOWN CREEK INDIAN MOUND. Native American Heritage Festival. Commemorates national and North Carolina Indian Heritage Month. 1:00-5:00 P.M.
November 6	DUKE HOMESTEAD. Beyond Bull Durham. A detailed look at Durham's growth and its tobacco history. Off-site tours of several historic buildings in downtown Durham will be offered. 1:00-5:00 P.M. <i>Fee. Reservations required</i>
November 12	HORNE CREEK LIVING HISTORICAL FARM. Cornshucking Frolic. A traditional rural frolic featuring the harvest, shucking, shelling, and grinding of corn. Quilting, cooking, making cider, and craft demonstrations. A cornshucking supper (<i>fee</i>) served, 4:00-7:00 P.M.; historical music and dancing, 5:00-7:00 P.M.
Mid-November	CSS NEUSE. Confederate Living History Encampment. Naval and infantry troops will camp for the entire weekend, depicting a late-war military camp. Military and flag talks, drills, and weapons-firing demonstrations

Museum of History

Every Wednesday throughout the month of July, children in the Crossroads program made field trips to the North Carolina Museum of History. During each two-hour visit, the kindergartners and first- and second-graders experienced a touch program in one of the museum galleries, made a related object to take home, and listened to a story on a similar topic. Crossroads is a nonprofit organization that works with families in public housing areas of Raleigh. Refreshments were donated by Harris Teeter, Inc., and Winn-Dixie.



During July the North Carolina Museum of History treated underprivileged children in Raleigh to a special enrichment activity as part of the Crossroads program. Here Leslie Kesler, educational programs assistant with the museum's Education and Interpretation Branch, shows a group of children how wool is carded.

October and November events at the North Carolina Museum of History focus on the themes of collecting and North Carolina's role in World War II. Programs include the following:

"Music of North Carolina: Los Perigrinos." Sunday, October 9, 2:00 P.M. Enjoy the musical heritage of one of North Carolina's cultural groups as these performers share examples of Mexican and Spanish American music. Free admission

"History à la Carte: Reconstructing the Sauratown Woman." Tuesday, October 11, noon. Carey Crane, design technician at the Museum of History, discusses how he re-created the head of this Native American woman from skeletal remains. The full-body reconstruction is one component of the special exhibition "North Carolina Women Making History." Free admission. Bring your own lunch; the museum will provide drinks.

Family Night: "Flying High." Friday, October 21, 6:00-8:00 P.M. View a film, make a glider, and study models of flying machines at this evening out for the entire family. \$2.00 per person, \$5.00 per family

Family Night: "War Declared!" Friday, November 18, 6:00-8:00 P.M. Dog-tag making and camouflage painting are part of this evening's fun, along with music from the 1940s and uniforms from World War II. \$2.00 per person, \$5.00 per family

"A Nurse's View of Pearl Harbor." Sunday, November 20, 2:00 P.M. Following this personal remembrance by Col. Irene Clark, U.S. Army, retired, examine some of the uniforms that she has donated to the Museum of History. Free admission

State Capitol/Visitor Services

More than eight thousand people enjoyed the sights and sounds of an old-fashioned Independence Day celebration at the State Capitol. Representatives from the James K. Polk Memorial, Alamance Battleground, Somerset Place, Aycock Birthplace, and CSS *Neuse* State Historic Site and Governor Richard Caswell Memorial entertained children and offered demonstrations of crafts and

skills. An encampment of Confederate and Union troops and Confederate women described life during the Civil War era. Rhone-Poulenc Ag Company sponsored a display of nine replica historic flags inside the State Capitol. An appearance by "Uncle Sam," storytelling, face painting, and antique firefighting equipment and Highway Patrol cars arrayed throughout Capitol Square added to the traditional atmosphere of the celebration.



As part of daylong Independence Day activities at the State Capitol, an encampment of Confederate and Union reenactment troops offered demonstrations of Civil War camp life and answered questions from the public.

On August 13 and 14 the Sixth, Twenty-sixth, and Forty-ninth North Carolina Regiment reenactor groups and the Soldiers Benevolent Society of North Carolina sponsored a weekend of living history on the Capitol grounds. Activities included a re-creation of the 1865 Federal occupation of Raleigh and a living history presentation in which various characters described their experiences during the occupation and the Civil War in general. The weekend event also featured displays of period artifacts, a fashion show, demonstrations of weapons and military equipment, and flag lectures. Admission was free and open to the general public.

Western Office

Most of the restoration work on three exterior sides of the Clarence Barker Hospital Building, which houses the Western Office, has been completed. Additional work on the exterior of the building, including landscaping, is continuing.



The Western Office of the Division of Archives and History relocated to the Clarence Barker Memorial Hospital building in Asheville's Biltmore Village in September 1993. Exterior restoration work at the new site has been completed.

Staff Notes

In the Historic Sites Section, Janet Manuel, formerly historic sites interpreter at Town Creek Indian Mound, recently retired; Carolyn Plowman has been promoted to that position. Darlene Davenport has resigned her position of interpreter at Somerset Place. Sharon Lawrence and Annette Davenport recently joined the staff of House in the Horseshoe and Somerset Place respectively as interpreters.

The following persons have joined the staff of the Museum of History effective on the dates shown: Katherine Berry, museum registrar, February 14, 1994; Lee Hambleton, history museum preservationist, February 14; L. A. Lentz, museum audiovisual technician, April 1; Brenda O'Neal, history museum specialist, June 1; and William Sidberry, museum guard coordinator, June 15. Tammy Martin-Hawkins, formerly museum audiovisual technician, transferred to the Museum of the Albemarle effective July 14. Ryan Jefferson, formerly a museum guard, and Ellen Klooz, formerly an administrative assistant I, have resigned.

In the State Capitol/Visitor Services Section, Marian Dodd, program developer, retired effective April 30; Sara J. Barbee succeeded Ms. Dodd in that position effective June 1. Ann Sawyer, receptionist with the Capital Area Visitor Center, received the first annual Isaac Hunter Excellence-in-Service Award in the Attractions category. The award, sponsored by the Greater Raleigh Convention and Visitors Bureau, honors outstanding front-line employees of area tourism-related organizations who are especially courteous, friendly, and helpful and who consistently excel in their job performance. At the Western Office in Asheville, Carolyn Humphries has been serving as temporary part-time preservation specialist in the absence of Martha Walker Fullington, who recently retired.

Colleges and Universities

Campbell University

Dr. James I. Martin read a paper titled "The German Element in Eastern North Carolina, 1710-1800" at the spring meeting of the Association of Historians in North Carolina, held March 25 at the University of North Carolina at Wilmington. On April 14 he made a presentation titled "Teaching the South's Ethnic Heritage: An Inclusive Approach" at the Southeast Regional Social Studies Conference in Mobile, Alabama. Larry P. Goodson recently resigned from the faculty of Campbell University to accept employment at the American University in Cairo, Egypt. Dr. Goodson's article "Scenarios for the Future of the Afghan State" appeared in the winter/spring 1994 issue of the *Middle East Affairs Journal*.

Duke University

New additions to the history faculty include Ezra Mendelsohn, Bernice and Morton Lerner Visiting Professor of Judaic Studies; Catherine Peyroux, assistant professor; and Joseph Shatzmiller, Smart Family Professor of Judaic Studies. Recently departing Duke were Clark Cahow, who joined the emeritus faculty, and Karen Wigen, who resigned.

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

William L. Barney, Lloyd Kramer, and Donald Reid are coeditors of *Learning History in America: Schools, Cultures, and Politics* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1994); Dr. Kramer recently won an undergraduate teaching award. Leon Fink is the author of *In Search of the Working Class: Essays in American Labor History and Political Culture* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1994). Konrad H. Jarausch has recently published two books: *The Rush to German Unity* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994) and *Nach dem Erdbeben. (Re-) Konstruktionen ostdeutscher Geschichte und Geschichtswissenschaft* (Leipzig, 1994), edited with Matthias Middel. John F. Kasson is the author of *Les bonnes manieres: savoir-vivre et societe aux Etats-Unis* (Paris: Gelin, 1994). The University of North Carolina Press has published (1994) volume 5 (P-S) of the *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*; Prof. William S. Powell serves as editor of the series. Cambridge University Press has published (1994) Gerhard L. Weinberg's *A World at Arms: A Global History of World War II*. Effective July 1, 1994, Josef Anderle changed from full-time to part-time faculty service, and Stanley Chojnacki and Louis A. Perez joined the faculty as full professors. Dr. Richard A. Soloway is presently serving as Eugen Merzbacher Professor of History, and Willis Brooks is serving as Gordon and Bowman Gray Professor of History, 1994-1997. Charles Capper has received a John Simon Guggenheim Fellowship; he and Barbara J. Harris were recently named Fellows of the National Humanities Center. Michael H. Hunt is currently serving as Everett H. Emerson Professor of History.

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Dr. Allen W. Trelease, professor of history, and Drs. Jean Gordon and James Thompson, associate professors, have retired. Drs. John Tolan and Lisa Carol Tolbert have joined the faculty as assistant professors effective August 1, 1994.

Wake Forest University

Wade A. Kit is serving as a visiting professor of Latin American history, and Jeffrey D. Lerner is serving as a visiting professor of ancient history. Both men began one-year terms of service in August.

The Personal Collections Section, Z. Smith Reynolds Library, recently received a donation of three letters written by a Confederate soldier, Cpl. John Pennel of Wilkes County, a member of Company B, Second Regiment N.C. Cavalry. Pennel (born 1842) was killed in action at Chancellorsville, Virginia, on May 3, 1863.

Western Carolina University

Dr. Max R. Williams served as commentator at a session of the Appalachian Studies Conference held at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia, on March 13. Dr. John L. Bell has been appointed to a five-year term as member of the North Carolina Highway Historical Marker Advisory Committee. At the Third Southern Conference on Women's History, held June 2-5 at Rice University in Houston under the sponsorship of the Southern Association for Women Historians, Gael Graham read a paper titled "Amazons and Frenzied Suffragettes: American Protestant Missionaries and the 'New Woman' of China."

Her article "Exercising Control: Sports and Physical Education in American Protestant Mission Schools in China, 1880-1930" will be published in *Signs* in the fall. The *Journal of Women's History* has accepted for publication another article by Ms. Graham, "The Cumberland Incident of 1928: Nationalism and Social Change in American Mission Schools in China."

State, County, and Local Groups

Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts

The museum was cosponsor of two lectures by John Michael Vlach on July 18. Dr. Vlach, professor of American studies and folk life at George Washington University, chose as topics for the lectures African American slave housing in eighteenth-century Virginia and African American decorative arts in general.

Preservation North Carolina

Preservation North Carolina's annual meeting is scheduled for the weekend of October 14-16 in Winston-Salem. The focus of this year's meeting is the preservation, restoration, and continued use of historic religious architecture. An audience both of preservationists and those active in the religious community is expected.

The meeting will begin at the First Baptist Church in Winston-Salem with the keynote address, "Mission and Maintenance: The Stewardship of Religious Properties," by Dr. William Jennings Bryan III, pastor of Grace United Methodist Church, Dallas, Texas. Sessions on energy conservation, planning a capital repair project, assessing building conditions, and fund raising are planned. Additional topics to be addressed include the property rights movement, preservation in the African American community, and the architecture of the Winston-Salem area. A slide presentation titled "American Church Architecture through the Years" will be offered on Saturday, and at the Saturday dinner the 1994 Preservation Honor Awards will be presented. The weekend meeting will conclude with a Sunday bus tour of historic sites in the Forsyth County area. For additional information on the meeting, telephone (919) 832-3652.

Tobacco History Corporation

The corporation and Durham-area businesses have ensured safe storage of a number of antique tobacco machines. For several years Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company kept the large machines at its Carmichael Warehouse. Recently a search for alternative space became necessary when Liggett announced its plans to sell or rent the warehouse. Adaron Group, a Durham real estate development firm, offered free use of the historic Washington Warehouse, a ca. 1904 brick building once part of James B. Duke's American Tobacco Company complex. Liggett and Myers moved the machinery to its new resting place. Other large corporation-owned artifacts are stored at Yeargin's Warehouse in Oxford.

Additions to the National Register

(Administered by the State Historic Preservation Office)



The Elizabeth City (Pasquotank County) Water Plant (*left*), erected in 1926, reflects the civic pride felt by the citizens of a municipality that had undergone rapid growth, making it necessary to modernize and enlarge its water supply. The facility is still in use. The Camilus McBane House (*right*), built about 1850, is a little-altered single-pen log house in Alamance County. The house was expanded in 1892 by a frame side addition.



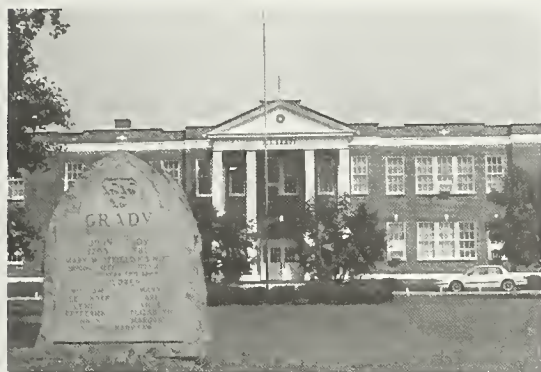
The Thomas Jarrett House (*left*), erected in Asheville (Buncombe County) in 1894, is a remarkably intact example of vernacular adaptation of popular Victorian architecture characteristic of that city in the late nineteenth century. The William Cook House (*right*) embodies distinctive characteristics of log construction in Alamance County. The present appearance of the house dates from 1903, when an adjacent frame I-house (at right in photo) was constructed at right angles to the log house.



The Godfrey-Barnette House (*left*), a handsome stone dwelling built about 1918, is the second-oldest twentieth-century stone house in Brevard (Transylvania County). It is part of a small, distinguished group of stone buildings erected in Brevard between 1915 and 1943. The McCauley-Watson House (*right*), built about 1850, is a remarkably intact rural brick-constructed antebellum vernacular Greek Revival farm dwelling. It is one of twelve such brick houses erected in Alamance County before the Civil War.



The James Monroe Thompson House (*left*), also known as Shady Rest, is an intact example of a double-pen log dwelling reflecting two stages of construction—a ca. 1850 one-story single-pen log house and an 1872 two-story single-pen log wing; both structures were covered with unpainted weatherboards in the latter year. The Polly Fogleman House (*right*), a single-pen, one-room-plan log house, likewise embodies distinctive characteristics of log construction. Both dwellings stand in Alamance County.



B. F. Grady School (*left*), an imposing Neoclassical Revival-style brick schoolhouse in northeast Duplin County, is one of only two surviving consolidated schools erected in the county during the 1920s. The Hoyle House (*right*), built between about 1750 and 1850 in Gaston County, is an important example of German American architecture in North Carolina. Its method of construction—heavy timber frame with log infill—seen in areas of Germanic settlement in the Middle Atlantic states, has not been previously identified in North Carolina.



The Fletcher-Skinner-Nixon House and Outbuildings (*left*) were erected in Perquimans County beginning about 1820. The structures represent a remarkable cross section of buildings typically associated with the plantation society of the Albemarle region during the first half of the nineteenth century. The Brevard College Stone Fence and Gate (*right*) stands at the northwest corner of North Broad Street and French Broad Avenue in Brevard. It was erected by the Works Progress Administration in 1936-1937 and stands in unaltered form as a symbol of the early history of the Methodist-supported college.

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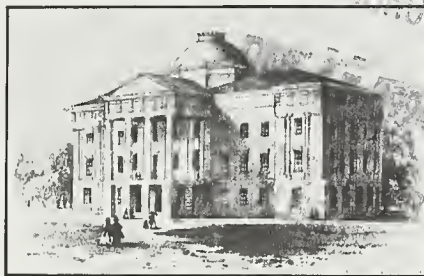
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General Assembly Funds New, Ongoing A&H Programs

The 1994 session of the General Assembly made significant appropriations to the Division of Archives and History that will strengthen the agency's ongoing programs in a variety of ways. The legislature appropriated \$2 million in special state grants-in-aid to benefit local nonprofit historical organizations throughout North Carolina—in effect doubling a first-time appropriation for that purpose enacted in 1993—and again authorized the Division of Archives and History to administer the appropriation by soliciting applications from local organizations interested in applying for the grant moneys. The appropriation represents a legislative affirmation both of the state grant-in-aid program and the division's effectiveness in disbursing the previous year's grant awards, which the division late in 1993 distributed to fifty organizations with a wide geographic diversity and for a broad range of purposes. Through the operations of the Federation of North Carolina Historical Societies, an umbrella group that encourages and



The *Elizabeth II*, a replica sixteenth-century sailing ship, has proven extremely popular as a tourist attraction, hosting some one hundred thousand visitors annually to its permanent berth in Manteo. The *Elizabeth II* State Historic Site and other state facilities on Ice Plant Island in Manteo will benefit from a five-million-dollar appropriation from the 1994 session of the General Assembly to finance capital improvements to state facilities situated on the island. (All photographs by the Division of Archives and History unless otherwise indicated.)

supports member organizations in promoting local history, the Division of Archives and History has long been aware of the important work carried out on the local and regional level by such organizations. The state grants will enable nonprofit historical organizations or local government entities to foster “the protection, preservation, and interpretation of historic assets with local or regional significance.” The division has already mailed to local historical organizations throughout the state some nine hundred applications for grant assistance under the new legislation.

The General Assembly addressed another important aspect of the division’s operations by appropriating more than \$222,000 to hire additional employees in the Archives and Records Section. That appropriation will help the agency to resume its traditional practice of providing security for the permanently valuable—and vulnerable—records of the state’s one hundred counties by micro-filming those records and permanently storing the filmed copies. That program, inaugurated in 1959, proved so effective that it was recognized as the national model for such practices. Because of budget retrenchments imposed during the past several years, the division had been unable to continue the security program for local records, putting those records at risk of damage or loss from unsafe or improper storage. The funding will enable the Archives and Records Section to hire two staff members to resume the important work of safeguarding the security of records and documents generated by the state’s one hundred courthouses and numerous city halls.

The General Assembly likewise responded positively to the Archives and Records Section’s need to strengthen its work in maintaining, preserving, and servicing student records from defunct proprietary post-secondary schools and colleges throughout North Carolina. Since the mid-1970s the section, in cooperation with the Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina and the North Carolina Department of Community Colleges, has been involved in the disposition of those records. Over the years the State Archives has accepted the records—primarily student academic and financial aid files—of a number of institutions that were not licensed to grant degrees. The agency not only physically holds those materials but also provides diverse reference services on them.



Among additional responsibilities, James O. Sorrell, Archives registrar, each year processes an average of more than two thousand requests for copies of records pertaining to defunct North Carolina post-secondary schools previously accredited to grant degrees. An appropriation from the General Assembly will enable the State Archives to reinstate its previously discontinued policy of servicing requests for records from all such defunct institutions in the state.

Those services involve responding to telephone and mail inquiries from former students, prospective employers, and investigative agencies and preparing certified copies of documents such as academic transcripts. A marked increase in the number of such requests in recent years, along with losses of staff positions arising from mandated budget cuts, had forced the director of the division to declare that maintenance and handling of proprietary school records could no longer be carried out on a pro forma basis. The appropriation will enable the Archives and Records Section to hire three additional staff members to reinstate its previous policy of responding to all such requests and inquiries in a timely and efficient manner.

The General Assembly responded to still another long-standing need of an agency of the Division of Archives and History by appropriating more than \$4 million to combat severe erosion that threatens the very existence of Fort Fisher State Historic Site in New Hanover County. The site originated as a vital fortification for the Confederacy. Standing on a narrow strip of land between the Atlantic Ocean and the Cape Fear River, the fort guarded the Cape Fear against Federal naval incursions before falling to the Union navy on January 15, 1865, in what was then the largest combined naval bombardment and amphibious assault in American history.



Still another key appropriation by the General Assembly will help finance construction of a 3,200-foot-tall revetment (seawall) to protect Fort Fisher State Historic Site from the ever growing threat of erosion from the Atlantic Ocean. The former Civil War fortification is by far the state's most popular state historic site, attracting some 180,000 visitors last year, including numerous school groups such as the one pictured here on the Cape Fear River side of the fort.

In 1881 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers closed New Inlet below Fort Fisher, and the beach adjacent to the fort lost 400 feet of sand before stabilizing. The shoreline remained intact until about 1930, when workers removed from it tons

of coquina rock for use in constructing a road. That action destroyed what had been a natural seawall, and the ocean began to erode the beach front at an alarming rate. By the mid-1930s much of the fort's sea face had disappeared beneath the waves. During World War II the army built a base at the old fort site, destroying even more of the old beach front in the process. Efforts in the 1950s and 1970s to stabilize the beach with dumped rubble and rock proved unsuccessful. The Atlantic continues to eat away 10 to 15 feet of shoreline every year, and most of the original fort site is already lost. If nothing had been done, the fort would have remained in imminent danger of being completely destroyed by the Atlantic. Moreover, additional state facilities located on the peninsula below the fort would have been cut off from a land connection to the mainland.

In 1991 a group of prominent citizens from throughout the state established the North Carolina Committee to Save Fort Fisher and began educating the public and lobbying the General Assembly to address the erosion problem. The committee endorsed a proposal by the Corps of Engineers to erect a 3,200-foot revetment, a sloping seawall of granite rocks, on the east side of the fort to halt further erosion. The proposed device will not make possible the reclamation of land already lost but will stabilize the existing shoreline and save the remains of the fort, currently visited by more than 180,000 people annually.

Lastly, the General Assembly appropriated \$5 million to finance capital improvements to state facilities on Ice Plant Island, near Manteo. That location is the site of the *Elizabeth II* State Historic Site, at which is permanently moored the replica sixteenth-century English sailing vessel *Elizabeth II*, a highly popular coastal attraction currently visited by more than 100,000 people each year.

Summer Workshop for Historical, Preservation Organizations

During the past summer the Federation of North Carolina Historical Societies (FNCHS), in cooperation with the Division of Archives and History, the North Carolina Museums Council, the North Carolina Preservation Consortium, Preservation North Carolina, and the Society of North Carolina Archivists sponsored a "back to the basics" workshop for nonprofit local historical and preservation organizations in North Carolina. The workshop, held at five separate locations throughout the state, was designed to assist those organizations in carrying out the work of preserving and promoting local history more effectively. Among the topics covered were board development, membership development, volunteer development, preservation of collections, preservation of buildings, and exhibits. Speakers included Millie M. Barbee, Beaufort Historical Association; Harlan Greene, North Carolina Preservation Consortium; Esther Hall, North Carolina Community Foundation; J. Myrick Howard, Preservation North Carolina, Inc.; Jo Ann Williford, FNCHS; and members of the staff of the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office and the North Carolina Museum of History, Division of Archives and History.

Davis Fellowships Currently Available

To encourage research in North Carolina's historical and cultural resources, the North Caroliniana Society offers on a competitive basis Archie K. Davis Fellowships to assist scholars in gaining access to collections. Modest stipends vary and

are intended to cover a portion of travel and subsistence expenses while fellows conduct research in North Caroliniana. The deadline for 1995-1996 proposals is March 1, 1995. For additional information on the fellowships, write to Dr. H. G. Jones, North Caroliniana Society, UNC Campus Box 3930, Chapel Hill, NC 27514-8890.

Traveling Exhibits Illuminate State's Architectural Heritage

Preservation North Carolina and North Carolina State University's Visual Arts Program are collaborating on plans to create and make available at various locations throughout the state a number of exhibits that illuminate North Carolina's architecture, landscape practices, and design arts. The exhibits will appear initially at the Bellamy Mansion in Wilmington, then travel to various North Carolina locations, at which they will be on public display at no charge.

An array of North Carolina architectural photographs made in the late 1930s and early 1940s by Bayard Wootten and Frances Benjamin Johnston, on view at the Bellamy Mansion until October 16, will soon appear in other North Carolina locations as part of the traveling exhibit series. *Grand Illusions: Historic Interior Decorative Painting in North Carolina*, an exhibit on decorative painting curated by Laura Phillips of Winston-Salem, and *The Architectural Etchings of Louis Orr* opened at the Bellamy Mansion on November 4 and will remain there for approximately six months before traveling to other locations in the state. Next summer, visitors to the Bellamy Mansion will see *Yard of the Month*, a presentation on North Carolina's historic landscapes and gardens curated by landscape architect Susan Goodman of Raleigh. In a survey of twelve sites from various economic, geographic, ethnic, and historical categories, the exhibit will explore "the lawn" as a personal statement presented for public view.

Forthcoming programs in the series include an exhibition (opening fall 1995) of the work of the renowned architect A. J. Davis, whose work in North Carolina involved the State Capitol, the campus of UNC-Chapel Hill, and a number of private residences; a three-part offering (1995-1997) titled *Lost North Carolina*, a depiction of North Carolina buildings that have been lost to demolition, casualty, or neglect; and *Black Architects and Builders of North Carolina*, an exhibit (1996) that explores the changing roles of African Americans in the state's architectural history and examines the ways in which West African architecture and decorative arts influenced that history.

Preservation North Carolina is requesting aid from the public in the form of contributions to the forthcoming exhibits, many of which are presently in the formative stages of development. The organization seeks photographs of people's favorite yards, whether traditional or quirky, for *Yard of the Month*; photos of people's most-cherished lost buildings for inclusion in *Lost North Carolina*; any information pertaining to African American builders or contractors for *Black Architects and Builders*; and inquiries from local history or art museums concerning their use of any of the exhibits after their respective showings at the Bellamy Mansion in Wilmington. To contribute photographs or other information, write to Preservation North Carolina, P.O. Box 27644, Raleigh, NC 27611-7644, or telephone (919) 832-3652. To inquire about scheduling, contact Josie Bowerman at the NCSU Visual Arts Program by telephoning (919) 515-3505.

Journal Features Article on Robeson County Furniture Maker

The Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts (MESDA) and the Old Salem Foundation, Inc., of Winston-Salem published in the spring/summer 1994 issue of the museum's semiannual *Journal of Early Southern Decorative Arts* an article on the life of a nineteenth-century furniture maker named Henry Lamond. The article is the result of a ten-year research project conducted by Robert F. Doares Jr., curator of the historic Humphrey-Williams-Smith plantation near Lumberton.

Henry Lamond was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1785 and learned the furniture trade there. He emigrated to North Carolina as a young man and settled in Fayetteville about 1810. In 1820 he moved to a farm near Saint Pauls in Robeson County and remained there until his death at the age of eighty-seven in 1872. He was the most important builder of fine furniture in Robeson County for much of the nineteenth century. Doares has discovered fourteen pieces of Lamond's Robeson County work, made between 1830 and 1860; ten of them are signed and dated.

The article focuses considerable attention on the early decorative arts of Robeson County, an area of North Carolina that until now has been mostly ignored by historians of southern furniture. It contains numerous photographs of early Carolina Coastal Plain furniture, as well as rare early maps of Scotland and southeastern North Carolina.

Copies of the MESDA journal containing Doares's forty-five-page article about Henry Lamond can be obtained for \$10.00 each at the museum in Winston-Salem or by writing to the Scottish Furniture Project, Humphrey-Williams-Smith Plantation, Route 10, Box 28, Lumberton, NC 28358. Copies ordered by mail must include an extra \$1.00 for shipping charges.

Essays on African Americans in Confederate Armies

The Southern Heritage Press of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, has published *Black Southerners in Gray: Essays on Afro-Americans in Confederate Armies*, a collection of essays and reviews featuring as its theme African American participation in Confederate military organizations in the South in general and in Louisiana, Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina in particular. The North Carolina-related essay is titled "Black Confederates in Lincoln County, North Carolina," by Rudolph Young. The volume also includes a North Carolina-related review of Robert F. Durden's *The Gray and the Black: The Confederate Debate on Emancipation* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1972) by Arthur W. Bergeron Jr. For information on ordering the 172-page paperbound volume, write to Southern Heritage Press, P.O. Box 1615, Murfreesboro, TN 37133-1615.

Recent Articles on North Carolina History

Martin Crawford, "Mountain Farmers and the Market Economy: Ashe County during the 1850s," *North Carolina Historical Review* 71 (October 1994)

Robert F. Durden, "Donnybrook at Duke: The Gross-Edens Affair of 1960," part 2, *North Carolina Historical Review* 71 (October 1994)

Michael J. Klarman, "How Brown Changed Race Relations: The Backlash Thesis," *Journal of American History* 81 (June 1994)

- Sally G. McMillen, "Antebellum Southern Fathers and the Health Care of Children," *Journal of Southern History* 60 (August 1994)
- Jon F. Sensbach, "Culture and Conflict in the Early Black Church: A Moravian Mission Congregation in Antebellum North Carolina," *North Carolina Historical Review* 71 (October 1994)
- John David Smith, "'The World at First Neither Saw nor Understood': Documenting the Emancipation Proclamation" [review essay], *North Carolina Historical Review* 71 (October 1994)

News from Archives and History

Archives and Records

The Friends of the Archives once again sponsored a successful workshop designed for intermediate-level researchers. On September 24 forty-six registrants participated in "Beyond the Basics II: Selected Records and Research Tools in the North Carolina State Archives." The workshop was a sequel to a similar one held in August 1993 and like its predecessor focused on records in the State Archives that researchers sometimes overlook. Sessions included presentations dealing with state agency records, Secretary of State's land records, governors' records, Treasurer's and Comptroller's military records, private papers, foreign archives pertaining to North Carolina, cemetery records, maps, non-textual materials, and the use of the Archives' MARS automated finding aid system.



Handling local arrangements for a Friends of the Archives-sponsored workshop on September 24 were (left to right) section employees Donna E. Kelly, projects archivist; Debbi Blake, reference archivist; Jesse R. Lankford Jr., assistant state archivist; and David J. Olson, state archivist. The workshop, for intermediate-level researchers, attracted approximately fifty registrants.

The Friends of the Archives also hosted a reception on September 26 for the Captain Samuel A. Ashe Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Members of that UDC chapter graciously purchased for the Archives a set of Walter Clark's *Histories of the Several Regiments and Battalions from North Carolina in the Great War, 1861-'65* and also donated to the Archives the following records on microfilm acquired from the National Archives: *Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations Raised Directly by the Confederate Government*; *Compiled Service Records of Confederate General and Staff Officers and Non-Regimental Enlisted Men*; *Index to Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations Raised Directly by the Confederate Government and of Confederate General and Staff Officers and Non-Regimental Enlisted Men*; *Records Relating to Confederate Naval and Marine Personnel*; *Reference File*

Relating to Confederate Medical Officers; and Claims for Bounty Pay and Allowance Due Deceased Officers and Soldiers of North Carolina, 1862-1864. In addition, members of the UDC's Ashe Chapter obtained for the Genealogical Services Branch of the State Library of North Carolina microfilm containing the *Consolidated Index to Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers*. The members of the Ashe Chapter have thus donated to the State Archives and the State Library research materials worth more than twelve thousand dollars. The generosity of the chapter's support for the programs and holdings of the State Archives is most appreciated and will benefit all researchers interested in Civil War history in North Carolina.

Bolstered by the addition of a third archivist, the Local Records Subunit of the Arrangement and Description Unit, Archival Services Branch, has added nearly fourteen hundred Fibredex boxes of county records to the already crowded stacks of the State Archives since spring 1993. During that period the staff has made significant additions to the arranged records of Guilford, Mecklenburg, New Hanover, Robeson, and Wake Counties.

Mark Valsame, who joined the Local Records team in February 1993, has completed arrangement projects involving the records of three counties. His initial assignment was to arrange New Hanover County wills, 1912-1961, ninety-one boxes of which were merged in June 1993 with others previously transferred. He then processed 154 boxes of Robeson County criminal action papers, coroners' inquests, and bastardy bonds and records, 1905-1966, which were transferred in November 1993. He is currently working twentieth-century Wake County records. Sixty boxes of wills, 1926-1966, were transferred in June 1994, and approximately seventy boxes of estates records, ca. 1910-1930, will be merged by the end of the year.

The other two archivists in the subunit are nearing the end of massive long-term projects. Ron Vestal, who has been working with county records since 1976, began processing a large accumulation of Guilford County estates, special proceedings, wills, and other records in September 1991. Since February 1993 he has merged 27 boxes of land records, 31 boxes of guardians records, 12 boxes of various miscellaneous series, 120 boxes of estates, and 152 boxes of wills with records previously transferred.

When Ken Simpson became supervisor of the subunit in the spring of 1990, he inherited from his predecessor 764 cubic feet of Mecklenburg County civil action papers, 1910-1958, to appraise, arrange, and describe. Since May 1993 he has completed and transferred to the stacks 316 boxes of divorce records; 46 boxes of land records; 96 boxes of civil actions; 53 boxes of civil actions concerning land; 45 boxes of assignees, receivers, and trustees; and 124 boxes of estates records. The project is scheduled for completion in the spring of 1995.

Historical Publications

Thomas E. Jeffrey, associate editor of the Thomas A. Edison Papers at Rutgers University and a periodic contributor to the *North Carolina Historical Review*, addressed the staff of the Historical Publications Section on August 10. Dr. Jeffrey discussed his recent experience in preparing the Edison Papers for publication in a CD-ROM format to include both the forthcoming volume 5 (also to be released in a conventional letterpress format) and updated versions of the pre-

viously published volumes 1 through 4. Dr. Jeffrey outlined both the opportunities presented by CD-ROM technology and the pitfalls he and his associates have encountered in applying that technology to the publication of lengthy and detailed documentary material. He explained his brief exposure to the use of hypertext, a method of augmenting basic text with visual, aural, or iconographic information "linked" to the text as part of the editorial process. He concluded by reviewing his use of a database as a means of monitoring the consistency of the editing process and also discussed the still unanswered questions of legality and propriety connected with the concept of "publishing" documentary material by making it accessible via the burgeoning Internet. Members of the staff of the Historical Publications Section are moving inexorably into the age of computerized publication, and Dr. Jeffrey's brief presentation helped to alert the staff to potential opportunities and problems.

The Historical Publications Section recently issued a second printing (3,000 copies) of *A History of African Americans in North Carolina*, by Jeffrey J. Crow, Paul D. Escott, and Flora J. Hatley. The title, published in 1992, has proven extremely popular with readers: the initial pressrun of 3,000 copies was exhausted within two years. The section has also published a third printing (2,500 copies) of *A History of Mt. Mitchell and the Black Mountains: Exploration, Development, and Preservation*, by S. Kent Schwarzkopf, published in 1985 and reprinted in 1989, and an eleventh printing (5,000 copies) of *North Carolina Lighthouses*, by David Stick, one of the division's perennial best sellers since its initial release in 1980.

Historic Sites

At Somerset Place in Washington County, archaeologists last summer began excavations that will help tell the story of the slaves who once lived at the massive plantation. Under contract with the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, the Diachronic Research Foundation, Inc., excavated sites of five structures that were part of the former African American community at the plantation. The buildings involved in the project included a chapel, a possible kitchen, a hospital, a large two-story slave house, and a small slave dwelling.

The field crew began its work at the site of a hospital and a large slave house. Although limited excavations conducted in the 1950s had uncovered portions of the hospital, they had not produced features associated with the building or artifacts that might have helped to date it or suggest what it looked like. The recent excavations yielded a number of pharmaceutical bottles in the fill beneath the building, as well as large quantities of broken glass, indicating that the structure originally featured glazed windows.

During test excavations at the site conducted in 1982, archaeologists had uncovered what appeared to be the chimney of another edifice. Additional testing revealed that the 1982 discovery was indeed an end chimney to a structure approximately 20 feet by 40 feet, with an additional chimney at the opposite end. The structure appeared to be one of the large slave houses referred to in a manuscript titled "List of Famileys, taken in 1843." That document divided more than 280 enslaved people according to the type of dwelling in which they resided. According to that listing there were three "big cabbins," each with four families, and twenty-two "single cabbins," apparently occupied by unmarried slaves.



At Somerset Place State Historic Site in Washington County, archaeologists have excavated a number of buildings, including this large two-story former slave house. Chimney foundations are clearly visible at both ends of the structure, which likely had four rooms—two upstairs and two down, each heated with a fireplace. The house probably had wooden shutters in lieu of glass windows.

Complete excavation of one of the “big cabbins” provided much new information, including the fact that the structure did not have glazed windows. Parts of guns and quantities of lead shot found there suggest that slaves were allowed to use weapons. Also discovered were beads of the type used by African women to indicate tribal status in their native land.

The crew next began work on the chapel. While many of the support structures at Somerset were converted for use as housing after the Civil War, the chapel continued in use as a house of worship until it was destroyed by fire in the 1920s. The archaeologists also excavated one of the small slave dwellings, as well as a building that might have been used as a kitchen, inasmuch as a communal cooking area surrounded it.

When the excavations were completed, laboratory work began. For every day spent in the field, three days were required for the processing and analysis of artifacts. The excavation unearthed a large number of artifacts that offer excellent opportunities to understand more completely the behavioral patterns within and among the three distinct groups of people who lived at Somerset: slave laborers, white managers, and white owners. Information obtained through the excavation will yield especially valuable insights into the lives of the African American people who once labored there.

Funding for the excavations originated in a special legislative appropriation of \$300,000 for fiscal year 1993-1994. In addition to the excavations, the funding will enable Somerset Place State Historic Site to acquire a building previously used as a ranger station and convert it into a visitor center, to upgrade rest rooms at the site to make them accessible to handicapped visitors, to repair and update the carriage drive at the site, and to begin planning and design work in connection with reconstructing the excavated buildings.

Staff members at the James K. Polk Memorial and supporters of the site have initiated plans to commemorate the bicentennial of Polk's birth in 1995. A bicentennial committee organized by site manager Joyce White and including historians, docents, and various civic leaders of the Charlotte area has been meeting for several months. At present the committee is considering a number of projects and programs to take place throughout 1995 both in Charlotte and at the site and to culminate in a week of bicentennial celebration at the memorial in November. The highlight of the week-long celebration will be a reunion of the Polk family.

An additional project involves construction of a portable exhibit on Polk and his times. The Historic Sites Section will create the exhibit for display at schools, libraries, shopping malls, and other public places. Schoolchildren in Mecklenburg County will be offered the chance to compete in essay and debate contests involving Polk and to design a logo for the bicentennial. Holding its annual homecoming in May 1995 will be Providence Presbyterian Church, many members of which are related to the Polk and Knox families. Additional special events include a public seminar on Polk and a bus tour of historic places in Mecklenburg County. Historical or school groups that wish to participate in the bicentennial activities are encouraged to telephone the James K. Polk Memorial at (704) 889-7145.



The James K. Polk Memorial in Mecklenburg County will commemorate the bicentennial of the birth of the former president during 1995. The site will host and sponsor a number of special events throughout the year. Photograph of portrait of Polk (oil on canvas by Thomas Sully, signed and dated 1847) from Laura MacMillan, comp., *The North Carolina Portrait Index, 1700-1860* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1963), 183.

James Knox Polk, president of the United States from 1845 to 1849, was born November 2, 1795, in Mecklenburg County. His parents were Samuel and Jane (Knox) Polk. He was the first of ten children. In 1806 the family emigrated to Tennessee to join other relatives in the search for economic opportunities outside North Carolina. Polk subsequently returned to the state, however, to attend the university at Chapel Hill, from which he graduated in 1818. With Andrew Jackson and Andrew Johnson, Polk is one of three presidents of the United States claimed by North Carolina.

One Sunday night in mid-July robbers struck at Bentonville Battleground. Site manager John Goods estimated the damage and loss of both Union and Confederate artifacts at twenty thousand dollars or more. The thieves threw a trash can through a window beside the front door of the visitor center and then both robbed and vandalized the building. Among the items stolen were a model 1863 Springfield rifle, a model 1860 light cavalry saber, and a model 1840 light artillery saber. Those items were used by Union troops. The criminals also removed Confederate items including a .577 caliber Enfield rifle, an Enfield cartridge box, a Bowie knife, a brass button with the letter *I* (for infantry), and a wooden canteen with the owner's name—*Boley*—carved on its side. In addition, the thieves took three reproduction weapons: a model 1860 Henry repeating rifle, a model 1862 Union officer's sword, and a model 1863 Springfield rifle. They also attempted unsuccessfully to steal an important Confederate battle flag; they damaged the banner, which the Fortieth North Carolina Regiment had carried. A Union soldier earned a medal of honor for capturing the flag during a battle.

A combination of several re-enactment groups is offering a reward for information leading to conviction of the criminals. The Johnston County Sheriff's Department is investigating the crime. Friends of history who see any of the stolen items should contact the department at (919) 989-5010 or call any state historic site. Sadly, the past six months have witnessed an apparent increase in vandalism at several other state historic sites, with the Bentonville tragedy being only the worst of a number of incidents unprecedented in the past twenty years. Site staff members and friends of history must be especially vigilant to protect, insofar as possible, the heritage of North Carolina from further such depredations.

The Division of Archives and History was the lead agency in hosting the seventh annual Visitor Studies Conference in Raleigh in late July. The meeting attracted approximately three hundred participants from throughout the United States and several foreign countries. The association is a multidisciplinary organization that advances professional development in the practice of visitor studies. Membership includes researchers, museum professionals, academicians from many fields of study, and marketing and advertising specialists. Many museums and historic sites, for example, benefit from being able to determine the demographic characteristics, program preferences, and reactions of their visitors.

Within the division the Director's Office, the Historic Sites Section, the North Carolina Museum of History, the State Capitol/Visitor Services Section, and the Capital Area Visitor Center collaborated with the Office of Parks and Tourism Research at North Carolina State University, the North Carolina Museum of Life and Science in Durham, the state Museum of Natural Sciences, Capital Area Preservation, and the Children's Museum about the World to host the event. Two days of pre-conference workshops dealt with topics such as evaluating and improving completed exhibits, designing questionnaires for useful results, and implementing methods of conducting audience research. The meeting officially opened on July 28 with welcomes from Secretary of Cultural Resources Betty Ray McCain and Secretary of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources Jonathan Howes. While in Raleigh, participants in the conference attended numerous sessions, an opening reception at the North Carolina Museum of Art, and a progressive dinner hosted by the State Capitol, the Museum of History, and the Museum of Natural Sciences. The Museum of Life and Science hosted a

barbecue. Additional special events included visits to the North Carolina State Zoo in Asheboro, Duke Homestead State Historic Site, and Duke University.



Betty Ray McCain, secretary of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, officially welcomed to Raleigh participants in a Visitor Studies Conference hosted by the Division of Archives and History in late July. Following her brief remarks the secretary paused to share a moment with Ridgeley Williams of Ontario, Canada, current president of the Visitor Studies Association. At right is Bill Edwards, senior staff member at the *Elizabeth II State Historic Site* in Manteo, who, along with fellow staff members, provided an Elizabethan diversion for those attending the conference.

The Historic Sites Interpretations Team is preparing a new film for Historic Bath to take the place of a much-used audiovisual program in use since the early 1970s. Section producer Cheyney Hales is coordinating the project, and consultant Jeff Leighton is writing the script and attending to other details of the production. Hales's latest documentary, *Living in Exile*, examines the Montagnards, a tribe of Southeast Asian people who fought with the Americans against the Communists in Vietnam. A number of Montagnards have resettled in North Carolina; Hales's film of their story aired on University of North Carolina Television in August. Leighton is a producer of audiovisual programs of a historic nature; his video on Gettysburg in miniature is shown daily at Gettysburg National Military Park in Pennsylvania. Leighton has entered his Gettysburg film in invitational competition for the Lincoln Prize.

Hales and Leighton are combining their talents in the Bath production, which will be about fifteen minutes long after final editing. The Historic Bath Commission and the Historic Sites Section are pooling resources to fund the new venture. With preproduction complete, the section expects to shoot the film during the upcoming winter and spring and to complete it by May 1995. Copies of the film will be available at Historic Bath's visitor center, schools throughout North Carolina, and in the State Library of North Carolina; portions of the film may also be used for public service announcements for the site.

The section cordially invites readers and friends to the following special events at the sites scheduled for the holiday season:

- Early December BRUNSWICK TOWN. Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson Christmas Celebration. Colonial and Civil War-era Christmas celebration featuring traditional entertainment and decorations. The afternoon concludes with a vespers service in the ruins of St. Philips Church. Light refreshments.
- December 1-22 THOMAS WOLFE MEMORIAL. Victorian Christmas at the Wolfe Memorial. Traditional decorations for the holiday season.
- December 3-4 HISTORIC HALIFAX. Christmas in Halifax. Restored and furnished eighteenth-and nineteenth-century structures are authentically decorated for the holidays. Crafts and other holiday activities throughout the town
- December 4 BENNETT PLACE. Bennett Place Christmas Open House. Decorated historic buildings, costumed guides, and refreshments. A Confederate band performs Christmas and Civil War music.
- ELIZABETH II. Christmas aboard the *Elizabeth II*. Guided tours of ship. Costumes, music, and refreshments with Elizabethan flair at visitor center.
- JAMES K. POLK MEMORIAL. Eighteenth-century Christmas at the Polk Place. Customs and traditions of the holidays presented at the site. Hot cider and shortbread served. 1:00-5:00 P.M.
- REED GOLD MINE. Reed Christmas Celebration. Nineteenth-century demonstrations, musical ensembles, refreshments, and other activities.
- THOMAS WOLFE MEMORIAL. Christmas Open House
- SOMERSET PLACE. Christmas Open House. Local churches decorate site.
- December 10 DUKE HOMESTEAD. Home for the Holidays. Preparations for the holiday season will occur with the help of site visitors. Christmas baking and decorating throughout the day. A special ornament workshop and wagon rides for children.
- December 10-11 HISTORIC EDENTON. Iredell House Groaning Board. Eighteenth century-style Christmas decorations, music, and a holiday groaning board. Cosponsored by the James Iredell Association and the Department of Cultural Resources. 1:00-5:00 P.M.
- HISTORIC EDENTON. Cupola House Wassail Bowl. Eighteenth century-style Christmas decorations, music, and refreshments. Visitors can enjoy a hearty cup of wassail, a traditional beverage. Sponsored by the Cupola House Association. 1:00-5:00 P.M.
- HISTORIC EDENTON. Christmas Candlelight Tour of Private Homes. Self-guided tour of outstanding private residences decorated for the holidays. Fee. Tickets available from the Historic Edenton Visitor Center. Sponsored by the Edenton Historical Commission. Dec. 10, 5:00-9:00 P.M.; Dec. 11, 3:00-7:00 P.M.

- SPENCER SHOPS. Santa Claus Special. Santa and his elves hand out goodies to children aboard the train. Museum decorated in holiday trimmings. *Fee of one dollar for children, two dollars for adults*
- December 11 ALAMANCE BATTLEGROUND. An Eighteenth-Century Christmas Dinner. Partake of light refreshments while watching a traditional Yule meal of the colonial period being prepared on the open hearth.
- HISTORIC BATH. Christmas Open House. Decorated historic buildings in North Carolina's first town. Special music and refreshments. 1:00-5:00 P.M.
- CHARLOTTE HAWKINS BROWN MEMORIAL. Christmas Open House. Carols rendered by area choirs. 1:00-5:00 P.M.
- CSS NEUSE. Christmas Open House. CSS Neuse visitor center will be decorated for the holidays. Light refreshments will be served.
- HOUSE IN THE HORSESHOE. Christmas Open House. The Alston House will be adorned with many natural decorations. Costumed interpreters. Refreshments. 1:00-7:00 P.M.
- VANCE BIRTHPLACE. Christmas Open House and Candlelight Tours. Christmas music by the Reems Creek Shaped-Note Singers. Open house, 1:00-6:00 P.M.; candlelight tours, 4:00-6:00 P.M.
- December 11, 15 DUKE HOMESTEAD. Christmas by Candlelight. Evening tours of the 1852 Washington Duke Homestead. 1870s period music and refreshments in the Homestead and choral music in the visitor center. 7:00-9:00 P.M.
- December 13, 15 AYCOCK BIRTHPLACE. Christmas Candlelight Tours. Music provided by Primitive Baptist Singers. Traditional Christmas dishes will be prepared in historic kitchen. 7:00-9:00 p.m. The historic house will be decorated throughout the holiday season.

Museum of History

On October 10 the Museum hosted a lecture by John E. Fleming titled "Collecting Artifacts from the African American Community." Dr. Fleming, a native of Morganton, holds degrees from Berea College and Howard University. He has been the director of the National Afro-American Museum and Cultural Center in Wilberforce, Ohio, since 1988. That institution serves to encourage an appreciation and better understanding of African American history and heritage through exhibits, educational services, and outreach programs. Dr. Fleming discussed conceptualization and development of exhibits on African American history, the identification of appropriate objects to illustrate the African American experience, and the process of collecting those objects.

The North Carolina Museum of History Associates cordially invite readers to visit the special annual program "Christmas Past and Presents" during the holiday season. Through Sunday, December 11, the Associates and the Museum of History's Museum Shop will host special weekend demonstrations by North Carolina artisans, presentations on holiday foods and decorations, and trunk

showings of jewelry and other gift items. Throughout the holiday season the Museum Shop will offer for sale thousands of ornaments, books, textiles, decorative accessories, presents for children, pieces of pottery, and unusual North Carolina gift items. Many such items are produced exclusively for the Museum Shop and often are based on objects in the museum's collections.

The Museum Shop is located in the new North Carolina Museum of History building at One East Edenton Street in downtown Raleigh. A satellite shop is located at North Hills Mall and Plaza at Six Forks and Lassiter Mill Roads in north Raleigh. For additional information, telephone the downtown shop at (919) 834-0353 or the North Hills store at 787-0740.

The museum will feature *Celebrations*, a special holiday exhibit that recalls holidays of old and observes ongoing holiday traditions, from mid-November through mid-January. The temporary exhibition focuses on traditional gift items from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, as well as holiday decorations from various cultures throughout North Carolina.

Look for artifacts from the North Carolina Museum of History at First Night Raleigh 1995: A Celebration of International Cultures, a celebration that takes place in downtown Raleigh each year on December 31. The museum is participating in First Night in an attempt to offer special entertainment and educational experiences for children. Museum-related hands-on activities in the Children's Interactive Play Market at the Raleigh Civic Center will expose visitors to the various cultural groups that live together in North Carolina. Among a variety of activities available will be opportunities to make Hispanic paper flowers, Native American beadwork, Hmong story cloths, African American quilt patterns, and American face jugs. The museum's activities will take place between 3:00 and 6:00 P.M.

The first meeting of the Education Program Advisory Board took place on September 24 at the Museum of History. The recently formed body will advise members of the museum's Education and Interpretation Branch on programming



The Museum of History's Education Program Advisory Board held its first meeting on September 24. The board will advise the museum staff and review the museum's programs. Here members of the newly formed voluntary body pause in the new museum building for a group portrait.

ideas to meet the needs of diverse audiences at the museum. The board will review and evaluate programs and educational materials, provide educational resources, serve as a sounding board for the museum staff in the area of program development, and advise the staff on promoting museum programs. Volunteer members of the board include Danny Bell of Chapel Hill; Jane Gable of Goldsboro; Terry Holt of Salisbury; Judy Colditz, Mary Irving, Frances Kunstling, Sarah Friday Peters, and Barrett Silverstein of Raleigh; and David Zonderman of Cary.

December events at the North Carolina Museum of History focus on the holiday theme. January is a "month of firsts." Programs for the two months are listed below. *Note, however, that in addition to Mondays, when it is ordinarily closed, the North Carolina Museum of History will be closed for the holidays on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, December 23, 24, and 25, 1994, and Sunday, January 1, 1995.*

"Walk-in Workshop: Dreidel Making." Saturday, December 3: 10:00 A.M.-noon. Discover the significance of the dreidel, or four-sided top, and learn more about the celebration of Hanukkah. Make a dreidel to take home. \$2.00 per person (\$1.00 for Associates).

Die Yiddishe Band. Saturday, December 3, 1:30-3:30 P.M. Listen to traditional Jewish music from this six-member musical group.

"Sylk and Steel." Sunday, December 4, 2:00-4:00 P.M. Jo Jackson and Antoinette Foster play seasonal music on the hammered dulcimer and cello.

"Seasonal Stories." Wednesdays, December 7, 14, 21, 3:30-4:30 P.M. Hear about different holidays and celebrations in North Carolina through stories. Staff from the Wake County Public Library system share different tales each week and help children make a related craft. For ages five to ten.

"Walk-in Workshop: Moravian Christmas." Saturday, December 10, 10:00 A.M.-noon. \$2.00 per person (\$1.00 for Associates). Learn about Moravian traditions observed at Christmas, eat some Moravian cookies, and make a Moravian paper star.

"Music of North Carolina: Sounds of the Season." Sunday, December 11, 2:00-3:00 P.M. Celebrate the season with music. Two high school musical groups showcase their talents in a program featuring traditional and modern seasonal music.

"History a la Carte: Painted Ladies—and Gents: Dressing Eight Exhibition Statues." Tuesday, December 13, noon-1:00 P.M. Learn how Dr. Vicki L. Berger, curator of costume and textiles, and Louise D. Benner, curatorial specialist for costume and textiles, determined the most appropriate methods of clothing the museum's eight statues to depict various time periods or to represent a particular North Carolina figure. Then view the statues in the galleries. Bring your own lunch; the museum will provide drinks.

Family Night: "Prepare to Celebrate!" Friday, December 16, 6:00-8:00 P.M. Experience the ways different cultures celebrate the holiday season. Take a swing at a pinata; learn about Kwaanza; and make popcorn garlands, origami, and paper cornucopias to hang on a tree. \$2.00 per person, \$5.00 per family

"Shaping Up." Sunday, December 18, 2:00-4:00 P.M. The Raleigh Shape Note Singers perform holiday music.

"In the Galleries: Touch the Past—Women's Work Made Easier." Museum of History docents focus on how electricity changed women's lives during this hands-on touch talk in the *North Carolina Women Making History* exhibition. Saturdays, January 7, 21, 1:00 P.M.; Sundays, January 8, 22, 3:00 P.M.

"Music of North Carolina: Kurt Fortmeyer and Friends." Sunday, January 8, 2:00-3:00 P.M. Come and hear this folk music band that plays a mix of blues and country.

"History a la Carte: Preventive Conservation." Tuesday, January 10, noon-12:30 P.M. Len Hambleton, preservationist at the Museum of History, uses the museum setting to explain methods of protecting the museum's collection and suggests how people might apply those practices to help safeguard their own valuable personal property. Bring your own lunch; the museum will provide drinks.

"A North Carolina First: The University at Chapel Hill." Sunday, January 15, 2:00-3:00 P.M. William S. Powell emeritus professor of history at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, discusses the history of the institution, the first state university in the nation.

"Gold!" Friday, January 20, 6:00-8:00 P.M. An evening out for the entire family. \$2.00 per person, \$5.00 per family

"The Archaeology of Sixteenth-Century Spanish Exploration in Western North Carolina." Sunday, January 29, 2:00-3:00 P.M. When Spanish explorers Hernando de Soto and Juan Pardo traveled through western North Carolina in 1540 and 1566, they did more than explore. This slide program examines archaeological excavations, artifacts, and possible routes of the two explorers to determine how their contact may have affected the native cultures and societies that existed at the time. Free admission.

A special exhibition titled *Sacrifice and Transformation: The Home Front, 1940-1945* is currently on view at the Museum of the Cape Fear in Fayetteville. The exhibit focuses on the economic, social, and cultural impact of World War II on southern North Carolina. In connection with the exhibit, Dr. Kristin Szylvian, assistant professor of history, University of North Carolina at Wilmington, will lecture at the museum at 7:00 p.m. on January 10, 1995; her topic will be housing during the war. *Sacrifice and Transformation* will remain on view at the museum through September 3, 1995.

The Museum of the Cape Fear and the Junior League of Fayetteville have collaborated to implement the Educational Initiatives Project, a multifaceted and multitiered effort to educate, enrich, and empower young people. The program, which consists of Wednesday afternoon discovery and tutoring sessions, will continue throughout the entire 1994-1995 school year.

The 11th North Carolina Regimental Band will perform a holiday concert at the Museum of the Cape Fear on December 11 at 2:00 and 3:00 p.m. The musical group, attired in authentic period uniforms, plays Civil War-era tunes, and some of its members boast authentic musical instruments of the period.

The first phase of the Mountain Gateway Museum's exhibit exchange program with the Brunnenburg Agricultural Museum in Dorf Tirol, Italy, has been completed. Sam Gray, curator of the Mountain Gateway Museum, traveled to Italy in early June to deliver and install an exhibit of forty-four photographs depicting rural life in Madison County, North Carolina. The exhibit, by regional photographers Rob Amberg and Tim Barnwell, was shown in the museum's main exhibit hall in Brunnenburg castle. Gray delivered a short address at the opening reception, which approximately two hundred local citizens, including the mayor of Dorf Tirol, attended. Visitors to the exhibition were provided with catalogs with text in German and English.

Brunnenburg castle is located in the southern Tyrolean Alps, a mountainous, German-speaking area of northern Italy that shares a number of interests and concerns with the southern Appalachians. The purpose of the exhibit exchange program is to share museum exhibits on issues relating to the two mountain regions. An exhibit on farm life in the southern Tirols is scheduled to arrive from

Brunnenburg Agricultural Museum in December 1994 and will be on display through June 1995 in mountain-area locations, including the Mountain Gateway Museum in Old Fort, the Rural Life Museum in Mars Hill, the Mountain Heritage Center at Western Carolina University in Cullowhee, and Appalachian State University in Boone. For additional information on the exhibit or its scheduled appearances, telephone Sam Gray at the Mountain Gateway Museum, (704) 668-9259.

State Capitol/Visitor Services

On Thursday, December 8, the State Capitol and Union Square will welcome in the holiday season. At 5:00 P.M., with luminaries lining the sidewalk, school choirs from Millbrook and Enloe High Schools will begin the festivities. At 5:30 the Raleigh Concert Band and a choir from Raleigh's St. Raphael Catholic Church will entertain as Governor and Mrs. James B. Hunt Jr. prepare to hang the traditional wreaths on the south door of the Capitol. The official state tree-lighting ceremony will begin at 6:00. Following that brief ceremony the Capitol will be open to the public so that everyone might enjoy the decorations made by the Raleigh Garden Club and the Capitol docents. The Raleigh Bell Ringers and the III Century Singers from Goldsboro will entertain in the rotunda while the governor's, lieutenant governor's and secretary of state's offices are open to the public.

The December 8 ceremony will officially open the traditional "Twelve Days of Christmas" celebration, held at the Capitol each day from noon to 2:00 P.M. Local school and church choirs, ensembles, soloists, and instrumentalists will perform each day through December 20, including weekends.

Tryon Palace

Tryon Palace Historic Sites and Gardens hosted a lecture titled "History through Timber: Dendrochronology Dating of Historic Structures" on the evening of October 18. The lecture, delivered by Dr. Herman J. Heikkinen, a retired professor of forestry at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, focused on how the study of growth patterns in timber—as manifested in the size and configuration of tree rings—can reveal the age of historic structures constructed from that timber. Dr. Heikkinen has developed and patented a process known as the "key-year" technique, which has been used successfully in Maryland and Virginia, as well as at the Cupola House and the Chowan County Courthouse, both in Edenton, the Palmer-Marsh House in Bath, and the Newbold-White House in Hertford County. He is currently principal investigator for a major research effort—conducted under the auspices of Preservation North Carolina and directed by the Division of Archives and History—that seeks to determine the age of additional historic buildings in eastern North Carolina. During October Dr. Heikkinen was in the New Bern area conducting fieldwork on the Coor-Gaston House, the John Wright Stanly House, and Bellair, all in or near New Bern, and the Joseph Bell House in Beaufort. The lecture, open to the public at no charge, was made possible by funding from the Weyerhaeuser Company Foundation.

Recent Accessions by the North Carolina State Archives

During the months of June, July, and August 1994 the Archival Services Branch of the Archives and Records Section made 175 accession entries. The branch received original records from Duplin, Moore, and Wake Counties and security microfilm of records for all 100 counties, as well as for the municipalities of Arapahoe and Monroe. It accessioned records from the following state agencies: Department of Cultural Resources, 5 cubic feet; Governor's Office, 5 cubic feet; Secretary of State's Office, 123 reels; and Department of Transportation, 2 maps.

Established as new private collections were the Irwin Kremen Catalogs and the David Brainard Whiting Reminiscences; an addition was made to the Robert L. McMillan Papers. The Raleigh Branch of the American Association of University Women and Blanton's Junior College, Asheville, deposited organization records. Among additional accessions were a published history of a church in Scotland County; cemetery records from Wayne County; microfilm of Scottish records; 8 Bible records; 15 additions to the Newspaper Collection; 4 local history items; 3 additions to the Military Collection; and 3 videotapes, 2 photographs, and 1 motion picture film as additions to the Non-Textual Materials Collection.

Staff Notes

New Historic Sites Section employees at Town Creek Indian Mound are interpreter Alexis Locklear and grounds worker Robert Garner. Archie Garner has resigned the position of site assistant at Historic Halifax, and Flora Wadelington has resigned as site supervisor at Somerset Place.

In the North Carolina Museum of History Dr. Vicki Berger, curator of costumes and textiles, was appointed acting head of the museum's Collections Management Branch effective September 12. Mary Bradford, previously employed by the North Carolina Transportation Museum at Spencer Shops, was named Tar Heel Junior Historian program coordinator effective August 1, replacing Doris McLean Bates, who resigned effective July 31. Nancy Pennington is a new staff development technician II; she began work on August 15. Lauren Ivey joined the museum staff as a painter in the Design Branch on July 1. Gerald Duncan and William Tarpey have been hired as general utility workers for the museum, and Durrell McCray is a new museum security guard; the three new employees began their duties in July.

Colleges and Universities

Campbell University

On August 23 Dr. Martin P. Sellers participated in a workshop on the privatization of prisons, sponsored by the Caldwell County Board of Commissioners. Dr. Sellers attended an American Political Science Association Conference, September 1-4, in New York City, at which he participated in several panel discussions. The Harnett County Board of Commissioners recently appointed Dr. Sellers to a one-year term as member of the local regional Private Industry Council, an organization that has its goal finding summer employment opportunities for disadvantaged young people. Recent additions to the staff of the

Department of Government and History at Campbell include Dr. David Thornton, who is the new director of governmental studies and coordinator of international studies, and Dr. Bruce McNair, who will assume responsibility for a methodology course.

East Carolina Manuscript Collection

The collection has resumed its descriptive bulletin series with the recent publication of Bulletin No. 11. That publication, which is indexed, describes the repository's collections numbered 521 through 650, along with oral history memoirs 86 through 137. Bulletins containing descriptions of earlier collections are still available by writing to: East Carolina Manuscript Collection, J. Y. Joyner Library, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858.

Meredith College

Dr. Carolyn Grubbs has been named head of the Department of History and Politics at Meredith College effective with the beginning of the 1994-1995 academic year.

North Carolina State University

Richard W. Slatta recently delivered two lectures in New Mexico: "Five Hundred Years of Cowboy Life" at a meeting of the Hispanic Culture Foundation and "Vaqueros and Charros" at the Albuquerque Museum. In June, at the seventy-third meeting of the Canadian Historical Association, held in Calgary, he presented a paper titled "Argentina's Livestock Frontier: Myth and Over-Revisionism" and also served as commentator on two panels. Slatta is the author of recent articles on rodeos, cowboys, western saloons, Native Americans, and cowboy singer Michael Martin Murphey; the articles appeared in *Cowboys and Indians* and *Western Styles*. Louisa Kilgore, visiting instructor in history, read a paper titled "American Bankers and Revolutionary Nationalism in China and Mexico: A Comparative Perspective" to a meeting of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations, which took place at Waltham, Massachusetts, in June.

Pembroke State University

Dr. Weston F. Cook, a specialist in the history of the Middle East, joined the faculty of Pembroke State University as an assistant professor of history effective August 22, 1994.

State, County, and Local Groups

Caswell County Historical Association

On October 9 the association hosted a brief talk by Mary Lyons of Charlottesville, Virginia, author of *Master of Mahogany*, a recent biography of Milton furniture maker Thomas Day. Held in conjunction with the talk was a reception, at which Ms. Lyons signed copies of her book.

Chapel Hill Historical Society

Robert E. Ireland, an instructor at Wake Technical Community College and author of *Entering the Auto Age: The Early Automobile in North Carolina, 1900-1930*, was guest speaker at the society's October 2 meeting. He discussed the early years of the automobile in Chapel Hill and North Carolina.

Greensboro Historical Museum

Edith Mayo of the National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, delivered the museum's annual John J. Dortch Lecture on the evening of October 11. She titled her remarks "First Ladies: Political Role and Public Message."

Lower Cape Fear Historical Society

W. Frank Ainsley, professor of geography at the University of North Carolina at Wilmington, was guest speaker for the society's October 9 meeting. He chose for his topic "Summers along the Sound: Glimpses of Historical Landscapes along Wrightsville Sound." The slide lecture focused on the early development of the area between Wilmington and Wrightsville.

The society will host its twenty-first annual "Old Wilmington by Candlelight" tour on December 3 and 4 from 5:00 to 9:00 P.M. This year's tour, which has as its theme "Clang Clang Went the Trolley," focuses on Wilmington's streetcar suburbs, which originated about 1908 and were accessible by trolley from Wilmington and Wrightsville Beach. For additional information on the annual event, contact the society at (910) 762-0492.

Mecklenburg Historical Association

Featured speaker at the association's fortieth anniversary meeting on October 28 was Robert W. Whalen, McMahan Professor of History at Queens College, Charlotte. In his address, titled "Lincoln and Lee," Dr. Whalen contrasted the backgrounds, styles, philosophies, and strategies of the two important historical figures of the Civil War era.

North Carolina Maritime Museum

The North Carolina Maritime Museum in Beaufort hosted its fourth annual Maritime History Conference, October 6-8. The conference, which had as its theme "Maritime North Carolina: Charting New Latitudes," featured six speakers who discussed a variety of subjects relating to the ecology, economy, and history of North Carolina's waterways. Among the speakers and their topics were Dr. Lindley S. Butler, historian-in-residence, Rockingham Community College, Wentworth, "Bateau Navigation on the Dan River"; Dr. David S. Cecelski, research fellow, Institute of Southern Studies, Durham, "Moses Grandy: A Slave Waterman's Life"; William J. McCrea, restoration specialist, Historic Sites Section, Division of Archives and History, "Dendrochronology: Reading a House"; and C. Richard Gillespie, author of *The James Adams Floating Theatre* (1991), who discussed the renowned vessel.

Additions to the National Register

(Administered by the State Historic Preservation Office)



The Dr. Charles S. Grayson House (*left*), erected in downtown High Point (Guilford County), 1923-1925, is an imposing Colonial Revival-style residence constructed of rock-faced Mount Airy granite. The house and its matching stone garage presently house the Bernice Bienenstock Furniture Library. The Apex (Wake County) Historic District, a portion of which is shown at right, consists of sixty well-preserved commercial buildings, railroad depots, and residences dating from the 1870s to the 1940s.



The Green Park Historic District (*left*), a residential resort community located in Blowing Rock (Watauga and Caldwell Counties), includes the Green Park Hotel, the Green Park/Blowing Rock Country Club golf course, a small church and cemetery, and several summer cottages and associated landscape features. The complex is one of a small number of turn-of-the-century resorts in North Carolina that have survived to the present. The James H. Parker House (*right*), erected in Enfield in 1882, is a premier example of a group of Italianate houses built in the Halifax County town between 1875 and 1890.



The *T. B. McClintic* (*left*), built in 1932, is a very rare and relatively intact example of a quarantine boarding tug utilized by the U.S. Public Health Service. It is the first ship in North Carolina to be nominated to the National Register. The vessel is presently berthed in Shallotte Point (Brunswick County). The Kellenberger Estate (*right*), also known as Miramichi, is an uncommon example of a property transformed from a vernacular nineteenth-century farm into a country estate in the Colonial Revival style popular in the 1920s. The estate was the Guilford County home of philanthropists John and May Latham Kellenberger.

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS INDEX

AAUW: American Association of University Women
FNCHS: Federation of North Carolina Historical Societies
NCLHA: North Carolina Literary and Historical Association
THJHA: Tar Heel Junior Historian Association

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